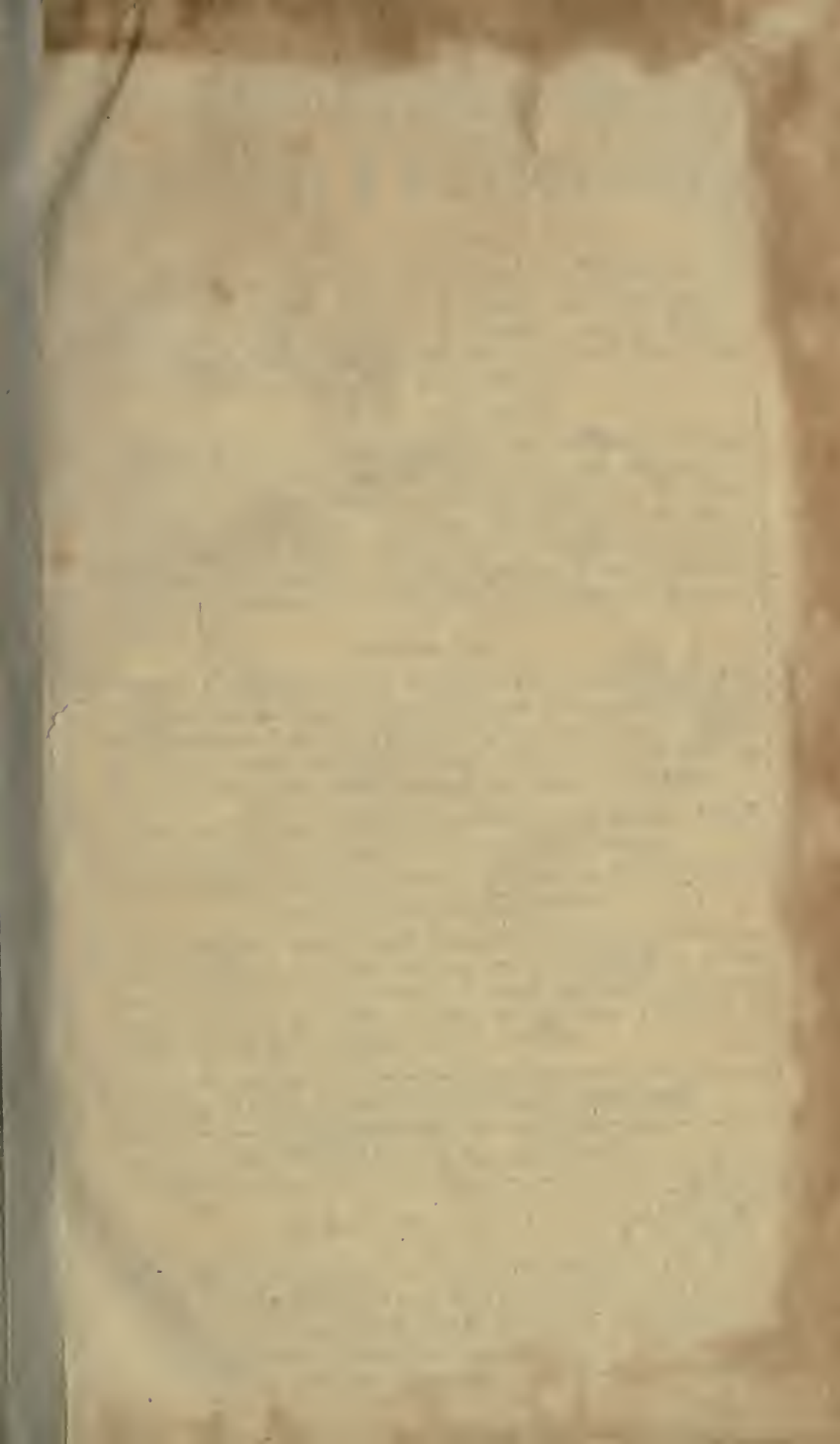
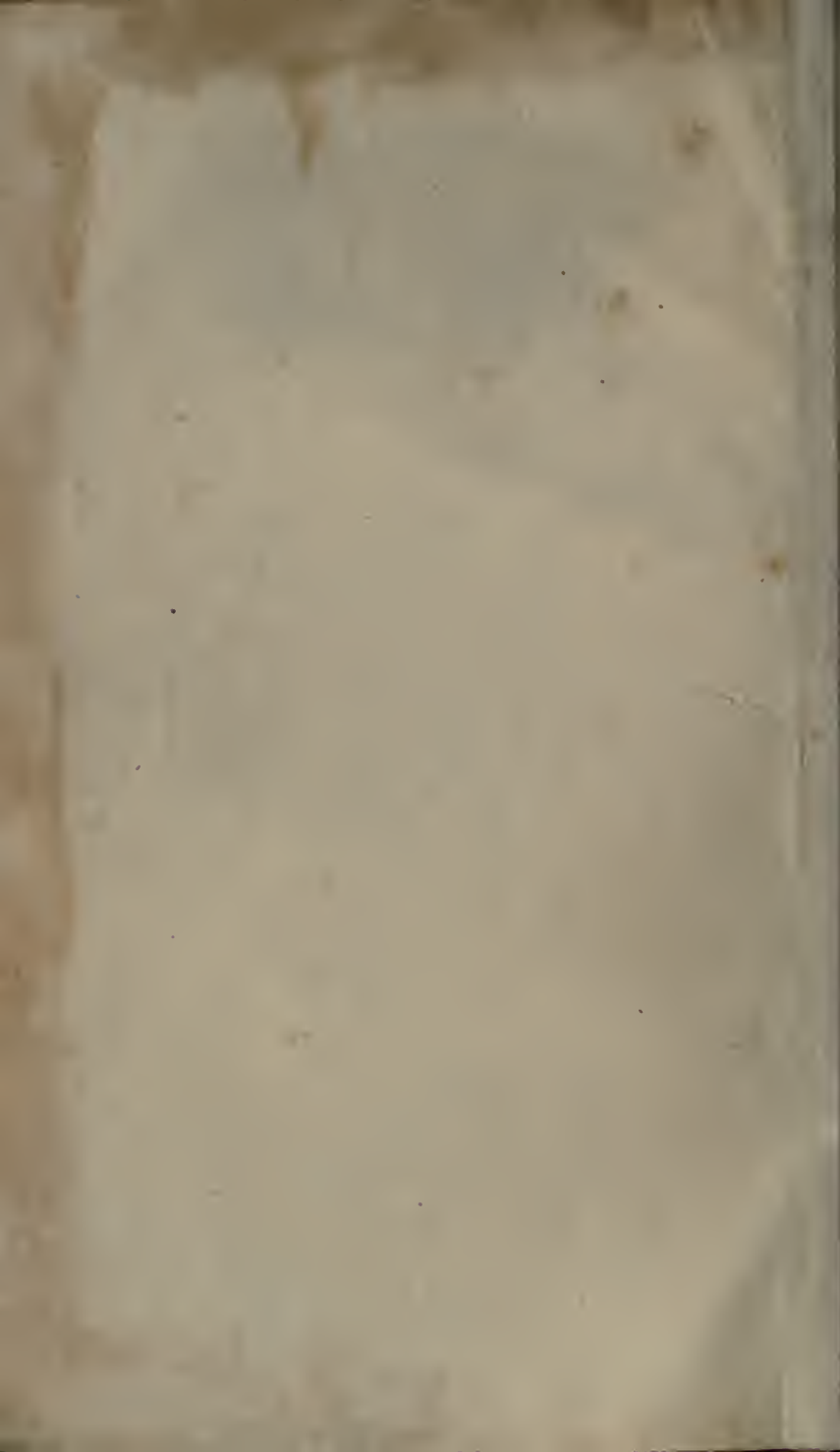




Vulgar words

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An Universal Etymological English Dictionary:

COMPREHENDING

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

AND ALSO

A Brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words
derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; and Terms of Art
relating to Anatomy, Botany, Physick, Pharmacy, Surgery,
Chymistry, Philosophy, Divinity, Mathematicks, Grammar,
Logick, Rhetorick, Mulick, Heraldry, Maritime Affairs, Military
Discipline, Horsemanship, Hunting, Hawking Fowling, Fishing,
Gardening, Husbandry, Handicrafts, Confectionary, Carving,
Cookery, &c.

Together with

A large Collection and Explication of Words and
Phrases us'd in our Ancient Statutes, Charters, Writs, Old Records,
and Processes at Law; and the Etymology and Interpretation of
the Proper Names of Men, Women, and Remarkable Places in
Great Britain: Also the Dialects of our different Counties.

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

To which is added a Collection of our most Common Proverbs, with
their Explication and Illustration.

The whole WORK compil'd and Methodically digested, as well for
the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the
Ignorant, and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers,
Tradesmen and Foreigners, who are desirous thorowly to
understand what they Speak, Read, or Write.

The Third Edition, with large Additions.

By N. BAILEY, φιλόλογος.

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Illustrissimo PRINCIPĪ,
FREDERICO LUDOVICO,
GLOCESTRÆ DUCI, AURATÆQUE PERISCCELIDIS
EQUITĪ,
PRINCIPIBUSQUE *Serenissimis*,
ANNÆ,
AMELIÆ SOPHIÆ ELEONORÆ
ELIZABETHÆ CAROLINÆ
GEORGII AUGUSTI
ET
WILHELMINÆ CHARLOTTÆ,
Serenissimorum WALLIÆ Principum,
PROPAGINI *Clarissimæ*.

Serenissimi PRINCIPES,



UM divina Providentia, quæ pericli-
tanti Britanniaë semper fuit Adjutrix, Avo
augustissimo vestro, Regi GEORGIO,
Britannici regiminis habenas benevola
commiserit manu, sub cujus mitissimo
ac justissimo imperio Patria, Libertate, Legibus,
Religione salvois adhuc felices fruimur; non pos-

D E D I C A T I O.

possumus non nobis ipsis gratulari, non modo quod quem Vos paternum Avum, ipsum nos jam nacti sumus Patriæ Patrem; sed etiam quod Vos tam chara pignora ob oculos habeamus, ut hæc tanta bona a se, per Patris vestri, serenissimi Walliæ Principis manus, ad seram posteritatem tandem transmittantur. Permittetis igitur & me quoque cum omnibus bonis promissa patrio solo beneficia ex Progenie tam Augusta, sælici, & æquali Indole ornata, letum & exultantem animum significandi ansam, qua licuit, arripere. Ideoque hoc meum Opusculum illustrissimo Nomini vestro dicare sustinui; quod etsi tantis Principibus haud satis dignum forsân videatur, aliquid saltem adminiculi studiis vestris Anglicanis allaturum sperarem. Quapropter nota, ac solenni regiæ Stirpis benevolentia fretus, quicquid sit, ea, qua par est, submissa mentis devotione Vobis offerere ausus sum. Quod dum nimis forsân audaciter facio, ut generose mihi condonetis, & pro assueta bonitate propitio vultu intuentes, propenso erga Vos studio & cultui tribuatis, quam humillime rogo ac deprecor. Macti estote, Ornatissimi PRINCIPES, ingenita Virtute, bonis Literis, omnibusque regiis Ornamentis, quibus summam illam Expectationem, quam cuncti de Vobis conceperint, non exæquare modo, sed & superare possitis. Teque, FREDERICE Nobilissime, ut olim, cum Deo O. M. omnium rerum Governatori, Avi Patrisque vitæ hujus & terrenæ sælicitatis saturorum, Britannica cum cælestibus commutare solis visum fuerit, avitum tenentem Sceptrum leta Britannia, sælicesque Posterî conspiciere gaudeant, animo pientissimo exoptat, oratque

N. Bailey.

I N-



INTRODUCTION.



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

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

It has therefore been the universal Practice of all polite Nations, to make the Study of Letters the first Business of Life. And because this Accomplishment is necessary to all Persons, and
but

INTRODUCTION.

but few, comparatively speaking, have the Advantage of a learned Education to any considerable Proficiency, *Dictionaries* have in all Languages been compiled, to which, as to Store-Houses, such Persons may have Recourse, as often as any thing occurs in Conversation or Reading, with which they are unacquainted, or when they themselves would speak or write Properly and Intelligibly.

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

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

Now that from these three Causes in general, the Ancient Language of *Britain* is changed from what it originally was, and come to be what now it is, will plainly appear from these Considerations.

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

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

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

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Thus

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

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

Vren fader þic anð in heofnay ric gehalgud þin noma
 Our Father which art in Heavens be hallowed thine Name
 to cýmeð þin ric þic þic þin willa yuc iy in heofnay anð
 come thy Kingdom be they Will so as in Heavens and
 in eorðo. Vren halg oþer þiþlic yel vþ to dæg anð forþ
 in Earth. Our Loaf super substantial give us to Day and for-
 ðeþ vþ gýða urna yuc þe forþgefan, gýlðgum vþum anð
 give us Debts our so we forgive Debts ours, and
 no inleað vþið in cýþnauð. Ah geþrið vþiþ þrom iþle Amen.
 do not lead us into Temptation, but deliver every one from Evil Amen.

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

tonic, Dutch, Danish, Norman and Modern French, imbellish'd with the Greek and Latin.

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

“ Thus *Camden* said of it in his Time, That though he would
“ not say, the *English* Tongue was as Sacred as the *Hebrew*, or
“ as Learned as the *Greek*, yet that it was as *Fluent* as the *Latin*,
“ as *Courteous* as the *Spanish*, as *Courtlike* as the *French*, and as
“ *Amorous* as the *Italian*; so that being beautified and enriched
“ out of other Tongues, partly by enfranchizing and indenizen-
“ ing Foreign Words, partly by implanting New ones with art-
“ ful Composition, our Tongue is as Copious, Pithy and Signifi-
“ cative, as any other in *Europe*.

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

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

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

It is not my Design to depreciate the Labours of those worthy Authors, whose Writings of this kind have saved me much Pains,

INTRODUCTION.

I shall only say, as *facile est inventis addere*, in perusing the best Books of this Kind extant, I have found in them both a Redundancy and Deficiency, the former of which I have omitted to make room for the latter, having enriched it with several 1000 *English* Words and Phrases, in no *English* Dictionary before extant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. In Terms of Art; as *Anatomy*, *Chymistry*, *Logick*, *Mathematics*, *Philosophy*, *Physick*, *Surgery*, and others, I have generally given

INTRODUCTION.

ven the *French* if they have them, then the *Latin*, and afterwards the *Greek*, from whence they generally proceeded.

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

6. Thus much in the General, but more particularly, as for those Words which the *French* have very near in Spelling, and also the *Latin*, I have set down the *French* first, and after the *Latin*, from which they were deriv'd.

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

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

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION.

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

If any of those Words given as the *Etymon* of the *English* Word should be thought too remote in Sense or Spelling, it may be sufficient to obviate such an Objection, that nothing is more common in the transplanting Words from one Language to another, than to make considerable Variations, as in the Word *Knave* from the *Saxon* *Cnapa*, which differs Literally and in Sense too; for it signified in *Saxon* Times no more than *Servitour*, but now generally is us'd to signify a *Disonest Person*. And as to the Spelling, the different Orthography of Nations has so disguised many Words of the same Pronunciation and Signification, that they appear so unlike, that such as are not acquainted with each Language nor accustomed to Etymological Observations, can hardly discern their Affinity. And besides, very few of the Etymological Words are my own, but I have generally the Suffrage of *Somner*, *Camden*, *Verstegan*, *Spelman*, *Casaubon*, *Dr. Th. Henshaw*, *Skinner*, *Junius*, *Menagius*, *Minshew*, and other great Names and approved Etymologists to bear me out.


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

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

N. BAILEY.



ABBRE-



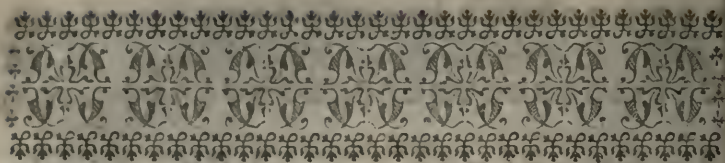
 A B R E V I A T I O N S *made Use of in this*

following W O R K,

A. for Arabick.
B. British.
C. Country Word.
Cant. Canting Word.
C. Br. Welsh.
Ch. Chaldee.
C L. Civil Law.
C. T. Chymical Term.
Dan. Danish.
Du. Dutch.
E. C. East Country.
F. or Fr. French.
F. L. Forest Law.
F. of L. French of Latin.
Gr. Greek
H. Hebrew.
H. P. Hunting Phrase.
H. T. Hunting Term.
Ital. Italian.
L. Latin.
L. P. Law Phrase.
L. T. Law Term.
M. P. Military Phrase.

M. T. Military Term.
N. C. North Country.
O. Old Word.
O. C. Old Character.
O. F. Old French.
O. L. Old Latin.
O. P. Old Phrase.
O. R. Old Record.
O. S. Old Statute.
P. T. Physical Term.
P. W. Poetical Word.
Sax. Saxon.
Sc. Scotch.
S. C. South Country.
S. L. Statute Law.
Span. Spanish.
S. P. Sea Phrase.
S. T. Sea Term.
S. W. Scripture Word.
Syr. Syriac.
Tent. Teutonick or Ancient
 German.
W. C. West Country.





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

<i>English</i> Capitals,	A B C D E F G H I K L M
<i>O. English</i> Capitals,	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓙ Ⓚ Ⓛ Ⓜ
<i>Saxon</i> Capitals,	A B C D E F G H I K L O
<i>Greek</i> Capitals,	A B Δ E H Γ I K Λ M
<i>English</i> small,	a b c d e f g h i k l m
<i>O. English</i> small,	ⓐ ⓑ ⓓ ⓔ ⓖ ⓗ ⓙ ⓚ ⓞ ⓠ ⓡ
<i>Saxon</i> small,	a b c e y z h i k l m
<i>Greek</i> small,	α β δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ
<i>Hebrew.</i>	א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י ק ל מ נ

<i>English</i> Capitals,	N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z
<i>O. English</i> Capitals,	Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ Ⓦ Ⓧ Ⓨ Ⓩ
<i>Saxon</i> Capitals,	N O P R S T V W X Y Z
<i>Greek</i> Capitals,	N O Π P Σ T Ξ Υ Ζ
<i>English</i> small,	n o p q r s t v u w x y z
<i>O. English</i> small,	Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ Ⓦ Ⓧ Ⓨ Ⓩ
<i>Saxon</i> small,	n o p cp j y t v u p x y z
<i>Greek</i> small,	ν ο π ρ σ τ ξ υ ζ
<i>Hebrew.</i>	נ ם ן ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י ך ם ן נ ס

<i>Greek</i>	Ch X χ Ph φ P ψ T θ θ O ο Ω ω
<i>Hebrew</i>	Ch ן Gn ף Ph ם Sh ש Th ן Tz ז
<i>Saxon</i>	Th Đ, ð, þ, That þ, J and
<i>Hebrew Vowels,</i>	a τ e: "i. -ot: u. l



An ETYMOLOGICAL

English Dictionary :

Being also an

INTERPRETER of Hard Words.

A A A B

A An Abbreviature of Anno and Artium; as A. D. Anno Domini, in the Year of the Lord; A. B. Artium Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Arts; A. M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts; also AnnoMundi, in the Year of the World. L. A and Ω, are used Hieroglyphically as a Name of God and Christ, as A. Ω. the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last; they being the first and last Letters of the Greek Alphabet.

Ā } [for Ana in Physicians Bills] signify an equal Portion of the Ingredients in the same Receipt.

AARON, [אהרן H. i. e. a Mountaineer or Mountain of Strength, of אר Mountain] the first High-Priest of the Jews.

ABACISTA, an Arithmetician. O. L.

ABACK } Back, backwards, behind.

ABAKE } Chauc.

ABACOT, a Cap of State, made like a double Crown, worn anciently by the Kings of England.

ABACTED [Abactus, L.] drawn away by stealth or violence.

ABACTORS, they that steal or drive away Cattle in great Numbers, or whole Herds. L. T.

ABACUS [in Old Records] the Art of Numbering.

ABACUS [in Architecture] a Four-square Table at the Top of a Pillar, which makes the Capital.

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

ABADDON [Abaddôn, Gr. of אבדון H. i. e. the Destroyer] one of the Names given to Satan, to the Devil.

ABAFT or **AFT** [Abaytan and Αεγ-

A B

tan, Σακ. behind] those parts of a Ship which are towards the Stern. S. T.

ABALIENATION, an Alienation or Estrangement. L.

To **ABANDON** [Abandonner, F. Abandoner, Sp.] to forsake utterly, to cast off; to give up ones self wholly to any prevailing Passion or Vice.

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

ABANDUM [Old Law] any thing that is sequester'd, forfeited, or confiscate.

An **ABASANCE** [Abaisser, F.] a low Congee or Bow, a stooping down.

ABANET } אבנט H.] a sort of GIRDLE worn by the Priests of the Jews.

ABANNATION } Banishment for a Year. L.

ABAPTISTON } [Αβαντιστον Gr.]

ANABAPTISTON } a Surgeon's Instrument, or Trapan, to lay open the Skull.

ABARNARE, to detect or discover to a Magistrate any secret Crime. L. T.

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

To **ABASE** [Abaisser, F.] to lower, bring down, or humble.

ABASEMENT, a being brought low.

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

ABASHMENT, Astonishment, a being put into Confusion.

ABASSI, a Coin in Persia, and elsewhere, in value about 1 s. 4 d. Sterling.

To **ABATE** [in Law] to come to nought, abolished, quashed, or rendered to no effect.

To **ABATE** γ [*Abbatre*, F.] to make
To **ABATIN** γ or grow less, to diminish, to de-table, defeat, or overthrow.

To **ABATE** [in *Horsemanship*] a Horse is said to Abate, when working upon Curves, he puts his two hind Legs to the Ground both at once, and observes the same Exactness at all Times.

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

ABATEMENT of Honour, [in *heraldry*] is an accidental Mark annexed to a Coat of Arms, whereby its Dignity is debated, by reason of some dishonourable Quality or Stain in the Bearer.

An **ABATER**, one that abateth, *i. e.* intrudeth into Houses or Land, v \ddot{o} d by the Death of the former Possessor, and not yet taken up by his Heir. L. T.

ABATUDE, diminished. L. T.

ABATURES [among *Hunters*] Foiling, the Sprigs or Grass that a Stag throws down in passing by.

ABAWED, abashed, daunted. *Chau.*

To **ABAY** or **ABEY**, to suffer great Pain, to pay dear for. L. T.

ABBA אבא *Syr.* a Scripture Word, signifying Father.

ABBACY γ [*Abbatia*, L. of *A22a* - *ABBATHY* γ *Abbatia*, Gr.] an Abby, or the same to an Abbot as a Bishoprick to a Bishop. L. T.

ABBATIS [*Old Records*] an Avener, a Steward of the Stables, an Hostler.

ABBESS [*Abbesse*, F.] a Governess of Nuns, or of a Nunnery.

ABBEY, a Monastery or Convent, a House for Religious Persons.

ABBAT γ [*Abbat*, *Abbo*, *Sax.* of *ABBOT* אבא *Father*] the chief Ruler of an Abbey, &c.

To **ABBREVIATE** [*Abbreuiatum*, L.] to abridge or make short.

ABBREVIATION, an Abbreviating, or expressing a thing in fewer Terms. F. of L.

ABBREVIATOR [*Abbreuiator*, F.] one who abridges, or makes a brief Draught of a Thing. L.

ABBREVIATURE, a shortening, as putting a Letter for a Word. L.

ABBREVOIR, a Watering-place. F.

ABBREVOIRS [in *Masonry*] the spaces between the stones to put the Mortar in, as they are laying. F.

To **ABBRIDGE** [*Abbreger*, F.] to curtail or make shorter.

ABROUCHMENT, the Buying up, or engrossing whole Wares before they are brought to a Fair or Market, in order to sell them by Retail. L. T.

ABUTTALS, Buttings and Boundings

of Lands, Highways, &c. shewing how they lie, in respect to other Places. L. T.

ABDALS, Religious Persons among the *Persians*, who make a Profession of Poverty, and lodge in Churches.

ABDFRITE, *Democritus* the Philosopher, who liv'd at *Abdera* in *Thrace*.

ABDERIAN *Laughter*, a foolish and incessant Laughter, so called from *Democritus* the *Abderite*, a great Laugher.

ABDEVENAM [among *Astrologers*] the Head of the twelfth House, in a Scheme of the Heavens.

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

To **ABDICATE** [*Abdiquer*, F. *Abdicatum*, L.] to renounce, to resign, or give up.

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

ABDIEL אבדיאל *H. i. e.* the Servant of God; of עבד a Servant and אל God; a Man's Name.

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

ABDOMEN [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, or that part of the Belly which is between the Navel and the Privities. L.

ABDOMINOUS [of *Abdomen*] paunch bellied, unweildy.

ABDUCENT *Muscles*. See *Abductores*.

ABDUCTION, leading, drawing, or carrying away. L.

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

ABDUCTOR *Indicis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle that serves to draw the Fore finger from the others. L.

ABDUCTOR *minimi digiti* [in *Anat.*] a Muscle which draws the little finger from the rest. L.

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

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

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

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

ABDUCTORES [in *Anat.*] *Abducent Muscles*, are universally those that serve to open or pull back divers Parts of the Body, as Arms, Legs, Eye, &c. L.

A-BEARING,

A-BEARING, Behaviour, as to be bound to a Good a-bearing, is to be bound to a good Behaviour. *L. T.*

ABECEDARY, belonging to the Letters *A, B, C*, or Alphabet.

ABECEDARIAN, one who Teaches or Learns the *A, B, C*, or Alphabet.

ABECHED [of *Abbecher* to teed, *O. F.*] fastidied.

ABEDGE } to abide, to suffer. *Chast-*
ABEGG } *cer.*

ABEL [אָבֵל *H. i. e.* Vanity] the Name of *Adam's* second Son.

ABELE-TREE, a fine kind of white Poplar.

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

ABENT, steep Place. *O.*

ABERCONWEY [of *Aber*, *C. Br.* a Mouth, and *Conwey*, *i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Conwey*] a City in *Caernarvonshire* in *Wales*, once named *Caerbaen*; Rebuilt by *K. Edward III.* out of the Ruins of *Caerbaen*.

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

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

ABERGEVENNY } [of *Aber*, *C. Br.* a
ABERGEYNNY } mouth and *ge-*
YENNY, *q. d.* the mouth of the River *Gevenny*] a City in *Monmouthshire*.

ABEREMURDRUM, plain downright Murder. See *Ferberemurdrum*.

ABERRANCY } a wandering or
ABERRATION } going out of the
Way. *L.*

ABESSED, humbled, or cast down. *O.*
To **ABET** [of *Betan*, *Sax.*] to encourage, incite, egg or set on; to maintain, uphold, or back; to assist or aid.

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

ABETTER } one that advises, eggs on,
ABETTOR } or assists another in doing
an unlawful Act; as of Murder, Treason, Felony, &c.

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

ABAYANCE } [of *Eaver*, *F.* to gape
ABEYANCE } after] signifies a thing

to be in *posse* only, and not in *actu*; Lands, Tenements, Goods, &c. are said to be in *Abeyance*, when they are only in Expectation or Understanding, in the Intendment or

Consideration of the Law, and not in actual Possession.

To **ABGREGATE** [*Abgregatum*, *L.*] to send out from the Flock, to separate.

To **ABHOR**, [*Abhorver*, *F.* of *Abhorrene*, *L.*] to loath or hate.

ABHORRENCE } [*Abhorrens*, *L.*] a-
ABHORRENCY } version from, ab-
horring, or loathing.

ABIAH [אֲבִיָּה *H. i. e.* the Will of the Lord, of אָבִי he Willed & יְהוָה the Lord] the Son of *Samuel* the Prophet.

ABIATHAR [אֲבִיתָר *H. i. e.* excellent Father, of אָב a Father & יְתָר Excellent, or the Father of the Remnant or Contemplation; of אָב a Father & יְתָר a Remnant] the name of a Son of *Abimelech*.

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

To **ABIDE** [*Abidan*, *Sax.*] to continue, tarry, or stay; to dwell or live in a place; to suffer or endure.

To **ABIDE**, to forbear, to refrain. *C. d.*
ABIE, to abide, to suffer for. *Chiu.*

ABJECT [*Abiectus*, *L.*] cast away, mean, base, vile. *F.*

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

ABJECTION } abject Condition, low
ABJECTNESS } Estate, Meanness, Vileness. *F. of L.*

ABIEZER [אֲבִיעֶזֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Help, of אָב a Father & עֶזֶר Help] one of *K. David's* 30 Champions.

ABIGAIL [אֲבִיגַיִל *H. i. e.* the Father's Joy, of אָב a Father & גַּיִל Joy] *Nabal's* Wife, and afterwards King *David's*.

ABIGEYUS [for *Abigeus*] a Thief who hath stolen many Cattle. *L. T.* The same as *Abafter*.

ABIMELECH [אֲבִימֶלֶךְ *H. i. e.* my Father the King, of אָבִי my Father and מֶלֶךְ a King] a King of *Gerar*.

ABINGDON, [*q. d.* *Abby-Town*] a Town in *Berkshire*, formerly called *Shereasham*; afterwards *Abandune*, by the *English Saxons*, probably from an *Abby* built there by *Cissa*, King of the *Vice-Saxons*.

ABINTESTATE, an Heir to one who died without a Will. *L. T.*

ABISHAG [אֲבִישָׁג *H. i. e.* the Father's Error, of אָב a Father & שָׁגָה an Error] a beautiful young Virgin who cherished *K. David* in his old Age.

ABISHAI, [אֲבִישַׁי *H. i. e.* the Father's Reward, of אָבִי my Father's & שָׂוֵי a Reward] one of *K. David's* Champions.

ABISHERISING, a Forfeit, Amerciament, or being free from Amerciaments, Forfeitures, or Fines, for any Transgression. *L. T.*

ABIT } abideth, dwelleth. *Chau-*
 ABITTE } *cer.*

ABITION, a going away, a dying. *L.*

ABJURATION, a Forfeearing, or renouncing by Oath; a sworn Banishment, or forswearing the Realm, a Privilege anciently allow'd to one who had committed Felony, and betook himself to a Sanctuary, and there confest'd his Crime to the Justice or the Coroner. *O. L.*

ABJURATION, an abjuring or denying a thing by Oath. *F. of L.*

To ABJURE, [*Abjurer, F. of Abjurer, L.*] to quit an Opinion, &c. to forswear the Realm for ever, rather than to come to a legal Trial. *O. L.*

ABLADIUM, Corn mow'd or reap'd. *O.*

ABLACTATION, the Weaning of a Child that has suck'd some time. *L.*

ABLACTATION [*in Gardening*] a kind of Grafting, when the Cyon is cut off and wean'd as it were by degrees, till it be firmly united to the Stock. *L.*

To ABLAQUEATE [*Ablaqueatum, L.*] to uncover the Roots of Trees, &c.

ABLAQUEATION, a laying open or bare the bottom of the Trunks and Roots of Trees, that so being expos'd to the Air, &c. they may bear Fruit the better. *L.*

ABLATION, a taking away. *L.*

ABLEGATION, a sending forth, or out of the way. *L.*

ABLATIVE *Case* [*in Grammar*] the last of the 6 Cases in Nouns and Participles.

ABLEPSY, [*Ablepsia, L. of Ἀβλεψία, Gr.*] Blindness, Unadvisedness.

ABLIGURITION, a Prodigal spending in Belly-Cheer. *L.*

To ABLOCATE [*Ablocatum, L.*] to set or let out to hire.

ABLUENT Medicines, the same with *Astringents*, which see.

ABLUTION, a Purgation or Washing, in use among Popish Priests. *F. of L.*

ABLUTION [*in Chymistry*] the Preparation of a Medicine in any Liquor to cleanse it from its Dregs and Impurities.

ABLYNG, enabling. *Chauc.*

ABNEGATION [*in Divinity*] is the renouncing ones Interest, Pleasures, Passions; Self-denial.

ABNER (אָנֶר *H. i. e.* the Father's Lamp, of אָב a Father & נֶר a Lamp) Liable to King Saul, and Captain General of his Army.

To ABNODATE [*Abnodatum, L.*] to prune Trees, &c.

ABNODATION, the Pruning of Trees, and cutting off their Knobs and Knots. *L.*

ABNORMETH [*of. abnormis, L.*] disfigureth, disfigureth. *Chauc.*

ABNORMITY [*Abnormitas, L.*] Misproport, Inequality.

ABNORMOUS [*Abnormis, of ab negat. and norma a Rule, L.*] mishapen, vast, huge.

ABOARD, within the Ship. *S. T.*

ABODE, Delay. *Chauc.*

ABOGEN, Bowed. *O.*

To ABOLISH [*Abolir, F. of Abolere, L.*] to detace, to destroy utterly, to reduce to nothing, to repeal.

ABOLISHMENT [*Abolissement, F.*] an abolishing or disannulling.

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

ABOLITION [*in Metaphysicks*] is an utter Destruction of any Being.

ABOMINABLE [*Abominabilis, L.*] that is to be abominated, abhorred, or hated; hateful. *F.*

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

To ABOMINATE [*Abominatum, L.*] to abhor, loath or hate.

ABOMINATION, a detestable thing, a thing to be abhorred or loathed. *L.*

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

ABORSEMENT [*of Abortus, of Abortiri, L.*] an Abortion, an untimely Birth.

ABORTION, Miscarriage in Women; the bringing forth a Child or Fœtus, before its due time, so long that 'tis in no Capacity to live.

ABORTIVE [*Abortif, F. Abortivus, L.*] belonging to such a Birth, Still-born, untimely; that miscarries, or comes to nought: Also fine Vellum made of the Skin of a cast Lamb or Calf.

ABOTE, cast down, daunted. *Chauc.*

ABOVE, [*Buȝan, Sax. boven, Du.*] aloft, higher, over head.

ABOUGHT } bought, suffered, paid
 ABOUGHTIN } dear for. *Chauc.*

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

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

ABRACADABRA, a Word used as a Charm against Agues.

To ABRADE [*Abradere, L.*] to shave or pare off.

ABRAHAM (אַבְרָהָם *H. i. e.* Father of a great Multitude, of אָב a Father, רַב for רַבִּים many, and אָבִי for

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

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

ABRAID [of **Abraïdian** or **Abraïden**, *Sax.* awaked, raised up. *Chauc.*

ABRAM [**אֲבְרָם** *H. i. e.* High Father, of **אָב** a Father & **רַם** High] the original Name of the Patriarch *Abraham*.

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

ABRASION, a shaving off, a razing or cropping out. *L.*

ABREDE, Abroad. *Chauc.*

To **ABREDDGE** γ to abridge, to shorten.

To **ABREGGE** γ *Chauc.*

To **ABREIDE** γ to start up, to awake,

To **ABREYD** γ arise. *Chauc.*

ABREDING, Upbraiding. *Chauc.*

ABRENUNCIATION, a renouncing or forsaking a thing intirely. *L.*

ABRIG γ [among *Chymists*] **Sul-ABRICK** γ phur.

To **ABRIDGE** [*Abreger*, *F.*] to make shorter in Words, still retaining the Sense and Substance.

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

An **ABRIDGMENT** [*Abbregement*, *F.*] an Epitome, a short Account of a Book, Writing, or Matter.

To **ABROGATE** [*Abroger*, *F.* *Abrogatum*, *L.*] to difannul, to abolish, to take away, to repeal or make void a Law, which was before in force.

ABROGATION, the Act of Repealing, &c. *F.* of *L.*

ABRUPT [*Abruptus*, *L.*] broken off on a sudden, hafty, rough, unseasonable.

ABSALOM [**אֲבִישׁוֹן** *H. i. e.* the Father's Peace, of **אָב** a Father & **שָׁלוֹם** Peace] King *David's* rebellious Son.

ABSALONISM, the Practice of Rebellion against a Father.

ABSCESS γ [*Abscès*, *F.* of *Abscessus*, *L.*] an Ulceration arising in any part of the Body after a *Crisis*; the same with an *Impossthume*.

ABSCSSION, going away. *L.*

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

ABSCISSION, cutting off. *L.*

ABSCISSION [in *Astrology*] is when three Planets being without the Bounds of their Orbs, and in different Degrees of the Sign; the third comes to a Conjunction with the middle Planet, and cuts off the Light of the first.

To **ABSCOND** [*Abscondere*, *L.*] to hide ones self. *L.*

ABSCONSION, hiding. *L.*

ABSENT [*Absens*, *L.*] not present, out of the way, missing. *F.*

ABSENTANEOUS [*Absentaneus*, *L.*] done in Absence, pertaining to Absence.

ABSIES γ [of *A, B, C.*] Alphabets of **APSIES** γ Letters to be learned; Horn-

books, Primmers, &c.

ABSIS γ [*Abis*, *Gr.*] the bowed or

APSIS γ arched Roof of an Oven, Room, House, &c. the Ring or Compass of a

Wheel: Also a Term used by *Astronomers*, when the Planets moving to their Apogzum or Perigzum, are at a stay.

ABSOLU, absolved. *Chauc.*

ABSOLVATORY [*Absolutoire*, *F.* of *Absolutorius*, *L.*] belonging to a Pardon or Requital.

To **ABSOLVE** [*Absolvere*, *L.*] to acquit or discharge of an Accusation, or Crime laid against one. *L.*

ABSOLUTE [*Absolu*, *F.* of *Absolutus*, *L.*] free from the Power of another; that has Perfection in it self, arbitrary, unlimited.

ABSOLUTE Equations [in *Astronomy*] are the Sum of the Eccentric and Optick Equations.

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

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

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

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

ABSOLUTELY [*Absolument*, *F.* of *Absolute*, *L.*] after an absolute manner, as the Terms of a Proposition are said to be taken absolutely; *i. e.* without relation to any thing else: Sometimes it is used in opposition to Terms and Conditions, as *God does not forgive Men absolutely, but upon Consideration of Repentance and Amendment.*

ABSOLUTION, a Pardoning, Remission or Forgiveness of Sins pronounced by a Priest. *F.* of *L.*

ABSONANT [*Absonans*, *L.*] properly of Sounds; disagreeing from the Purpose; absurd.

ABSONOUS [*Absonus*, *L.*] the same as *Absonant*.

ABSONIARE [*Old Records*] to shun, avoid, detest.

A B

To **ABSORD** [*Absorber*, F. *Absorbere*, L.] to swallow up, to waste or consume.

ABSORBENTS [*Absorbentia*, L.] Alcaic Medicines, that temper and qualify the acid Juices in the Body, by imbibing or drinking them up.

ABSORPT [*Absorptus*, L.] sopped, or swallowed up; devoured.

To **ABSTAIN** [*abstinenti*, Tent. *Abstinere*, F. or *Abstinere*, L.] to forbear, to keep from.

ABSTEMIOUS [*Abstemius*, L.] properly that abstains from Wine, sober, moderate, temperate in Diet.

ABSTENTION [in *Common Law* it is a withholding the Heir from taking Possession of his Estate. L.]

To **ABSTERGE** [*Abstergere*, L.] to wipe off, or cleanse.

ABSTERGENT [*Abstergens*, L.] of a cleansing or scouring Quality.

ABSTERGENTS [*Abstergentia*, L.] cleansing Medicines.

ABTERSION, wiping away or cleansing: and in particular, the Effect produced by *absterfus Medicines*. L.]

ABTERSIVE [*Absterfus*, F. of *Absterfus*, L.] cleansing or scouring.

ABSTINENCE [*Abstinencia*, L.] Temperance, Forbearance, restraining ones self. F.]

ABSTINENT [*Abstinens*, L.] forbearing Meat, Drink, &c. F.]

ABSTORTED [of *abs* and *ortus*, L.] wrested from by force.

ABSTRACT [*Abstractum*, L.] a small Draught or Epitome of any greater Work; a short Draught of an original Writing; an Abridgement of a Writing, Deed, Book, &c.]

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

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

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

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

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

A C

To **ABSTRUDE** [*Abstrudere*, L.] to thrust away from.

ABSTRUSE [*Abstrus*, F. of *Abstrusus*, L.] secret, obscure, dark, lying hid, not easy to be understood.

ABSTRUSENESS } darkness, obscure-
ABSTRUSITY } rity, unintelligibility.

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

ABSURDITY [*A'surditas*, F. of *Absurditas*, L.] foolishness, impertinence, disagreeableness to Reason, &c.]

ABUNDANCE [*Abundantia*, F. of *Abundantia*, L.] great Plenty.

ABUNDANT [*Abundans*, F. of *Abundans*, L.] abounding with, plentiful.

ABUNDANT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are those whole Parts added together, make more than the whole Number, as e.g. 12. whose Parts are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, which, added together, make 16

ABUSE [*Abus*, F. of *Abusus*, L.] an ill Use, bad Usage, an Affront.

To **ABUSE** [*Abuser*, F. of *Abusum*, L.] to make an ill use of, to misuse, to treat ill, to affront, to do one an injury.

ABUSION, an Abuse. *Chauc.*

ABUSIVE [*Abusif*, F. of *Abusivus*, L.] apt to abuse, injurious, affrontive, offensive.

To **ABUT** [*Abutir*, F.] to border upon.

ABUTALS. See *Abutals*.

ABYDOGOMISTS, [*Abydogoma*, L. of *Abudogon*, of *νομινα* to elate ones self, and *Abydos*, the Inhabitants of which were noted for inventing Slanders] Sycephants who boast of their Falshood.

ABYSSINES, a People of *Ethiopia*, Christians of the *Greek Church*, whose Emperor, siled the *Grand Negus*, is falsely taken by some for *Prestor John*.

ABYSMAL [of *Abyssus*, F.] deep, bottomless.

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

ACADEMICAL [*Academique*, F. of *Academicus*, L. of *Ἀκαδημικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Academy.

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

ACADEMIST } [*Academista*, F.] one
ACADEMIAN } that studies in an University or Academy. **ACA-**

ACADEMY [*Academie*, F. of *Academia*, L. of *Ἀκαδημία*, Gr.] an higher School or University, a place where young Men were instructed in the Liberal Arts and Sciences. Also a particular Society of ingenious Persons, established for the Improvement of Learning.

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

ACAIID, a Word used by some Chymists for Vinegar.

ACALE, Cold. *Chauc.*

ACAMATOS [*Ἀκάματος*, Gr. of *α* negative, and *κάμνω* to be wearied] unwearied.

ACANACEOUS [of *Ἀκανθα* a Thorn, of *Ἀκρίζω*, Gr. to sharpen] all Plants that are of the Thistle kind, and are prickly: Also the sharp and prominent Parts of Animals, are so called.

ACANTABOLUS [*Ἀκάνθου βολός*, of *Ἀκανθα* a Thorn, and *βέλλω* to throw away, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, like a Pair of Pliers, to take out any thing that sticks in the Oesophagus or Gullet.

ACANTHA [*Ἀκάνθη*, Gr. a Thorn] the most backward Protuberance of the Vertebra's of the Back.

ACANZII, *Turkish* Light-Horse, the Avant Guard of the Grand Seignior's Army.

ACARNAR ♀ a bright fix'd Star of **ACHERNER** ♂ the first Magnitude in *Eridanus*

ACARON, the God of Flies. See *Acaron*.

ACARUS, a little Worm that breeds in Wax, a Mite, the Hand-Worm; also a Mulbroom. L.

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

ACATALEPSY [*Ἀκατάληψις*, of *α* privative, and *κατάληψις* Comprehension, Gr.] Incomprehensibleness, impossibility of being comprehended.

ACCAPITARE, to pay Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

ACCAPITUM, Relief to the chief Lord. L. T.

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

ACCEDAS ad Vice-Comitem, a Writ commanding the Coroner to deliver a Writ to the Sheriff, who having a *Pone* deliver'd him, suppresses it.

TO ACCELERATE [*Accelerer*, F. *Acceleratum* L.] to hasten, or quicken, or put on or forward.

ACCELERATION, the Act of hastening or quickening. F. of L.

ACCELERATORES Urinae [in *Anatomy*] are a pair of Muscles belonging to the *Penis*, whose use is to expedite the Passage of the Urine and Genitura.

ACCENDED [of *Accendere*, L.] lighted, kindled, or set on fire.

ACCENSION, the inkindling, or setting any Body on fire. L.

ACCENT [*Accentus*, L.] Tune, Tone, or Tenour; the Rising and Falling of the Voice. F.

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

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

TO ACCENT [*Accentur*, F.] to mark with an Accent.

ACCENTOR, he that sings the highest part or treble in a Choir, &c. L.

TO ACCEPT [*Accipere*, F. of *Acceptum*, L.] to receive favourably or kindly.

ACCEPTABLE [*Acceptabilis*, L.] that may be received kindly, agreeable.

ACCEPTANCE ♀ a taking in good

ACCEPTATION ♂ part, an accepting or receiving kindly: In a *Law Sense*, a tacit agreeing to some former Act done by another, which without such Acceptance or Agreement, might have been undone or avoided. F. of L.

ACCEPTATION, the received Meaning of a Word, or the Sense in which it is usually taken. F. of L.

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

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

ACCESS [among *Physicians*] the Fit or Paroxism of a Disease.

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

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

ACCESSION, coming to, as the Accession of a King to the Crown: Addition or Increase. L.

ACCESSOR, a comer to.

ACCESSORINESS, the being accessory.

ACCES-

ACCESSORY [*Accessoire*, F.] Addition-
nal.

ACCESSORIUS *Willisii* [in *Anatomy*]
a Nerve that arises from the *Medulla spinalis*,
so call'd from Dr. *Willis*, the Discoverer
of it.

ACCESSORY } [in *Common Law*] a Per.
ACCESSARY } son guilty of Felony,
not Principally but by Participation; as
Command, Advice, or Concealment.

ACCESSORY } [in the *Civil Law*] any
ACCESSARY } thing that of right be-
longs or depends on another, tho' separate
from it.

ACCIDENCE [*Accidentia*, L.] a little
Book containing the first Principles of the
Latin Tongue.

ACCIDENT [*Accidens*, L.] casualty,
chance, &c. F.

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

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

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

ACCIDENTAL [*Accidental*, F. of *Ac-
cidentalit*, L.] belonging to Accidents;
happening by Chance, &c.

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

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

ACCIDIE [*Acedia*, L. of *Avodia*, Gr.]
sloth, laziness, an indisposition to devotion.
&c.

ACCLAMATION, a crying out of
the People; a shouting for Joy; the Ap-
plause given to Persons and Things upon
several Occasions. F. of L.

ACCLIVITY [*Acclivitas*, L.] the ri-

sing steepness of an Hill, properly the
steepness reckoned upwards on a Slope-line,
as Declivity is a steepness downward.

ACCLOYED } [ot a Horse] i. e. nailed
CLOYED } or prick'd in Shoeing.

To **ACCOAST**, to Land from on Board
a Ship, Boat, &c. to go a-shore.

ACCOLADE, clipping and colling, em-
bracing about the neck: A Ceremony used
in Knighthood by the King, putting his
Hand about the Knight's Neck. F.

To **ACCOMMODATE** [*Accommoder*,
F. *Accommodatum*, L.] to adjust, to apply,
to fit, to provide for, to furnish with; to
agree or make up a difference.

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

ACCOMMODATION, the Act of ac-
commodating, adjusting, fitting. L.

ACCOMMODABLE, that may be com-
piled or brought to an Agreement. F.

To **ACCOMPANY** [*Accompagner*, F.]
to keep company with, or wait on a Person;
to go or come along with.

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

To **ACCOMPLISH** [*Accomplir*, F. of
Accomplere, L.] to perform, finish, or fulfil,
to execute or bring to Perfection.

ACCOMPLISHED [*Accompli*, F.] as a
Person well Accomplished, i. e. a Person of
extraordinary Parts or Endowments.

An **ACCOMPLISHMENT** [*Accom-
plissement*, F.] an Endowment.

ACCOMPT. See *Account*.

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

ACCORDANCE, Agreement.

ACCORDANT, Agreeable. F.

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

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

ACCOUNT [of *Accomptor*, O. F. of
Accomptare, L.] Reckoning, Esteem, Re-
pute, Relation, or Nearness.

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

An **ACCOUNT** [in *Traffick*] is a Wri-
ting in which the Sale of Goods is particu-
larly set down.

ACCOUNTABLE, liable to give an
Account, answerable for or to.

ACCOUNTANT,

ACCOUNTANT, one well vers'd in casting up Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT [in Law] one who is obliged to render an Account to another.

ACCOUPED, as his Conscience accouped him, i. e. reprehended. *O. L.*

To ACCOUNTER [Accouter, F.] to attire, dress, trim, furnish.

ACCOUREMENT, Attire, Dress, Garb, Furniture. *F.*

To ACCOY, to assuage. *O.*

ACCRETION [of Accrescere, L.] properly a growing or sticking to.

ACCRETION [with Naturalists] an addition of Matter to any Body externally.

To ACCREW } [Accroitre, F. of Ac-
To ACCRUE } crescere, L.] to be increased or added to; to rise from; to fall to.

ACCROACHMENT, Encroachment.

To ACCUMB [Accumbere, L.] to sit or lye down at.

ACCUMULATE [Accumulare, F. Accumulatum, L.] to heap up, to gather together in heaps.

ACCUMULATION, heaping up, or gathering together. *L.*

ACCURACY } [Accuratō, L.]
ACCURATENESS } exactness, diligence, carefulness.

ACCURATE [Accuratus, L.] exact, curious, nicely done.

ACCURSED [of ad, d changed into c for the sake of Euphony, and Cuijye, Sax.] that lies under a Curse, or under a Sentence of Excommunication. See *To Curse*.

ACCUSATION, accusing, charge, information, impeachment. *F. of L.*

ACCUSATIVE Case [Accusativus, F. of Accusativus, L.] the fourth Case of a Noun, always govern'd by a Verb Active, or Preposition, &c.

To ACCUSE [Accusare, F. of Accusare, L.] to charge with a Crime, to inform against one, to indict, to impeach, to censure.

ACCUSEMENT, Accusation. *Chauc.*

To ACCUSTOM himself [Accoutumer, F.] to inute, or use himself to a thing. See *Custom*.

ACE [As or Au, F. probably from Ἀζα, Gr. a Dy] that Point of the Dice, by which the Number One is express'd.

ACEPHALI [Ἀκεφαλοί, of a privative and κεφαλή, Gr. that have no Head] certain Levellers in the time of King Henry I. who acknowledg'd no Church, King, Head, or Superior. Also certain Hereticks, *A. C.* 500, who asserted but one Substance in Christ, and there but one Nature.

ACERB [Acorbe, F. of Acerbus, L.] a taste between sour and bitter, such as most Fruits have before they are ripe.

ACERBITY [Acerbitas, L.] sourness, sharpness.

ACETABULUM [in Anatomy] the Cavity in the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone within it.

ACETARS, Sallets and Vinegar.

ACETOSITY [Acetositas, L.] sourness, sharpness, tartness.

ACETUM, Vinegar; in general, any acid Liquor, as Spirit of Salt, Nitre, Vitriol, &c. *L.*

ACETUM Alcalisatum or Alcaliticum [among Chymists] Vinegar distill'd, in which some alkalizate Salt is infused.

ACETUM Philosophorum, a four Liquor made by dissolving Butter or Icy Oil of Antimony in Water. *L.*

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

ACHAMECH, the Drops of Silver, so called by Chymists.

ACHAN [אָחָן] *H. i. e.* troubling] an Israelite who was stoned to Death.

ACHAT [Achet, F. a Bargain or Purchase: [in Law] a Bargain or Contract.

ACHATORS, Parveyors. *O. L.*

ACHE [Ace, Sax.] a Pain in any part of the Body; also a Disease in Horses, proceeding from Cold, that causes a numbness in the Joints.

ACHEKED, choaked. *Chauc.*

ACHERON [Ἀχέρων, Gr.] a River

ACHERUNS } of Hell. *Poet. L.*

ACHERONTICK, of or belonging to Acheron. *Gr.*

ACHERUSIA, a River, taken for the Entrance of Hell.

To ACHEVE } [of Achever, F.] to

To ACCHEVE } achieve, accomplish, to finish, to act. *Chauc.*

ACHILLES, the chief Champion of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

ACHISH [אַחִישׁ] *H. i. e.* Sure it is he] a King of Gath.

ACHLYS [Ἀχλὺς, Gr.] a certain dark Distemper of the Eye, which is reckoned among the Amblyopia, or dimness of Sight.

ACHOKEN, to choke, to surfeit. *Chauc.*

ACHOR [Ἀχάρι, Gr.] a sort of crusted Scab, which makes an itching and stink on the Surface of the Head. *Med.*

ACHOR, a God of Flies, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians sacrificed to drive them away.

ACHROI [Ἀχροί, Gr. of a negative and χροία Colour] Persons who have lost their natural Colour.

ACID [Acide, F. of Acidus, L.] tart, sour, sharp, biting.

An ACID or Fixed Spirit [in Chymistry] is a Spirit mix'd with acid Salts, to check its volatile Quality; as Spirit of Salt, Alom, Vitriol, &c.

ACIDS, Bodies, whose small Particles are

are supposed to be somewhat longish and flexible, penetrating and attenuating, having their Points sharp and piercing.

ACIDITY [*Aciditas*, F. of *Aciditas*, L.] sharpness, tartness; the taste which acid Bodies affect the Mouth with.

ACIDULÆ, any Medicinal Waters, that are not hot like those at *Bath*. L.

ACINACES, a kind of Curatels or Scimeter, used among the *Persians*.

ACINESIA [*Acinesia*, of α negat. and $\kappa\iota\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ Motion, Gr.] the Immobility of the whole Body, or of any part thereof, as in a Palsy, Apoplexy, swooning, &c. L.

ACINIFORMIS Tunica [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Uvea Tunica* of the Eye. L. which see.

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

To **ACKELE**, to cool. *Chauc.*

ACKNOWLEDG, known, acknowledged, &c. *Shakesp.*

ACLOYED, overcharged. *Chauc.*

ACMASTICA *Febria*, a continued Fever; the same with *Synochus*. Gr.

ACHME [*Ἀκμή*; Gr.] the Height or Top of any thing, the Point of a Weapon, the Prime of any thing, the Flower of Age.

ACHME [among *Physicians*] the height of a disease.

To **ACKNOWLEDGE** [from the Prep. *ad*, and *Cnap* contracted of *Cnapan*, so *know*, and *Legan* so *put*, Sax. *i. e.* to put into Knowledge] to own or confess, to be thankful or grateful for, to reward or require.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, confession, owning, gratitude, thankfulness.

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

ACEMETI, an Order of Monks at *Constantinople*, that never sleep all together, but by turns. Gr.

ACOLE, to quiet, ease, relieve. *Chauc.*

ACOLYTE [*Ἀκόλυτος*, Gr.] an inferior Church-Servant, in the Primitive Times, who waited on the Priest, &c. lighted the Candles, carried the Bread, Wine, &c. Now among the *Roman Catholics*, an Under-Deacon, or Priest's Attendant, who waits on him while he says Mass.

ACCOMBER, to encomber, to lie down, to wallow. *Chauc.*

ACCOMBROUS, cumberfom, troublesome. *Chauc.*

ACONITE [*Aconit*, F. of *Aconitum*, L. of *Ἀκόνιον*, Gr.] a poisonous Herb, called *Wolf's* or *Libbard's* *Bane*.

ACOPICA [*Acopica*, of α privative and $\kappa\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$ Labour, Gr.] Ingredients put into Medicines against *Weariness*.

ACOPUM [*Ἀκόπον*, Gr.] a Fomentation of warm and emollient Ingredients, to allay the Sense of *Weariness*: A Medicine for *Horses* for the same purpose.

ACORN [*Accorn*, of *Aac* an Oak, and *Corn*, Grain, Sax.]

ACOSMY [*Acosmia*, L. of *Ἀκοσμία*, of α privative and $\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\iota\varsigma$ Ornament, Gr.] an ill State of Health, joined with the loss of natural Colour in the Face.

To **ACOUPE**, to reprehend or reprove. O.

ACOUSTICA ? [*Ἀκουστικά*, of *ἀκούω*

ACOUSTICKS } to hear, Gr.] Medicines or Instruments which help the Hearing.

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

ACQUAINTANCE [*Acquaintance*, F.] Correspondence, Conversation, Fellowship, also the Person with whom one converses or corresponds:

To **ACQUIESCE** [*Acquiescer*, F. of *Acquiescere*, L.] to rest satisfied, to comply with; to consent.

ACQUIESCENCE } [*Acquiescencia*, F.] the
ACQUIESCENCY }
ACQUIESCEMENT } Act of Acquiescing, Consent, Compliance, Condescension.

ACQUIETANDIS *Plegiis*, a Writing for a Surety again^t the Creditor, that refuses to acquit him after the Debt is paid. L. T.

ACQUIETANDIS in *Shires* & *Hundredis*, a being free from Suit and Service in *Shires* and *Hundreds*. L. T.

ACQUIETARE, to pay the Debts of a Person deceased, as the Heir those of his Father, &c. L. T.

To **ACQUIRE** [*Acquirer*, F. of *Acquirere*, L.] to get, to attain, to purchase.

ACQUISITION, an acquiring, obtaining, purchasing. F. of L.

ACQUISTS } [*Acquest*, F. of *Acquistum*, L.] Purchases; properly *Victories* gained, or *Conquests* won by the Sword.

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

AQUITAL } [*Acquit*, F.] a De-
ACQUITMENT } liverance, discharge or setting free from the Suspicion and Guilt of an Offence; and is twofold, in Law and *Fact*:

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

AQUITAL [in *Fact*] is, when a Person is not found Guilty of the Offence with which he is charged. AC

ACQUITTANCE [*Acquit*, F.] a Release or Discharge in Writing, of a Debt, or any other Duty, formerly due.

ACRASIA [*Ἀκρασία*, Gr.] Disorder, Indisposition.

ACRASY [with *Physicians*] the Excess or Predominancy of one Quality above another, in mixture, or in the Constitution of a Human Body.

ACRE [*Άρε*, Sax.] a Measure of Land containing 40 Perch in Length, and 4 in Breadth. A *Welsh Acre* containing usually two *English*-ones.

ACREME, ten Acres of Land. L. T.

ACRIMONIOUS [*Acrimoniosus*, L.] sharp, tart, full of sharpness or tartness.

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

ACRIMONY [*Acrimonia*, F. of *Acrimonia*, L.] sharpness, eagerness, tartness.

ACRISY [*Acrisis*, L. of *Ἀκρίσις*, of *ἀ* neg. and *κρίσις* to make a Judgment of, Gr.] that of which no Judgment is passed, or Choice made; a Matter in Dispute; want of Judiciousness, or Rashness in Judging.

ACRISY [in *Physick*] such a State or Condition of a Disease, that no right Judgment can be made of it, or the Patient, whether he will recover or not. Gr.

ACRITUDE [*Acrisudo*, L.] Sharpness.

ACRITY [*Acris*, F. of *Acrisitas*, L.] sharpness in Taste, tartness.

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

ACROCORDON [with *Physicians*] a particular Species of Warts, more sharp and prominent than the common Sort.

ACRODRYA. [*Ἀκρόδρυα*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity and *δρυς* an Oak or Tree, Gr.] all Fruits, having hard Rinds or Shells, such as Acorns, Almonds, Nuts, Chestnuts, &c.

ACROKE, crooked, awry, wrong. *Cha.*

ACROMION [*Ἀκρόμιον*, *ἄκρον* the Extremity and *ἄμ* the Shoulder, Gr.] the upper Process of the Shoulder-blade. *An.*

ACROMPHALUM [*Ἀκρομφάλιον*, of *ἄκρον* the Extremity and *μφάλιον* the Navel, Gr.] the middle of the Navel. *Anat.*

ACRONICAL [*Ἀκρονική*, of *ἄκρον* and *νίξ* Night, Gr. in *Astronomy*] is the rising of a Star when the Sun sets, or the setting of a Star when the Sun rises; which when they do, they are said to Set and Rise Acronically; one of the three poetical Settings and Risings.

ACROS [*Ἄκρον*, Gr.] the utmost end of any Member; also a little Stem or Stock.

ACROS [in *Anatomy*] the Prominences, knops and tops of Bones.

ACROS [in *Botany*] tops of Plants.

ACROS [in *Physick*] the Height and Vigour of Diseases.

ACROSPIRE, the same with *Pituita*; which see.

ACROSTICK [*Ἀκροστιχίς*, of *ἄκρον* the Top or Extremity and *στίχ* a Verse, Gr.] a Poem or certain number of Verses, whose initial Letters make up some Person's Name, Title, or some particular Motto.

ACROTHERIA [*Ἀκροθήρια*, Gr. in *Architecture*] sharp Pinnacles and Spiry Bartlements, which stand in Ranges about flat Buildings, with Rails and Balusters; also Pedestals on the Corner and Middles of Pedements, to support Statues.

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

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

ACTIFS, an Order of Friars, that wear raven-coloured Habits, and feed on Roots.

ACTILIA, Military Utensils. L. T.

ANTINOBOLISM [*Ἀκτινοβολισμός*, of *ἄκτις* a Sun-beam and *βολή* a Plumb-line, of *βόλλω* to cast, Gr.] diffusion or irradiation of Light or Sound, by which it is carried or flows every way from its Center.

ACTION, an Act, Deed, or Feat; a particular way of Delivery in a Speech or Sermon. F. L.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTION *Real*, is whereby the Plaintiff claims Title to Lands, Tenements, Rents, or Commons.

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

ACTION upon the *Statute*, is an Action brought against a Man upon an Offence against a Statute, whereby an Action is given, and lay not before.

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

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

ACTIONABLE, that bears an Action, or affords Cause on which an Action may be grounded.

ACTIONARE, to prosecute one at Law. L. T.

ACTITATION, debating of Law-Suits. L.

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

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

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

ACTIVITY [*Activitate*, F. of *Activitas*, L.] Briskness, Nimbleness, Vigour.

ACTO, ACTON, } a Coat of Mail.

AKETON, } O. R.

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

ACTON-BURNEL, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for a Parliament there held in the time of *Edward I.* in which was ordained the Statute-Merchant, thence call'd the Statute of *Alan-Burnel*.

ACTOR, properly the Doer of any thing, an Actor upon the Stage. L.

ACTOR [in the *Civil Law*] an Advocate or *Proffor*.

ACTRESS [*Actrice*, F. *Actrix*, L.] a Woman Player, she that acts on the stage.

ACTUAL [*Actuel*, F. of *Actualis*, L.] effectual, real: In *Metaphysics*, that is Actual or in Act, which has a real Being or Existence, and is opposite to Potential.

ACTUALITY } Perfection of Being.

ACTUALNESS } L.

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

To **ACTUATE**, to bring into Act, to stir up, to move, to quicken. L.

ACULEATE [*Aculeatus*, L.] having a Sting.

ACUMEN, an Edge or Point, Prick or Sting: quickness of Wit, Subtily, Shrewdness. L.

To **ACUMINATE** [*Acuminatum*, L.] to sharpen or bring to a point.

ACUMINOUS [*Acuminatus*, L.] sharp edged, pointed, subtil.

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

ACUTE [*Acutus*, L.] sharp-pointed, keen, sharp-witted, ingenious, subtil.

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

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

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

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

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

ACUTO [in *Musick Books*] a Voice or Sound is so call'd when high or shrill.

ADACTED [*Adastus*, F.] beat in, driven in by Force.

ADAGE [*Adagium*, L.] a Proverb, an old Saying.

ADAGIAL, Proverbial.

ADAGIO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

ADAG^o } the slowest Movement in

AD^o } Musick, especially if the Word be repeated twice, as *Adagio, Adagio*.

ADAM [אָדָם H. i. e. red Earth] the first Man created.

ADAMANT [*Adamas*, L. of *Ἀδάμαντος*, Gr.] a Stone, a Diamond, the most glittering, hardest, and most valuable of all others.

ADAMANTINE [*Adamantinus*, L.] of or belonging to Adamant; hard, inflexible.

ADAMICAL, of or belonging to Adam.

ADAMITES, a sort of Hereticks in *Bohemia*, who pretending to be restored to Adam's Innocence, went Naked in their Assemblies; and are said to condemn Matrimony, and have Women in common.

To ADAPT [*Adapser*, F. of *Adaptare*, L.] to make fit, to suit, to apply one thing to another.

ADARCON, a Jewish Gold Coin, worth fifteen Shillings Sterling.

ADARIDGE, *Sal Armoniac. C. T.*

ADASHED, ashamed. O.

ADASSED, put out of countenance.

To ADAWE, to awa en. O. To slacken. *Spencer.*

ADAR [778 H. i. e. Mighty] the Name of the Twelfth Month among the Jews, answering commonly to part of February, and part of March with us.

To ADCORPORATE [*Adcorporatum*, L.] to join Body to Body.

ADCREDULITARE, to purge himself of an Offence by Oath. L. T.

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

To ADDECIMATE [*Addecimasum*, L.] to take Tythes.

ADDELE, added, annexed. *Chauc.*

ADDEPHAGY [*Addephagā*, of *adde* much and *phagō* to eat, Gr.] insatiable Eating, Gluttony.

ADDER [Ætēp, Sax. adder, Du.] a Serpent whose Poison is the most deadly.

ADDERBOURN [of adder and bourn, a River so called from its crooked windings like a Snake] a Town in the County of Wilts.

ADDERS-Tongue, an Herb having a single Leaf, in the midst of which is a little Stalk, like the Tongue of that Serpent.

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

ADDICE? [Aðeyā, Sax. Asia, L.

ADZE [Ἀζίμ, Gr.] an Instrument, generally made use of by Coopers.

To ADDICT [*Addictum*, L.] to give up one's self wholly to a Thing, to apply one's Mind altogether to it, to follow it close.

ADDICTIO [in the Roman Law] a Transferring or passing over Goods to another, or to him that will give most.

ADDICTIO in Diem, an adjudging a Thing or Person for a certain Price, unless, by such a Day, the Owner, or some other Person, give more for it: It is also used for taking an Administration, and paying the Debts of the Deceased. L. L. T.

ADDITAMENT [*Additamentum*, L.] a Thing added; an Increase or Advantage.

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

ADDITION [in General] an adding, putting, or joyning to; an Encrease, Advantage, or Ornament. F. of L.

ADDITION [in Arithmetick] a Rule by which several Numbers are added together, to the end that their Total or Sum may be discovered.

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

Compound ADDITION, is the Adding or Summing up of Things of different Names or Kinds.

ADDITION [in Algebra] is the conjoining the Quantities proposed, still preserving their proper Signs.

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

ADDITIONAL [*Additionalis*, L.] that is added, over and above.

ADDITIONALES, additional Terms or Propositions, to be added to the former Agreement. L. C. L.

ADDLE [Aðel, a Disease, of Adhian to be sick, Sax. g. d. a sick or rotten Egg] rotten, empty.

ADDRESS [*Adresse*, F.] nice or dextrous Carriage in the management of an Affair; also Application or Dedication to a Person; a short Remonstrance or Petition made by a Parliament to the Sovereign.

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

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

ADDUCENT Muscles. See *Adductores*.

ADDUCTOR Oculi [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Eye so called, because it draws the Apple of it toward the Nose. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis [in Anatomy] a Muscle that brings the Thumb nearer the Fore-finger. L.

ADDUCTOR Pollicis Pedis [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Great Toe, which brings it nearer the rest. L.

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

ADECATIST, one against Tythes.

ADELARD [of Edel, Teut. Noble, and ard, Du. Nature, i. e. one of a generous Spirit] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELANTADO, the Deputy of a Province, for a King or General. Span.

ADELING } (of Edel excellent, and

ATHELING } Ling, Sax. a Son). a

ETHELING } Title of Honour among

the English Saxons, properly belonging to the Heir Apparent to the Crown.

ADELM [of Ead Felicity, and Helm an Helmet, Sax. i. e. a Protector of Happiness] the Name of a Bishop of Sherburn.

ADELMAN, Gentleman.

ADELRAD } (of Edel a Nobleman

ETHELRAD } and Rade Counsel,

Sax.

Sax. *g. d.* an able Counsellor] the Christian Name of a Man.

ADELWALD [of Adel Felicity, and Wealth, Sax. to govern, *g. d.* one that can govern himself in Prosperity] a proper Name.

ADEMPMENT, taking away. *Z.*

ADEN [Adir, Gr.] a Glandule or Kernel in an Animal Body; also a swelling in the Groin, the same as Bubo. *Anat.*

ADENOGRAPHY [of Ady a Glandule and *γραφω* to write, Gr.] a Treatise of the Glands.

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

To ADENT, to fasten. *O.*

ADEPTISTS } [Adepti of Adipisci, to
ADEPTS } obtain, L.] the obtaining Sons of Art, Alchymists, who have gained the Secret of Transmutation of Metals, are said to have found out the Grand Elixir, commonly call'd the *Philosopher's Stone*; of which there are said to be 12 always in being, another being taken in when one dies.

ADEPTION, getting. *L.*

ADEQUATE [Adequatus, L.] equal, even, proportional.

ADEQUATE Ideas [in Philosophy] are those Conceptions that perfectly represent the Archetypes or Images, which the Mind supposes them to be taken from.

ADEQUITATION, rising towards. *L.*

ADEFECTED Equations. See Equations.

ADFILIATION, Adoption.

ADHATODA, the Malabar Nut-tree.

ADHERANDE, adhering, cleaving together. *Chauc.*

To ADHERE [Adherere, F. of Adherere, L.] to stick fast or cleave to, to be joined to or take part with.

ADHERENCE } the Act of adhering
ADHERENCY } or sticking close to the Interests or Opinions of others. *F.*

ADHERENT [Adherens, L.] one that adheres to a Party; a Stickler, Favourer, or Follower. *F.*

ADHESION [Adhasio, L.] a sticking or cleaving too. *F.*

ADJACENT [Adiacens, L.] lying near to, bordering upon. *F.*

ADJACENT Angles. See Angles.

ADIAPHOROUS [Adiaphoros, of *αδιαφορος* and *διαφορε* different, Gr.] neutral, indifferent; a Name given by Mr. Boyle, to a kind of Spirit which he distill'd from Tartar, &c.

ADIAPHORY [Adiaphoria, L. of Adiaphoria, Gr.] indifference.

ADIAPNEUSTIA [of *α* and *διαπνευστις*,

Gr. to perspire] a Diminution or natural Obstruction of Perspiration.

ADJECTIVE [Adjectif, F. of Adjectivum, L.] a Word that requires the help of a Substantive joined with it. *Gram.*

ADIEU [q. d. Ad Deum te commendo, L. I commend you to God] God be with you, Farewel. *F.*

To ADINE, to entertain at Dinner. *Ch.*

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

To ADJOIN [Adjoinder, F. of Adjungere, L.] to join to.

ADJOINING, lying next to, Neighbouring.

ADJOINING Angles, in Geometry. See Angles.

To ADJOURN [Adjourn, F. of Ad and Jour, a Day] to put off to another Day or Time.

ADJOURNMENT [Adjournment, F.] an adjourning [in Common Law] the putting off any Court or Meeting, and appointing it to be kept again at another Time or Place.

ADIPAL [Adipalis, L.] Fat, Gros.

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

ADIPOSA Vena [in Anatomy] a Vein arising from the descending Trunk of the Cava, which spreads it self on the Coat and Fat that covers the Kidneys. *L.*

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

ADIPOUS [Adiposus, L.] full of Fat, Greasy.

ADIRATUS [Law Term] a Price or Value set upon things lost, as a Compensation to the Owner.

ADIT [Aditus, L.] the Shaft or Entrance into a Mine.

To ADJUDGE [Adjuger, F. of Adjudicare, L.] to give Judgment or Sentence of the Court, to Award or Decree.

ADJUDICATION, a judging, a giving, a settling, by Sentence, Judgment, or Decree. *F. of L.*

ADJUMENT [Adjumentum, L.] Help, Aid, Assistance.

ADJUNCT [Adjunctum, L.] that which is joined to another Thing, a Circumstance.

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

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

AD JURA Regis, a Writ that lies for the

the King's Clerk against him that sought to get him out of Possession.

ADJURATION, the Act of Adjuring, or earnest Charging. *F. of L.*

To **ADJURE** [*Adjurer*, *F. of Adjurare*, *L.*] to charge in God's name, strictly or earnestly; to put one to his Oath; to command an evil Spirit by the force of an Enchantment.

To **ADJUST** [*Adjuster*, *F.*] to make fit, set in order; to settle or state an Account; to determine or make up a Difference.

ADJUTABLE [*Adjutabilis*, *L.*] that may help; helping.

ADJUTANT [of *Adjutare*, *L.*] an Assister or Helper; an Officer in a Regiment who assists the superior Officers.

ADJUTANT General, one that accompanyeth a General of an Army, to assist him in Counsel, &c.

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

ADJUTORIUM [in *Physick*] a means of Cure subservient to others of more Importance.

ADJUTORY [*Adjutorius*, *L.*] aiding or helping; the *Adjutory Bones*, are two Bones that reach from the Shoulders to the Elbows. *Anat.*

ADJUVANT [*Adjuvans*, *L.*] helping, aiding, assisting.

To **ADJUVATE** [*Adjuvatum*, *L.*] to assist.

To **ADLE** ? [of *Æðlan*, *Sax.* a Reward] to **ADDLE** ? ward] to Earn. *Linc.*

AD LIBITUM [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you will, or, If you please.

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

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

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

ADMENSURATION, the Act of equalizing, or making equal in Measure.

ADMINICLE [*Adminiculum*, *L.*] an Help, Succour, or Support: Imperfect Proof. *C. L.*

ADMINICULAR [*Adminicularis*, *L.*] Helpful, Succouring.

To **ADMINISTER** [*Administer*, *F.* of *Administrare*, *L.*] to do Service to, to aid; to give or dispence; to govern, manage or dispose.

ADMINISTRATION, the Act of Administring; the managing or doing some Affair. *F. of L.*

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATRIX, she that has such Goods and Power committed to her. *L.*

ADMIRABLE [*Admirabilis*, *L.*] that deserves to be admired, wonderful; rare, excellent. *F.*

ADMIRAL [supposed to be derived of *Amir*, a Governor in *Arab.* and *Amir*, *Gr.* belonging to the Sea] a Chief Commander of a Squadron of Ships. *F.*

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

ADMIRALTY [*Admirauté*, *F.*] the Office or Court for maintaining Maritime Affairs.

ADMIRATION, the Act of admiring, wondering, &c. *F. of L.*

To **ADMIRE** [*Admirer*, *F.* of *Admirari*, *L.*] to look upon with wonder, to be surpriz'd at.

ADMISSION } receiving into, en-
ADMITTANCE } trance upon. *F.*
of *L.*

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

To **ADMIT** ? [*Admettre*, *F.* of *Admittere*, *L.*] to receive, to allow of, to permit.

ADMITTENDO Clerico, a Writ granted to him that has recover'd the Right of Presentation against the Bishop.

ADMITTENDO in Socium, is a Writ for the Association of certain Persons to Justices of Assize, being appointed.

ADMONESTE, to admonish. *Chap.*

To **ADMONISH** [*Admonester*, *F.* of *Admanere*, *L.*] to warn, advise, hint, or put in mind of, to reprove.

ADMONITION } a giving warn-
ADMONISHMENT } ing, advice, instruction. *F. of L.*

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

ADNITCHELED, annulled, brought to nothing, made void. *O. L. T.*

ADNUL, to disannul. *Chauc.*

AD OCTO [*i. e.* to the eighth Number] a Term us'd by some ancient Philosophers, signifying the Highest or Superlative Degree; because, in their way of distinguishing Qualities, they reckoned no Degree above the Eighth. L.

ADO, ADOE, an Affair. *Chauc.*

ADOLESCENCE } [*Adolescentia*, L.]

ADOLESCENCY } the Flower of Youth; the State from Fourteen to Twenty-five or Thirty in Men, and from Twelve to Twenty-one in Women. F.

ADOLPH [Gadulph, of Eab Happiness, and Ulph Help, Sax. happy Help] the Name of a Man.

ADONAI [אֲדֹנָי H.] *i. e.* Lord, and sometimes Lord God.

ADONIAH [אֲדֹנִיָּהוּ H. *i. e.* ruling Lord] one of King David's Sons.

ADONIBEZEK [אֲדֹנִיבֶזֶק H. *i. e.* Lord of Bezek or of Lightning, of אֲדֹנִי Lord, and בֶּזֶק Lightning] a King of Canaan.

ADONICK *Verse*, a short sort of Verse, first made for bewailing the Death of Adonis.

ADONIS, the fair Son of Cynarus King of Cyprus, who being killed by a wild Boar, was chang'd into a Purple Flower by Venus, which bears his Name. *Poet.*

ADONIZEDEK [אֲדֹנִי־צֶדֶק H. *i. e.* the Lord's justice] an ancient King of Jerusalem.

To ADOPT [*Adopter*, F. *Adoptare*, L.] to make one that is not of Kin capable to inherit. To take a Stranger into the Family, chusing him for a Son and Heir.

ADOPTION, the Act of Adopting, a free Choice of one for a Son F. of L.

ADOPTIVE [*Adoptif*, F. of *Adoptivus*, L.] belonging to, or admitted by Adoption.

ADORABLE [*Adorabilis*, L.] that is fit to be adored or worshipped: *Applied to Men*, worthy of all Honour and Respect. F.

ADORAT, a Chymical Weight of 4 l. ADORATION, the Act of Adoring, Reverence, Worship, Observance, Respect. F. of L.

To ADORE [*Adorer*, F. of *Adorare*, L.] to pay Divine Worship to, to Reverence; to shew profound Submission and Respect; to dote extravagantly upon.

To ADORN [*Adornare*, L.] to beautify, deck, trim up, or set off.

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

AD QUOD DAMNUM, a Writ that lies to enquire what Damage it may be, for the King to grant a Fair, Market, &c. Or if any one will turn a common Highway,

and lay out another, as beneficial: Or for a private Person to give Lands in Mortmain to any Religious Use.

ADRADD, afraid. *Chauc.*

ADRAMMELECH [אֲדֹרַמְלֵךְ of אֲדֹרַם Greatness, or אֲדֹרַת a Cloak, and אֲדֹרַם a King, H. *i. e.* the King's Greatness or Cloak] an Idol of the Assyrians.

ADRAMING, churlish. O.

ADHRAMIRE } to oblige himself be-
ADRAMIRE } fore a Magistrate to do a thing. L. T.

ADSCITITIOUS } [*Adscitivus*, L.]

ASCITITIOUS } added, borrowed, false, counterfeit, foreign.

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

ADRECTARE } to satisfie, to make

ADRIETARE } amend. O. L.

To ADVANCE [*Avancer*, F.] to step or go forward; to prefer or raise one; to promote or further; to give before hand.

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

ADVANCE GUARD } the first Di-
VANGUARD } vision or Line of an Army, ranged or marching in Battellarray: Sometimes a small Party of Horse, as 15 or 20, commanded by a Lieutenant, beyond, and in sight of the main Guard.

ADVANCEMENT [*Avancement*, F.] Preferment, Promotion, &c.

ADVANCER [among Hunters] is one of the Starts or Branches of a Buck's Attire, between the Back-Antler and the Palm.

ADVANTAGE [*Avantage*, F.] Benefit, Good, Gain, Profit, Over-measure.

ADVANTAGEOUS [*Avantageuse*, F.] tending to one's Profit or Good; convenient, useful.

ADVECTITIOUS [*Advectivus*, L.] brought from another Place, Foreign.

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

ADVENT Sundays, are 4, the first, if it fall not on St. Andrew's Day, Novemb. 30. 'tis the next Sunday after it.

ADVENTAILE } a Coat of Defence.

ADVENTAL } *Chaucer.*

ADVENTITIOUS [*Adventivus*, L.] that comes unexpectedly, and by chance.

ADVENTITIOUS Matter, such as does not properly belong to any natural or mix'd Body, but comes to it from some other Place.

ADVENTUAL, coming by Chance. L.

ADVENTURE [*Agenture*, F.] Chance, Hazard,

Hazard, Luck; accidental Encounter, Enterprize.

To **ADVENTURE** [*Aventurer*, F.] to venture or put to the venture; to hazard or run the risque of.

ADVENTUROUS [*Adventoureux*, F.] bold, daring, hazardous.

ADVERB [*Adverbium*, L.] a part of Speech usually join'd with a Verb, to express the Manner of an Action. *Gram.*

ADVERBIAL, of an Adverb, &c.

ADVERSAIRE, contrary. *Chauc.*

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

ADVERSATIVE (as an *Adversative Particle*) a small part of Speech signifying some Contrariety or Opposition.

ADVERSE [*Adversus*, L.] contrary, opposite. *F.*

ADVERSE [in *Logick*] signifies that the two Contraries have absolute and perpetual Opposition one to another.

ADVERSITY [*Adversité*, F. of *Adversitas*, L.] Affliction, Calamity, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

To **ADVERT** [*Advertere*, L.] to mark, to mind, to take heed.

ADVERTENCY, Attention, Heedfulness, Mindfulness.

To **ADVERTISE** [*Avertir*, F. of *Advertere*, L.] to give Intelligence or Advice of; to warn.

ADVERTISEMMENT [*Avertissement*, F.] Advice, Intelligence, Information, also a putting in Mind.

To **ADVESPERATE** [*Advesperatum*, L.] to grow towards Night.

ADVICE [*Avis*, F.] Counsel, Notice, or Account.

To **ADVIGILATE** [*Advigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently.

ADVISABLE, that may be advised concerning, fit to be done.

To **ADVISE** [*Aviser*, F.] to Counsel; to give an Information or Account of; to consider or weigh in Mind.

ADULATION, Fawning, Flattery. *L.*

ADULATOR [*Adulator*, F.] a fawning Fellow, a Flatterer, a Claw-back. *L.*

ADULATORY [*Adulatorius*, L.] belonging to or full of Flattery.

To **ADULCE** [of *ad* and *dulceo*, L.] to sweeten, to make sweet.

ADULT ? [*Adulte*, F. of *Adultus*, L.]

ADULTED ? [L.] that is grown, or come to full ripeness of Age.

ADULTERATE [*Adulteratus*, L.] adulterated, marr'd, spoiled, counterfeit.

To **ADULTERATE** [*Adulteratum*, L.] to corrupt, counterfeit, marr, or spoil.

ADULTERATION, the Act of Adulterating, Counterfeiting, Spoiling.

An **ADULTERER** [*Adulter*, F. *Adulter*, L.] a Man who commits Adultery.

ADULTEROUS, of, or given to Adultery.

An **ADULTERESS** [*Adultera*, L.] a Woman who commits Adultery.

ADULTERY [*Adultere*, F. *Adulterium*, L.] the defiling the Marriage-Bed, Incontinency between either two married Persons, or where one of them is married.

ADULTERINE [*Adulterin*, F. of *Adulterius*, L.] Forged, Counterfeited, Sophisticated: also Bastardly.

ADUMBRATED [*Adumbratus*, L.] shadowed, likened, resembled.

ADUMBRATION, a Shadowing. In *Painting*, a sketch or rough Draught of a Picture.

ADUMBRATION [in *Heraldry*] an absolute taking away of the Charge or Thing born, so that nothing of it remains but the bare Proportion of the out Lines.

AD UNGUEM, at the Fingert ends. *L.*

ADUNCITY [*Aduncitas*, L.] Hookedness, Crookedness.

ADULPH [of *Ealth* Ancient, and *Ulph* Help, *Sax.* i. e. Old Help] the Name of an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ADUNCQUE ? [*Aduncus*, L.] hooked, ADUNCOUS } crooked.

ADVOCACIES, Law suits. *Chauc.*

ADVOCATE'S, Advocates. *Chauc.*

ADVOCATE [*Advocate*, F. of *Advocatus*, L.] one that lays to Heart, takes care of and secures the Interests of another; thus Christ is said to be our Advocate.

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

ADVOCATE, *Ecclesiastical*, the Patron of the Presentation and Advowson: Or, the Advocate of the Causes and Interests of the Church, retain'd as a Counsellor to maintain her Rights and Properties.

ADVOCATIONE *Decimarum*, a Writ for the Claim of the fourth Part or upwards, of the Tythes that belong to a Church.

ADVOUITRIE, Adultery. *Chauc.*

To **ADVOW** ? [*Avouer*, F.] to justify

To **AVOW** } or maintain an Act formerly done. *L. T.*

ADVOWEE ? [*Avoue*, F.] one who has

ADVOWEE } a Right to present to a Benefice.

ADVOWEE *Paramount*, the highest Patron, that isto say, the King.

ADVOWSON ? a Right that a Bishop, **ADVOWZEN** } Dean, and Chapter, or any Lay-Patron has, to present a Clerk to a Benefice, when it becomes void. *C. L.*

ADVOWSON *Appendant*, that which depends on a Manour, as an Appurtenance.

ADVOWSON *in Gress*, that Right of Presentation, which is Principal, Sole, or Absolute, and does not belong to any Manour.

ADVOWTRY, Adukery.

ADUST } [*Aduste*, F. of *Adustus*,

ADUSTED } L.] burnt, parched, over-heated.

ADUSTIBLE, Burnable, or that is capable of being burned. L.

ADUSTION, burning, scorching, parching. L.

ADYTUM [*Adytum*, of a private and *δύω* or *δία* to go under or in, *ω*, Gr.] a secret Place, a Retirement in the Pagan Temples, where Oracles were given, into which none but the Priests were admitted; the Sanctuary of the Temples.

ÆGAGROPILUS { among *Naturalists* } Balls generated in the Stomachs of Animals, containing Matter like Hair, and hard on the outside.

St. **ÆGELNOTH** [of *Æglian* to grieve, and *noht*, Sax. not, i. e. not at all void of Grief] the Name of one, commonly call'd the Good Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆGYLOPS } [*Æγίλοψ*, Gr.] a

ANGYLOPS } Swelling about the

ANCHYLOPS } Glandules of the Eye called *Carcinula Major*. *Ægylops* is taken for the *Fistula Lachrymalis*.

ÆGIPANES [*Æγίπανες*, of *αίγης* a Goat, and *παις*, the God of Shepherds, or all, Gr.] Beasts, partly like Men, having their Feet, and lower Parts, like Goats: Satyrs, Devils.

ÆGLOGA, a Pastoral Song. See *Ecloga*.

ÆGYPTIACUM [*Unguentum*] a kind of detensive Ointment for Ulcers.

ÆIPATHY [*Æιπάθεια*, of *αί* always and *πάθος* Affliction or Passion, Gr.] a Passion of long continuance.

St. **ÆLFEGUS** [of *Æl* all, and *Fæggen*, Sax. merry, *g d.* a ways Merry] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ÆLFRED [of *Æl* all, and *Friede*, Sax. Peace, *g d.* all Peace] a Pious and Invincible King of the *English Saxons*, who, by his Prudence and Fortitude, composed many destructive Seditions in his Time.

ÆLGIVE [of *Æl* all, and *Givan*, Sax. to give] the Name of the Wife of *Edgar* King of the *English Saxons*.

ÆLMFFOEH } Penitence, used to be

ÆLMSEFOH } paid to the Pope.

ÆOLIPYLE } [*Æολίπυλις*, Gr. the

ÆOLOPYLE } Gates of *Æolus*] an ancient Device to help smocking Chimneys: A round hollow Ball made of Metal, with a Neck and small Hole, which being about

two third parts fill'd with Water, and set on the Fire, the vaporous Air will break forth with great Noise and Violence: An Instrument called the *Hermecick Bellows*, to try if there be a *Vacuum* in Nature.

ÆNIGMA [*Æνίγμα*, Gr.] a Riddle, an intricate Sentence, a difficult Question.

ÆNIGMATICAL [*Ænigmatius*, L.] full of *Ænigma's* or dark Riddles.

ÆQUILIBRITY [*Æquilibras*, L.] Equality of Weight.

ÆRA, a particular Account, and reckoning of Time and Years, from some remarkable Event; as from the Creation of the World, the Destruction of *Troy*, the Building of *Rome*, the Nativity of Christ, the Flight of *Mahomet*, &c. L.

ÆER [*Æer*, L. *Æήρ*, Gr.] one of the Four Elements; the Air, Weather.

ÆERIAL [*Æerius*, L. of *Æer*, Gr.] belonging to the Air, airy.

ÆEROMANCY [of *Æer* and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] a divining or foretelling of Things by certain Signs in the Air.

ÆEROMANTICK, belonging to Divination by the Air.

ÆERUGINEOUS [*Æruginosus*, L.] rusty, cankered, mildew'd.

ÆERUGO, Rust or Canker of Metal, Verdigrease; Mildew, Blasting of Corn, &c. L.

ÆERUMNOUS [*Ærumnosus*, L.] full of Troubles, wretched.

ÆES, Brass or Copper. L.

ÆESCHYNOMENOUS Plants { among *Botanists* } sensitive Plants, which as one comes near them with the Hand, shrink in their Leaves.

ÆESTIVAL [*Æstivalis*, L.] of or belonging to Summer.

To **ÆESTIVATE** [*Æstivatum*, L.] to sojourn or lodge in a Place in Summer Time.

ÆESTUARY [*Æstuarium*, L.] a Place overflowed with Sea-water, such as the Fens and marshes in *Lincolnshire*; an Arm of the Sea, running up a good way into Land, like the *Bristol Channel*.

ÆESTUARY [in a *Medicinal Sense*] a receiving of Vapours or Steams of boiled Drugs in the Body, through a Hole made in a Seat or Chair.

To **ÆESTUATE** [*Æstiatum*, L.] to rage like the Sea.

ÆETATE PROBANDÆ, a Writ that lies for the Heir of the Tenant that held of the King in Chief, to prove him to be of full Age. L. T.

ÆETHFLINGEY } [of *Æa* Water, and

ÆTHELNEY } *Æthel* Noble, Sax. *g d.* an Isle of Nobles] an Island in *Somersetshire*, where the Rivers *Pedrid* and *Thone* meet, in which King *Afred*, being discomfited by the Danes, hid himself.

ÆETHER

ÆTHER [*Æther*, Gr.] the Firmament, the Sky; that part of the Heavens that is above the three Regions of the Air. *L.*

ÆTHER [among *Philosophers*] is taken by some for that Medium or Fluid, in which all other Bodies float; by others, for the whole Atmosphere, and whatsoever is suspended in it.

ÆTHEREAL [*Æthereus*, *L.*] belonging to the Heavens, Sky, or Air; heavenly.

ÆTHEREAL Matter [among *Naturalists*] a very thin, fine, transparent Fluid, that some will have to surround the Earth, up as far as the fixed Stars; which easily lets all things run through it.

ÆTHIOPIS, an Herb of *Æthiopia*, with which, it is said, Inchanters formerly used to open Locks, dry up Rivers, &c.

ÆTHIOPS, a *Blackmoor*, a Native of *Æthiopia*. *L.*

ÆTHYOPS Mineral [*Chymist*] a Medicine made by incorporating equal parts of running *Mercury* with Flour of Brimstone, and then deslagrating them.

ÆTIOLOGIA [*Ætiologia*, *L.* *Ἄιτιολογία*, of *Αἴτιον* a Cause, and *λόγος* to say, *Gr.*] a shewing a Cause or Reason. *Rhet.*

ÆTIOLOGY [in *Physick*] the Reason or Account that is given of natural or preternatural Accidents in human Bodies.

ÆTIOLOGICA [*Ἀιτιολογικὴ*, *Gr.*] that part of *Physick* which explains the Causes and Reasons of Diseases, and their various Symptoms, in order to their Cure.

ÆTITES [*Ἄιτις*, *Gr.*] the Eagle's Stone, (falsly said to be taken out of an Eagle's Nest; but found by the sides of Rivers, in Fields and Mountains) which when shaken rattles, as if another was within it.

ÆTNA, a Volcano or burning Mountain in *Sicily*, which continually sends forth Whirlwinds of Fire and Smoak, with Clouds of Ashes and Cynders, (which are called *Pumice Stones*) and sometimes great Stones into the neighbouring Country.

ÆFEARD, afraid. *Chauc.*

ÆFARE, an *Affair*. *Chauc.*

ÆFERDE } In fear. *Chauc.*

ÆFERE }

ÆFFABILITY [*Affabilité*, *F.* of *Affabilitas*, *L.*] easiness of Address, Courtesy, Gentleness, Kindness.

ÆFFABLE [*Affabilis*, *L.*] easy to be spoken to, civil, courteous. *F.*

ÆFFAIR [*Affaire*, *F.*] Business, Concern, Matter, Thing.

To **ÆFFECT** [*Affectare*, *F.* of *Affectare*, *L.*] to study or set one's Mind upon, to have an Inclination to; to hanker after, to love, to endeavour to get.

ÆFFECTATION, an eager Desire: also Affectation, Formality, Niceness, Pretenseness. *F.* of *L.*

ÆFFECTE, Affection. *Chauc.*

ÆFFECTED [*Affectus*, *F.* of *Affectus*, *L.*] disposed or inclined to; over-curiously done, studied formal, nice, precise.

ÆFFECTED [in a *Physical Sense*] troubled or seized with a Distemper.

ÆFFECTION, Good-will, Kindness, Inclination towards, Love, Passion. *F.* of *L.*

ÆFFECTION [among *Physicians*] is often used where the Name of the Affection is put adjectively; as *Hypochondriac Affection*, and the like.

ÆFFECTION [among *Naturalists*] is often used in the same Sense as Properties; as the Affections of Matter are those Properties, with which it is naturally endued.

ÆFFECTIONATE [*Affectioné*, *F.*] well affected to; kind, loving, full of Affection.

ÆFFERERS } Persons appointed in

ÆFFERERS } Court-leets, &c. to

ÆFFERERS } set Fines on Offenders, punishable arbitrarily, for which no express Penalty is prescribed by Statute. *L. T.*

To **ÆFFERE** an *Amerciament*, is properly to lessen and mitigate the Rigour of a Fine.

ÆFFETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, or affecting Manner, and for that reason not too fast but rather slow.

ÆFFETTUOSO [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Affetto*.

ÆFFIANCE [*Affiance*, *F.*] Confidence, Trust.

ÆFFIANCE [in *Law*] the Plighting of Troth between a Man and a Woman upon Agreement of Marriage.

To **ÆFFIANCE**, to betroth.

ÆFFIDARE, to plight one's Faith, or give Fealty by Oath. *O. L. T.*

ÆFFIDATIO Dominiorum, an Oath taken by the Lords in Parliament.

ÆFFIDATUS, a Tenant by Fealty.

ÆFFIDAVIT, a Deposition or Witnessing a Thing by Oath. *L. T.*

To make **ÆFFIDAVIT**, to swear to the Truth of a Thing. *L. T.*

ÆFFIDIARE } *Ad Arma*, to be enrolled and mustered for Soldiers upon an Oath of Fidelity. *O. L.*

ÆFFINAGE, a refining of Metals. *F.*

ÆFFINITY [*Affinité*, *F.* *Affinitas*, *L.*] Kindred or Alliance by Marriage; Relation or Agreeableness between several Things.

To **ÆFFIRM** [*Affirmare*, *F.* *Affirmare*, *L.*] to assure, to avouch the Truth of a thing.

To **ÆFFIRM** [in *Law*] to ratify or confirm a former Law, Decree, or Sentence.

ÆFFIRMABLE, fit to be affirmed.

ÆFFIRMANCE, the Act of affirming or ratifying after such a manner.

ÆFFIRMATION, an affirming, assuring, or speaking point blank. *L.*

AFFIRMATIVE [*Affirmatif*, F. of *Affirmativus*, L.] which serves to affirm, peremptory, positive.

To **AFFIX** [*Affiger*, F. *Affixum*, L.] to fasten to, to set up, or post up a Bill, &c.

To **AFFLICT** [*Affliger*, F. *Afflictum*, L.] to cast down, grieve, trouble, disquiet.

AFFLICTION, Adversity, Calamity, Distress; Grief, Misery, Misfortune, Trouble, Sorrow, Vexation. F. of L.

AFFLICTIVE [*Afflictif*, F.] afflicting, that brings Affliction.

AFFLUENCE [*Affluens*, L.] abundance, plenty, great store, wealth. F.

AFFLUX [*Affluxus*, L.] a flowing, as of Humours, to any part of the Body.

AFFORARE, to set a Value or Price upon a thing. O. L. T.

AFFORCIAMENT, a Fort, Fortrefs, or Strong-hold. O.

AFFORCIAMENTUM *Curia*, a calling of a Court upon any extraordinary Occasion. O. L.

AFFORCIARE, to add, increase, or make stronger. L. T.

AFFORCIATUS, a thin Cloth used for Caps. O. L.

AFFORD [perhaps of *ad* and *Ворѣтъ*, Sax, a Table, *q. d.* to allow Viſuals for the Table] to give, yield, produce, &c.

To **AFFOREST**, to lay a Piece of Ground waste, and turn it into a Forest. L. T.

To **AFFRANCHIZE**. See *Enfranchize*.

AFFRAID [of *ad* and *Fear*, or perhaps of *Afrater*, F. to scare] to be in fear.

AFFRAY, a Fray, Fight, or Skirmish. F.

AFFRAY [in a *Law Sense*] Terror caused in the Subject, by making only an unlawful Shew of Violence.

AFFRETAMENTUM } the Freight

AFFRETTAMENTUM } of a Ship.

AFFRI } Enlocks or Beasts of the

AFFRA } Plough. O. L.

To **AFFRICATE** [*Affricatum*, L.] to rub against.

AFFRICATION, rubbing upon or against. L.

AFFRIGHT [of *A* and *Frigitan*, Sax.] to put into a fright or fear, to scare.

AFFRONT, Abuse, Injury, Wrong. F.

To **AFFRONT** [*Afront*, F. *q. d.* *Ad-frontare*, L. to set Front against Front, or

oppose one to one's Face] to offer an Affront, to abuse, to brave or swagter over.

AFFRONTIVE, Abusive, Injurious.

AFFRONTIVENESS, Impudence, Abusiveness.

AFFUSION, a pouring in or upon. L.

AFFYCHED, affected. *Chauc.*

AFFODLESS, Ungodliness, Sax.

To **AFFIE**, to promise. *Chauc.*

To **AFFLE**, to sic. *Chauc.*

AFORCED, forced, ravished. *Chauc.*

AFOREYENE, afore, against. *Chauc.*

AFOREN, before. *Chauc.*

AFRETE, full freighted. *Chauc.*

AFRICA, one Quarter of the Earth.

AERICUS, the Wind South-west and by West, so called from its blowing from *Africa*. L.

AFT } [*Æftan* behind, *Abax-*

ABAFT } *tan*, Sax.] any Action or Motion from the Stem of the Ship to the Stern. S. T.

AFTER [from *Æfter*], Sax.]

AFTER KINDRED, remote Kindred.

AFTER-MATH, the Alter Grals, or second Mowings of Grals, or Grals or Stubble cut after Corn.

AFTER Sails, the Sails which belong to the Main and Miffen Masts, and keep the Ship to the Wind.

AGA, an Officer of the *Turks*, as the *Agas* or Chief Captain of the *Fanizaries*.

AGABUS [*Αγαβος*, Gr. a Grasshopper] the Name of a Prophet. H.

AGAG [*Agag*, H. i. e. a Garret or upper Room] a King of the *Analekites*.

AGAI, is the Difference in *Holland* or *Venice*, of the Value of Current Money or Bank Notes, which in *Holland* is often 3 or 4 per Cent. in favour of the Notes.

AGAIN [*Agan*, Sax.] another time.

AGAINST [*Agan*, *Ongean*, Sax.] opposite to, instead of. *Chauc.*

AGALMA, the Image or Impression of a Seal. O.

AGAPÆ [*Αγάπη*, Gr.] Love-Fests, Feasts among the Primitive Christians, after receiving the Lord's Supper together.

AGARICK, a whitish Mushroom, growing on the Trunks and great Branches of old Trees, especially the Larch-tree.

AGAST [*A* and *Γαστ*, Sax. a Spirit or Spectre, *q. d.* frighted with the sight of a Ghost] put in a Frighr, dismayed with Fear.

AGATE, just going. *Chauc.*

AGATE [*Achatis*, L. of *Αχάτης*, Gr.] a precious Stone of several sorts.

AGATHRID, gathered. *Chauc.*

AGE [from *Age*, F. or probably of *Αγα*, Sax. always] the whole Continuance of Man's Life: Also a Space of Time of a 100 Years compleat.

AGE [in *Law*] the special Time which enables Men or Women, to do that, which before, for want of Age and Judgment, they might not do; as at 12 Years of Age a Man may take an Oath of Allegiance in a Leet, at 14 he is at Age of Discretion, and at 21 of the full Age.

AGE PRIER [*Law Term*] is when an Action being brought against one, who is under Age, he moves the Court, praying that the Action may be staid till he is of full Age.

AGE, AGEYNE } against, a-
 AGEYNES, AGEYNS } gain. *Chauc.*
 AGELASTICK [of *Ἀγέλας* Gr. of a
 privative, and *γέλαω* to laugh, *Gr.*] never
 laughing, or one who never laughs, morose.
 AGEMOGLANS } [i. e. untaught
 AGIAMOGLANS } *Turks*] Christi-
 ans Children, who being seized on while
 young by *Turkish* Officers, are instructed in
 the *Mahometan* Principles and made *Jani-
 zaries*.

AGENT [*Agens*, L.] a Doer, a Factor
 or Dealer for another; a President who
 manages the Affairs of State in a Foreign
 Country.

AGENT [in a *Physical Sense*] that which
 Acts upon Bodies, and causes all Generation
 and Corruption.

AGENFRIDA, the true Lord or Owner
 of any Thing. O. L.

AGENT and Patient [Law Phrase] used
 when one is both the Doer of the Thing
 and the Party to whom it is done.

AGERASY [of *Ἀγέρας* Gr. of a priva-
 tive, and *γέρων* old Age, *Gr.*] a vigorous
 old Age.

To AGGERATE [*Aggeratum*, L.] to
 heap up.

AGGESTED [*Aggestus*, L.] heaped up.

To AGGLOMERATE [*Agglomeratum*,
 L.] to roll or wind up into a Bottom.

To AGGLUTINATE [*Agglutinatum*,
 L.] to glue together.

AGGLUTINATION [in *Physick*] the
 Addition of new Substance, or the giving a
 greater Consistence to the animal Fluids,
 whereby they are fitter for Nourishment.

To AGGRANDIZE [*Aggrandir*, F.]
 to make great, enlarge; to raise, prefer,
 advance.

AGGRANDISEMENT [*Aggrandisse-
 ment*, F.] a making great, &c.

To AGGRAVATE [*Aggraver*, F. *Ag-
 gravatum*, L.] to make heavy or grievous;
 to enlarge on the heinousness of a Crime.

AGGRAVATION, aggravating. L.

To AGGREGATE [*Aggreger*, F. *Ag-
 gregatum*, L.] to join together; to unite
 to the same Body; to admit or receive into
 a Society.

AGGREGATE [*Aggregé*, F. of *Aggre-
 gatum*, L.] the whole Sum or Mass that
 arises from the gathering together, or com-
 pounding several Things.

AGGREGATE [in *Arithmetick*] the
 Total or Sum of divers Numbers added to-
 gether.

AGGREGATION, the Act of Aggre-
 gating or joining together. F. of L.

AGGRESSES [in *Heraldry*] the same
 as Pellets or Balls. See *Ogresses*.

AGGRESSION, setting up. F. of L.

AGGRESSOR [*Aggressor*, F.] an at-
 tacker, one that first sets upon or assaults. L.

AGGRESTEIN [in *Falconry*] a certain
 Disease in Hawks.

AGGRIEVED [of *Grever*, F. or *Ag-
 grevare*, L.] afflicted, troubled, wronged.

AGHAST, agast, frightened, terrified.
Chauc.

AGILDE [of A and *Trilvan*, Sax.] a
 Person so Vile, that he who kill'd him was
 to pay no Mulct for his Death: Free from
 Penalty. L. T.

AGILE [*Agilis*, L.] quick, nimble,
 swift. F.

AGILER [A and *Trilv*, Sax.] an Ob-
 server, an Informer.

AGILITY [*Agilite*, F. of *Agilisas*, L.]
 Activity, Nimbleness.

AGILTED, offended. *Chauc.*

AGILLARIUS, a Hayward, or Keeper
 of Cattle in a common Field, &c. O. L.

To AGIST [*Giste* a Bed, *Gr.* or *Gister*,
 F.] signifies to take in and Feed the Cattle
 of Strangers in the King's Forest, and to
 take the Money for the same. O. L.

AGISTATOR } the Officer that takes

AGISTER } Cattle into the Forest,

AGISTOR } &c. called in *Englisch*
Gift or *Guest*-raker. O. L.

AGISTMENT } the Function of taking

AGISTAGE } Cattle into the King's
 Forest, &c. The Herbage or Feeding of
 Cattle in a Forest, Common, &c.

AGITABLE [*Agitabilis*, L.] that may
 be moved.

To AGITATE [*Agiter*, F. *Agitatum*,
 L.] to tumble and toss, to stir up, to bandy;
 to debate a Question.

AGITATION, violent Motion, joul-
 ting, tumbling and tossing; Disquiet or Di-
 turbance of Mind; also the Management of
 a Business in hand. F. of L.

AGITATION [in a *Philosophical Sense*]
 the brisk intestine Motion of the Corpuscles
 of natural Bodies.

AGITATOR, one that carries on any
 Business or Design. L.

AGLET, the Tag of a Point; a little
 Plate of Metal: Also a Substance growing
 out of some Trees before the Leaves. L.

AGLETS } [among *Florists*] are the
 ACLEEDS } Pendants which hang on
 the Tip-ends of Chives and Threads; as in
 Tulips, Roses, Spike-grass, &c.

AGNAIL, [from *Ange* vexed, and
Nægle Nail, *q. a.* a pained Nail] a Sore
 at the Root of the Nail on the Fingers or
 Toes.

AGNATION, Kindred by Blood, be-
 tween Males descended from the same Fa-
 ther. L.

AGNES [*Ἀγνὴς*, Chast, *Gr.*] a proper
 Name of a Woman.

AGNITION, an Acknowledgment or
 Recognizance of some Person or Thing by
 some Mark or Token. L.

To AGNIZE [of *Agnosco*] to acknowledge, to confess, to avow.

AGNOITES, certain Hereticks, Anno 30, who called in question the Omniscience of God; and also others. Anno 335, who asserted that Christ knew not when the Day of Judgment should be.

AGNOMEN [among the Romans] a Name added to the Surname of a Person upon Account of some particular Action, as one of the Scipio's was called *Africanus*, from his brave Exploits in *Africa*, &c.

To AGNOMINATE [*Agnominatum*, L.] to nick-name.

AGNOMINATION, a Nick-name. L.

AGNUS *Cistus*, the Chaste-tree, a Tree so called by the Ancients, because they imagined the Leaves of it were efficacious to hinder Venereal Desires. L.

AGNUS *Dei*, [i. e. the Lamb of God] the Figure of the Holy Lamb with a Cross stamp'd upon a piece of white Wax, and bless'd by the Pope, in order to be given or sold as a precious Relique. L.

AGO [from *Agan*, Sax. by, past] as long ago.

AGO, *Agon*, gone, past. *Chauc.*

AGONALIA [of τὸ ἀγωνίον, from *Agonizomai*, Gr.] certain Feasts, held annually among the ancient Romans, Jan. 9. with Games, Playing of Prizes, and other Exercises, in Honour of *Janus*.

AGONIST [*Agonista*, L. *Ἀγωνιστής*, Gr.] a Champion, one that strives for the Mastery.

AGONISTIC } [*Agonisticus*, L. of
AGONISTICAL } *Ἀγωνιστικός*, Gr.] belonging to Champions, or Feats of Chivalry, Warlike.

AGONISM [*Agonisma*, L. of *Agonizomai*, Gr.] a Combat or Trial of Skill.

AGONIZANTS, certain Friars in Italy, who assisted those who were in Agonies.

AGONY [*Agonie*, F. *Agonia*, L. of *Agonia*, Gr.] Extremity of Anguish, the Pains of Death, an Horror or trembling Passion.

AGONYCLETÆ, Hereticks in the Eighth Century, who never kneel'd, but always prayed standing. Gr.

AGOUTY, a little American Beast like a Rabbit.

AGRAMED, Grieved. O.

AGRARIAN Law, a certain Law made by the Old Romans, for sharing the Lands gotten by Conquest, among the common Soldiers. L.

AGRAT, by the Great or Lump. Sax.

AGRE } [of *Agree*, F.] to please,

AGREIN } to content, to be pleased;

all in good part, kindly. *Chauc.*

To AGRELGE } To aggravate.

To AGREGL } *Chauc.*

To AGREE [*Agree*, I.] to yield or

consent; to strike up a Bargain; to make up a Difference.

AGREEABLE [*Agreeable*, F.] that agrees or suits with; also Charming, Gracious, Pleasant.

AGREEMENT [*Agreement*, F.] Agreeableness, Reconciliation, Union; Article agreed upon, Bargain, Contract.

AGRESTA, the juice of unripe Grapes also the Oil from unripe Olives. L.

AGRESTICAL [*Agreste*, F. of *Agrestis*, L.] Rustical.

AGREVE, to grieve, to provoke, to aggravate. *Chauc.*

AGRICOLATION, the Art of Husbandry, Improvement of Land. L.

AGRICULTURE [*Agricultura*, L.] the same as *Agricolation*.

AGRIMONY [*Agrimonia*, L.] an Herb.

AGRIPPA [of *Agro Partu*, L. one born with his Feet foremost, or coming into the World with difficulty] a Man's Name.

To AGRISE [of *Agrysan*, Sax.] to affront; to fear, to be terrified.

AGROFE, Grieved. O.

AGROTED, surfeited. *Chauc.*

AGRUTCHE, to grudge. *Chauc.*

AGRYPNIA [*Ἀγρυπνία*, Gr.] a watching or dreaming Slumber.

AGUE [*Aigu*, F. sharp, an Ague, at least, in the Paroxysm, being so] a Disease.

AGUILER, a Needle Case. *Chauc.*

AGUISH, troubled with an Ague, or tending to an Ague.

AGURAH [*אגורה* H.] an Hebrew Coin. See *Gerah*.

AGYNI, a sort of Hereticks, who sprung up Anno 194, who said that God forbade Marriage and eating of Flesh. Gr.

AGYRTÆ [*Ἀγύρτις*, Gr.] formerly was apply'd to Strollers, who pretended to supernatural Assistances; but now to all Quacks, and illiterate Pretenders to Physick. L.

AHAB [*אחאב* H. i. e. the Brother's Father, of *אב* a Brother, and *אב* a Father] a wicked King of *Israel*.

AHAZ [*אחז* H. i. e. a taking or possessing] an idolatrous King of *Judah*.

AHAZIAH [*אחזיה* H. i. e. the Apprehension or Sight of the Lord, of *אחז* he apprehended and *יה* the Lord] a King of *Israel*.

AHIEZER [*אחיעזר* H. i. e. a Brother's Help] a Prince of *Dan*.

AHIMELECH [*אחיהמלך* H. i. e. a King's Brother, of *אחי* the Brother and *מלך* the King] a Priest who received *David* at *Nob*.

AHITOPHEL [*אחיתופל* H. i. e. a Brother forsaken, of *אחי* a Brother, and *תופל* fallen, &c.] a Counsellor to King *David*.

AHOLIAH אהוליה *H. i. e.* the Tabernacle or Brightness of the Lord, of אהוליה a Tent: and יהוה the Lord] an excellent Workman.

AHOLIBAMAH אהוליבמה *H. i. e.* my Tent or famous Mansion, of אהוליה my Tent and במה High] the Name of Esau's Wife.

AID [*Aide*, F.] Assistance, Help, Succour.

AID [in Law] a Subsidy or Tax.

AID DE CAMP an Officer in the Army that always attends on each of the Generals, to receive and carry their Orders.

To **AID** [*Aider*, F.] to assist, to help, to succour.

AID MAJOR, or **ADJUTANT** a Military Officer, who eases the Major of part of the Burthen of his Duty, and supplies his Place when he is absent.

AIDON [*Aidon*, C. Br. the Wing of an Army] a Castle in Northumberland, where Camden supposeth was a Station of the Roman Army under Julius Caesar.

AIE and **AYE**, an Egg. *Chauc.*

AIEN, again. *Chauc.*

AIGREEN, the Herb Houfe-leek.

AILE [*Aiul*, F.] a Writ where Lands descend from the Grandfather, and the Father dies before Entry, and one abateth. *L.T.*

To **AIL** [*Ailian*, Sax.] to be sick, or ill at ease. *O.*

AILESFORD [Eagley *אילים*, Sax. *i. e.* the Eagles Ford] a Town in Kent, noted for a great Overthrow given Hengist, and his Saxon Army, by *Vortimer* the British King.

AILMENT [*Aile*, Sax.] a light Disorder, or Indisposition of Body.

AILS, beards of Wheat. *Essex.*

To **AIM** [*Efmer*, F.] to direct to a Mark; to design; to purpose.

AIM [*Efme*, F.] the Point where one looks to shoot at a Mark, Design, Purpose.

AIR [*Aer*, L. *Air*, Gr.] one of the four Elements wherein we breathe: a Tune in Music: Carriage, Countenance, Looks. *F.*

AIR [among Philosophers] signifies the Fluid in which we breathe, that is compressible, dilatible, and covering the Earth to a great height; and differs from *Aether*, in refracting the Rays of the Celestial Luminaries.

AIR Pump, an Instrument contriv'd to draw the Air out of proper Vessels.

To **AIR** [*Aireir*, F.] to dry before the Fire; and also to expose to the Air.

AIRE ? [in Falconry] a nest of Hawks,

AIRY or other Birds of Prey.

AIRY [*Aerius*, L.] belonging to the Air; brisk, full of Life; also that is of no Substance, thin, light.

AIRY *Triplex* [among Astrologers] the Signs Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

AISIAMENTA, Easements or Conveniencies. *L.T.*

AISTHESIS [*Aisthesis*, Gr.] the Sense; also the act of Feeling.

AISTHETERION ? [*Aistheterion*, G.]

AISTHETERIUM } the Seat of the common Senſory in the Brain, the Organ or Instrument of Sense.

AIT, or **?** a little Island in a River

EYGH } where Oſiers grow. *Sax.*

AJUS *Locutius*, a speaking Voice, to which the Romans erected an Altar.

AJUTAGE, the Spout for a *jet de eau* in any Fountain. *F.*

AKER [*Acepe*, Sax.] an Acre.

AKER-STAFF, an Instrument to cleanse the Plough Coulter.

AKNOW, known. *Chauc.*

AL, an Arabicke Particle put to Words to give them a more emphatical Signification; as *Alchymy*, *Algebra*, &c.

AL ? [*Alth*, Sax. Old, Ancient]

ALD ? which put to the Name of Places signifies Antiquity; as *Alborough*, *Aldgate*.

ALA, the Wing of a Bird, a Pinion. *L.*

ALA [-in Botany] the Angle which Leaves make with the Stalk, or with any Branches of it.

ALABASTER [*Αλαβαστρος*, Gr.] a sort of soft white Marble.

ALABASTRA [in Botany] are those little green Leaves of a Plant which compass in the Bottom of the Flower.

ALABANDICAL, barbarous, sottish.

ALABUNDIE, a kind of Rose.

ALÆ, the Wings of the Army. *L.*

ALÆ [in Anatomy] the sides of the Nose, the upper part of the Ear, &c. also the Lips of the *Pudendum* in Women.

ALACRITY [*Alacris*, L.] cheerfulness, briskness, liveliness, courage.

ALAHAB, the Scorpion's Heart. *Arab.*

A-LA-MIRE, the lowest Note but one in the 3 *Septenaries* of the *Gamut*, or Scale of Musick.

ALAMODE, a sort of Silk or Taffety.

A LA MODE, Fashionable. *F.*

ALAN [a Greyhound, *Scalvon*.] a proper Name of Men.

ALANDES, Greyhounds. *Chauc.*

ALANERARIUS, a Keeper or Manager of Spaniels, or Setting Dogs, for the Sport of Hawking. *O.L.*

ALANTOM, at a distance. *N.C.*

ALARGID, bestowed. *Chauc.*

ALARM ? [*Alarme*, F.] a Signal

ALARUM } given to take Arms upon the sudden arrival of an Enemy. [In a *Figurative Sense*] all manner of sudden Fear or Fright; also a Chymic set in a Clock or Watch.

ALARUM Post, the Ground appointed to each Regiment, by the Quarter-Master-General,

General,

General, for them to march to in Case of an Alarm.

To ALARM [*Alarmer*, F.] to give an alarm, to fright, &c.

ALARY [*Alaris*, L.] having Wings.

ALASS [*Helas*, F. *Eylece*, Du. *Abilasso*, Ital. q. d. *O me lasum*, L. O tired me] an Interjection of Grief.

ALAY [among *Hunters*] is when fresh Dogs are lent in to the Cry.

ALB } the Alb or Aub, a white Vest-
ALBA } ment or Surplice used by the
Priest, officiating at Divine Service. O. R.

ALBA Firma, a yearly Rent, payable to the Chief Lord of a Hundred, so called because paid in white Money, or Silver, and not Coin, called *Back-Mail*. L. T.

ALBADARIA, the largest Bone of the Great Toe, at the Top of the *Metatarsus*. Arab.

ALBANOIS, Hereticks in the 8th Century, who held two Principles of Things, the one Good, and the other Bad.

St. ALBANS, a Town in the County of *Hertford*, noted for the Murder of St. Alban, who was the first *British* Martyr. It was called by the *English Saxons* *Wepplameceaytes*, as *Cambden* says; whence in Latin *Verulamium*, in English *Verulam*.

ALBERT [*Albrecht*, Teut. all-bright] a proper Name of Men.

ALBIFICATION [among *Chymists*] whitening of Liquor. L. *Chauc.*

ALBION [probably of *Albis Rupibus*] the ancient Name of *Great Britain*, so called from its white Rocks.

ALBRICIAS, a Word used by *Spanish* Merchants, signifying a Reward of good News.

ALBUGINEA Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a very thin Tunicle of the Eye, so called from its Whiteness. L.

ALBUGINEA Testis [in *Anatomy*] the white Membrane, immediately involving the Testicles. L.

ALBUGINEOUS [*Albugineus*, L.] belonging to the White of the Eye.

ALBUGO, the Pin and Web, a white Speck in the horny Tunicle of the Eye. L.

ALBUM, white, whiteness. L. White Rent, Rent paid in Silver. L. T.

ALBUM Canis, white Dogs-turd. L.

ALBUM Rosæ, an Ointment to call'd from *Rosæ*, the Inventer.

ALBUMAZAR, a famous *Arabian* Philosopher, Physician, and Astrologer.

ALBUNA, the tenth Sybil, Worshiped near *Tiber*.

ALBURN Colour, brown. See *Asburn*.

ALCHAEST. See *Akshest*.

ALCAICK Verses, Verses in Latin, &c. consisting of two *Dactyls*, and two *Troches*, so called from *Alexis*, the first Inventer.

ALCALI. See *Alkali*.

ALCHAEST [among *Chymists*] Mercury prepared.

ALCHAMISTER, a Chymist, an Alchymist. *Chauc.*

ALCHYMIST, a student of *Alchymy*.

ALCHYMY [from *Al Arab.* and *χῆμα*, Gr.] the Sublimer part of Chymistry, which teaches the Transmutation of Metals, and the making the Philosophers Stone, according to their Cant.

ALCHOCODEN [the Giver of Life, *Arabicke*] a Planet that bears Rule in the Principal Places of an Astrological Figure at a Person's Nativity.

ALCHORAD [in *Astrology*] a contrariety in the Light of the Planets.

ALCOHOL } [among *Chymists*] the pure
ALCAHOL } Substance of any thing
separated from the more Gross; a very fine and impalpable Powder, or a very pure well rectified Spirit.

ALCOHOLIZATION [among *Chymists*] a reducing Bodies to a fine and impalpable Powder; also a freeing of Spirits from Phlegm and watrish Parts.

To ALCOLIZE, to subtilize, to reduce into the Alcohol,

ALCOLA, the tartarous Sediment of Urine.

ALCHORAN } the *Alcoran* [from *Al*
ALCORAN } and *Koran* to Read, *Ar.*]
the *Turks* Bible, or Books of their Law, written by *Mahomet*.

ALCORANES, high, slender Turrets, generally built by *Mahometans* near their Mosques and Churches.

ALCOVE, a particular Place in a Chamber, separated by the Partition made with Pillars, Rails, &c. within which is set a Bed of State, and sometimes Seats frequent in Noblemens Houses in *Spain*. F.

ALCYONIA, Halcyon Stones, Stones bred by the Froth of the Sea, wherewith the King's Fishers make their Nets.

ALDBURGH [*i. e.* Old-Borough] a Town in the County of *York*.

ALDEBARAN [in *Astrology*] the Name of a Royal fixed Star of the first Magnitude, placed in the Head of the Constellation of the Bull. Arab.

ALDER [Æl'ðor], Sax.] Elder, *i. e.* the first.

ALDERMAN [Æl'derman, Sax.] formerly one of the three Degrees of Nobility among the *Saxons*, *Arhels* was the first, *Thine* the lowest, and *Alderman* the same as Earl; but now Aldermen are associates to the Chief Civil Magistrate of a City, or Town Corporate.

ALDGATE } [the East Gate of the City
ALGATE } of *London*, so call'd from
Alð, Sax. Old, and Gate.

ALDERS-

ALDERSGATE, one of the Northern Gates of the City of London; as Camden thinks, so call'd from *Aldrick*, a Saxon, who first Erected it; but probably, *q. d. Eldersgate*, because it was either first founded, or at least, afterwards repaired by the Elders or Seniors of the City.

ALDER, a tall straight Tree.

ALDINGHAM [of *Ælving* a putting off, *Ælman*, *Sax.* to detain or hinder] a Village in *Lancashire*, so call'd from its craggy rough ways, which hinder Travellers.

ALDRED [of *Al* and *Dread*, *i. e.* fear, *q. d.* all Fear, or a Corruption of *Alfred*] a Christian Name.

ALDULPH [of *Æalþ*, *Sax.* ancient and *Alþ* Help, *i. e.* Old Help] an Archbishop of *Litchfield*, Anno 790.

ALDWORTH [of *Alth* Old and *Worþ* *Sax.* a Walk, *i. e.* Old Walk] a Town in the County of *Berks*.

ALE [*Eale*, *Sax.*] a Drink well known.

ALE CONNER an Officer appointed

ALE TASTER in every Court Leet, to look to the Affize and Goodness of Bread, Ale, Beer, &c.

ALE HOOF [*Ale-behoſan*, *Sax.*] Ground Ivy, so called, because it serves to clear Ale or Beer.

ALE HOUSE [*Eal-huy*, *Sax.*] a House where drink is sold.

ALE DRAPER [a humorous Name] a Seller of Malt Liquors; an Alehouse-keeper or Victualler.

ALERT [*Ale*, *F.* of *Ala*, *L.* a Wing] pert, brisk, upon the Wing.

ALE-SHOT, a Reckoning, or part to be paid at an Ale-house.

ALE-SILVER, a Rent or Duty annually paid to the Lord-Mayor of London, by those who sold Ale within the City.

To **ALEIDE** [of *Alædan*, *Sax.*] laid, or led. *Chauc.*

ALESBURY [of *Æglesbyrig*, *Sax.* *i. e.* Eaglesbury] a Town in *Buckinghamsh.*

ALE-STAKE, a Maypole. *O.*

ALECTO, one of the Furies.

ALEDGE to diminish, allay, ease,

ALEGE excuse. *Chauc.*

ALEGFAUNCE ease, relief, release,

ALEGEMENTE ceasing, abatement.

ALEGEMENT *Chauc.*

ALEGAR [*q. d.* Ale-eager] four Ale and Beer, a sort of Vinegar. *C.*

ALECTRYOMACHY [of *Ἀλέκτωρ* a Cock and *μάχη* a Fight, *Gr.*] a Cock-fighting.

ALECTRYOMANCY [*ab* Ἀλέκτωρ and *μαντεία* Prophecy, *Gr.*] a Divination by Cocks.

ALEMBICK, or *Limbeck*, a Still, a Chymical Vessel for Distilling. *Arab.*

ALENTOIES [among *Anatomists*] the Urinary Tunick plac'd between the *Annion*

and *Chorion*, which by the Navel and *Utrachus* (or Passage, by which the Urine is convey'd from the Infant in the Womb), receives the Urine that comes out of the Bladder.

ALFRETON [ἄλφρεδτων, *Sax.* *q. d.* Alfred's Town] a Town in *Darbyshire*, as some think, built by King *Alfred*.

ALLER Sans Jour, [*i. e.* to go without Day, *F.*] to be finally dismissed the Court, no farther Day being appointed. *L. T.*

ALET, the true Falcon of *Peru*, that never lets her Prey escape.

ALETHEIA [Ἀλήθεια, *Gr.* *i. e.* Truth] a proper Name of a Woman.

ALEUROMANCY [of Ἀλευρον Meal and *μαντεία*, *Gr.* prophecy] a kind of Divination by Cake or Paste.

ALEXANDER [of Ἀλέξω to help, *i. e.* the Helper of Men, or strong Help] a proper Name of Men.

ALEXANDERS an Herb common

ALISSANDERS in Gardens.

ALEXANDERS Foot, a certain Plant, whose Root resembles a Foot.

ALEXICACON [Ἀλεξικακόν, of ἀλέξω to drive away, and *κακός* Evil, *Gr.*] a Remedy against all Evils.

ALEXIPHARMICK [Ἀλεξίφαρμικόν of ἀλέξω to drive out and *άρμακον* poison, *Gr.*] endued with a Quality to expel Poison: also that is good against Fevers of a malignant kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALEXIPYRETUM [Ἀλεξίπυρετικόν of ἀλέξω and *πυρετός* a Fever, *Gr.*] a Remedy that drives away Fevers.

ALEXITERICAL [of Ἀλεξίτερικόν of ἀλέξω and *δυσήτερον* Poison, *Gr.*] that which preserves from or drives out Poisons: also that is good against Fevers of a malignant Kind, by promoting Sweat.

ALFET [of *Ælan* to burn, and *Fæt* a Vessel, *Sax.*] in the ancient *Anglo-Saxon* Law, it signified a Cauldron or Kettle, of boiling Water, into which a Person accused of a Crime, thrust his Arm up to the Elbow, and held it there some Time, as a Trial and Argument of his Innocency; so that if he was hurt, he was held Guilty, and if not, Acquitted.

ALFETUM, a Cauldron or Furnace. *O.*

ALFRED [of *Æl* all, and *Friede* Peace, *i. e.* all-peace] the Name of a Wise, Pious, Learned King of *England*, who made a Law, that all Freeman, possessing two Hides of Land, should bring up their Sons in Religion and Learning.

ALFRIDARY [among *Arabian* Astrologers] a temporary Power the Planets have over the Lile of a Person.

ALGATE, if so be, notwithstanding, altogether. *O.*

ALGATES, ever, even now, for all that. *O.*

ALGARET [among *Chymists*] a strong Emetic and Cathartic Powder, made of the Butter of Antimony.

ALGEBRA [*Algebre*, F. of *Algebra*, L. from *Al* excellent, and *Giabr*, Arab.] a peculiar Science, which takes the Quantity sought, whether it be Number or a Line, as if it were known or granted; and then by the help of one or more Quantities given, proceeds by undeniable Consequence, till at length the Quantity, at first only supposed to be known, is found to be equal to some Quantity or Quantities, which are certainly known, and therefore is likewise known; and it is two-fold, *viz.* Numeral or Literal.

ALGEBRA, Numeral or Vulgar, was that of the Ancients, and served only for the Resolution of Arithmetical Questions, and is when the Quantity sought is represented by some Letter and Character, but all the given Quantities are express'd by Numbers.

ALGEBRA, Literal or Specious, or the *New Algebra*, is that Method by which, as well the given or known Qualities, as those that are unknown, are all severally express'd or represented by Alphabetical Letters; and is generally used for all Mathematical Problems, both Arithmetical and Geometrical.

ALGEBRAICAL, of Algebra.

ALGEBRAIST [*Algebraiste*, F.] one skill'd in the Art of Algebra.

ALGEBRAIC *Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] Figure whose intercepted Diameters bear always the same Proportion to their respective Ordinates.

ALGEMA [*Ἀλγῆμα*, Gr.] a Pain, a sad troublesome Sensation, impress'd upon the Brain from a smart vexatious Irritation of the Nerves, *Philosoph.*

ALGENEB [in *Astronomy*] a fixed Star of the second Magnitude, in the right side of *Perseus*. *Arabick.*

ALGID [*Algidus*, L.] cold, chill.

ALGIDITY [*Algiditas*, L.] coldness, chillness, &c.

ALGORISM, is the practical Part of Operation in the several Parts of Algebra.

ALGORITHM, the Sum of the principal Rules of Numeral Computation, *viz.* Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

ALGUAZIL, a Serjeant or Officer in Spain, who arrests People, and executes the Magistrates Orders.

ALGUM } a sort of fine Wood growing
ALMUG } on Mount Lebanon.

ALGUZ, *Orion's* Left-Foot, a Star. *Ar.*
ALHABAR, a Star in the Great-Dog *Arabick.*

ALHIDADA } the Ruler or Label, that
ALIDADA } moves on the Center of
an Astrolabe, Quadrant, &c. and carries the Sight.

ALICE [*Adeliza*, Lat. Barb. of *Adel* Teut. of *Ædel*, Sax. Noble, and *Hestter*, Teut. to be called, *q. d.* descended of a great Family] a Name of Women.

ALIEN [*Alienus*, L.] a Foreigner or Stranger, one born in a Foreign Country.

To ALIEN *Aliener*, F. of *Alienare*, L.] to convey the Property of any thing to another. *L. T.*

To ALIEN *in Fee*, to sell the Fee-simple of any Land, Tenements, &c. *L. T.*

To ALIEN *in Mortmain*, to make over an Estate to a Religious House, or other Body Politick. *L. T.*

ALIEN *Priories*, those Cells of Monks formerly established in *England*, which belonged to Foreign Monasteries.

To ALIENATE [*Aliener*, F. *Alienatum*, L.] to transfer or make over the Property of any thing to another; to sell; also to estrange or draw away the Affections.

ALIENATION, the Act of Alienating, making over, selling, &c. F. of L.

ALIENABLE, that may be alienated.

ALIETY, otherness.

ALIFORMES *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*] Muscles arising from the Pterygoid Bones, and ending in the Neck of the lower Jaw. *L.*

ALIFORMES *Processus*, the Prominences of the *Cuneiforme*, from the Fore-part. *L.*

To ALIGHT, to condescend. *Chauc.*

ALIMENT [*Alimentum*, L.] Food, Nourishment: Whatever serves to nourish or supply the Decays of, and to recruit the animal or vegetable Body. *F.*

ALIMENTARY [*Alimentarius*, L.] of or belonging to Nourishment.

ALIMONY [*Alimonia*, L.] Food, Maintenance, Sustainance.

ALIMONY [in *Law*] that Allowance that a married Woman may sue for, upon a Separation from her Husband, when she is not charged with Adultery.

ALIQVANT [*Aliquantus*, L.] somewhat, a little.

ALIQVANT *Parts* [of a Number] are such Parts as are not contained in the Number so many Times, but that some Remainder will be left. *Arithm.*

ALIQVOT [*Aliquoties*, L.] divers Times.

ALIQVOT *Part* [of a Number] is such a part as is contain'd in the Number precisely, so many Times. *Arithm.*

ALITURE [*Alitura*, L.] Nourishment.

ent, or the Reparation of the Body by the
fection of new nutritious Juice.

ALKAHEST [among *Chymists*] an
iversal *Menstruum*, which is capable to
solve or reduce all manner of Bodies into a
liquor of its own Substance.

ALKAKENGI, Winter-Cherry, the
ruit of one sort of the Plant Nightshade.

ALKALI [among *Chymists*] a fixed Salt,
xtracted from the Ashes of calcin'd Herbs,
r Minerals, by means of a boil'd *Lixivium*:
ikewise any earthy Matter that ferments or
orks with *Acids*, is called *Alkali*.

ALKALIZATE *Bodies* [among *Chy-
mists*] are such who have their Pores natu-
rally so formed, that they are fit to be
ierced, and put into Motion by the Points
f the *acid* poured in upon them.

ALKALIZATE *Spirit of Wine*, is a
pure and rich Spirit, which will burn all
way: and even fire Gun-powder.

ALKALIZATION [among *Chymists*]
turning into an *Alkali*, as when Spirit of
Vine is impregnated with some *Alkali*, to
eighten its dissolving Quality.

ALKANET, the Herb *Spanish Bugloss*.

ALKERMES, a Confection made of
ertain Red or Scarlet Grains, called *Kermes*.

ALL-A-BONE, a made Request. *O*.

ALL-HALLOWS. All-Saints.

To ALLABORATE [*Allaboratum*, *L.*]
to labour vehemently.

ALLANTOIDES } [in *Anatomy*] one
ALLANTOIS } of the Coats that

belong to the Child in the Womb, which
being placed between the *Amnion*, receives
the Urine that come out of the Bladder. *L.*

ALLAR, the Alder Tree.

To ALLAY [*Allayer* or *Allier*, *F.*] to
alleviate, to mitigate, assuage or ease; to
lessen Pain; to mix Metals with a baser sort.

To ALLAY a *Pheasant*, to cut or carve
it at Table.

ALLBEE, although, albeit. *Spenc.*

AL, ALL } although, altogether, quite.

ALLE } *Chauc.*

ALLECTATION, an alluring. *L.*

ALLECTIVE [of *Allectare* or *Allicere*,
L.] that is of an alluring, charming, en-
gaging or enticing Quality.

To ALLEDGE [*Alleguer*, *F.* of *Alle-
gare*, *L.*] to produce a thing for Proof, to
quote, to instance in.

ALLEGATION, alledging or proving;
quoting an Authority, Book, &c. to make
good any Point or Assertion. *F.* of *L.*

ALLEGIANCE [from *Alligare*, *L.*]
the natural and sworn Obedience that is due
from Subjects to their Sovereign Prince.

ALLEGIARE [*Law Term*] to defend,
excuse, or justify by Course of Law.

ALLEGORY. [*Allegorie*, *F.* *Alegoria*,
L. of *Ἀλληγορία*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetor-

ick, consisting of one continued Metaphor,
running thro' the whole Discourse.

ALLEGORICAL [*Allegorique*, *F.*
Ἀλληγορητικός, *Gr.*] to use Allegories, to ex-
plain any thing according to the Allegorical
Sense.

ALLEGRO [in *Musick Books*] signifies
that the Musick ought to be perform'd in a
gay, brisk, lively, and pleasant manner;
but yet without hurry or precipitation.

When POCO precedes it, it diminishes
the strength of its Signification, and intimates
that the Musick must not be perform'd
quite so brisk and gay, as the Word AL-
LEGRO standing alone requires: When
the Word PIU precedes ALLEGRO, it
adds to the strength of its Signification, and
requires, that the Musick be perform'd more
gay and brisk, than the Word ALLE-
GRO, standing by it self requires.

ALLEGRO, ALLEGRO, *i. e.* the
word *Allegro* repeated signifies much the
same as *Piu Allegro*.

ALLEGRO *ma non Presto* [in *Musick
Books*] signifies gay, brisk, and lively, yet
not too fast or quick.

ALLELUJAH } [הללויה] of
HALLELUJAH } praise
ye and ה' the Lord *H. i. e.* Praise ye the
Lord] also the Name of an Herb, otherwise
called French or Wood-Sorrel.

ALLEMAND } a kind of grave solid.

ALMAIN } Musick, where the Mea-
sure is good, and the Movement slow.

ALLEMANDA [in *Musick Books*] is
the name of a certain Air or Tune, always
in common Time, and in two Parts or
Scrams, each part play'd twice over.

ALLEVIARE [*O. R.*] to levy or pay
an accustomed Fine or Composition. *L.*

To ALLEVIATE [*Alleviatum*, *L.*]
to ease, to allay, or assuage.

ALLEVIATION, alleviating, allay-
ing, ease. *L.*

ALLEY [*Allée*, *F.*] a narrow Lane: a
Walk in a Garden.

ALLIANCE, an uniting or joining Fa-
milies by Marriage; or of Commonwealths
by Leagues: Kindred by Marriage, Match,
League. *F.*

To ALLIDE [*Allidere*, *L.*] to dash or
hit against.

ALLICIENCY [from *Allicere*, *L.*] in-
ticingness, alluringness.

ALLIED [*Allis*, *F.*] matched, joined,
or united by a League.

To ALLIE, to marry. *Chauc.*

ALLIES, Princes or States who have
entred into an Alliance or League, for their
mutual Preservation and Defence.

ALLIGATION, a tying or binding to.
F. of *L.*

ALLIGATION [in *Arithmetick*] is a
Rule

Part by which such Questions are resolv'd as relate to the mixing divers Merchandizes, Metals, Simples, Drugs, &c. of unequal Price; so as to find how much of each must be taken, according to the Question.

ALLIGATION *Mixta*, is when having the several Quantities and Rates of divers Simples propos'd, we discover the mean Rate of a Mixture, compounded out of these Simples.

ALLIGATION *Alternata*, is when having the Rates of divers Simples given, we find out such Quantities of them as are necessary to make a mixture, which may bear a certain Rate propos'd.

ALLIGATOR, a *West-Indian* or larger sort of Crocodile. *L.*

ALLINGHAM } [perhaps of Alling's, a
ALLINGTON } altogether and Ham
a Village, or Ton Town, *Sax. q. d.* a very famous Town in *Hampshire*.

ALLIOTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which by Fermentation and Cleansing alter and purify the Blood.

ALLITERATION, a repeating and playing upon the same Letter. *L.*

ALLIOTH [in *Astronomy*] a Star in the Tail of the Great Bear.

ALLISION, a dashing against or to pieces. *L.*

ALLOCATION, an adding or placing to. *I.*

ALLOCATION [in *Law*] an Allowance made on account in the Exchequer.

ALLOCATIONE *Facienda*, a Writ for the Accountant to receive such Sums from the Treasurer, &c. as he by Virtue of his Office hath lawfully and reasonably expended.

ALLOCATION, a talking to: a Speech of a General to his Soldiers, to animate them to Fight, or to avoid Sedition. *L.*

ALLODIAL } of a Land, *Sax.* }
ALLODIAN } that is free, or for which
no Rents or Services are due.

ALLOGIT, lodged. *Chauc.*
ALLOPHYLUS [in *Antiquities*, of another
Tribe, Nation, or Kindred: a Stranger
or Alien.

To **ALLOT** [from *ad, Lat.* and *Lotus, Sax.*] to appoint or assign, to set out, deliver or share by Lot.

ALLOTING of Goods, is when the Cargo of a Ship is divided into several Parcels, to be bought by divers Persons, whose Names being written on as many pieces of Paper, are apply'd by an indifferent Person to the respective Parcels or Lots.

ALLOTMENT, an Allotting, Appointment, Allocation.

To **ALLOV** [from *ad, Lat.* and *Lotus, Sax.*] to give or grant, to approve of, to permit.

ALLOWABLE, that may be allowed or approved of.

ALLOWANCE, Portion, Maintenance, Salary: an allowing or permitting.

ALLOY } [from *ad, Lat.* and *Lotus, Sax.*] a certain Quantity
ALLOY } of a baser Metal mix'd with
a finer, to make a due temper.

To **ALLUDE** [from *alludere, L.*] to speak in reference to some other thing or matter.

ALLUM [from *allumen, L.*] a Mineral.

To **ALLUMINATE** [from *allumen, L.*] to enlighten, to give Grace, Light, and Ornament to the Letter he paints.

ALLUMINOR, one whose Trade is to paint upon Paper, Parchment, &c.

To **ALLURE** [from *ad, L.* and *Lure, Lat.*] to decoy or entice, to draw to the Lure or Bait.

ALLUSION, a likening or applying one thing to another. *F.* of *L.*

ALLUVION, a flowing near unto, a swelling of Waters, a Deluge.

ALLUVIUMS, little Isles thrown up by the Violence of the Stream. *L.*

IN ALL WISE, by all means. *Chauc.*

ALMACANTARS } [in *Astronomy*]

ALMACANTERS } on the Globe,

ALMACANTERAS } are Parallels of
Altitude, whose common Zenith is the Pole or Vertical Point.

ALMACANTER Staff, an Instrument to take Observation of the Sun, to find its Amplitude and Variation of the Compass.

ALMAGEST, the Title of an excellent Treatise of the Sphere, written by *Ptolemy*.

ALMAIN [from *Aleman, F. q. d.* all man; but *Clovius* derives it of *Almanni*, because they were a Mixture of Men of all Nations and Countries] a *German*.

ALMAIN [in *Musick*] a certain kind of Air that moves in common Time.

ALMAIN Rivers, a certain light kind of Armour, with Plates of Iron, for the Defence of the Arms.

ALMAN, or } a Furnace used by
ALMOND Furnaces } Refiners, and called
a Sweep, for separating all sorts of Metals from Cinder, &c.

ALMANACK, Distribution or Numbering, *Arab.* Whence our Yearly Accounts, in which the Days of the Week, the Months, the Festivals, the Changes of the Moon, &c. are set down, are called Almanacks; tho' some will have it from the *High-Dutch*, *Almanach-acht*, i. e. an Observation of all the Moons.

ALMANDINE, a coarse sort of Ruby.

ALMANDRES, Almond-trees. *Chaucer*.

ALMARIA [in *Old Records*] a Archives of a Church, a Library.

ALMESSE, **ALMOSE**, } Alms. *Chaucer*.

ALMOUS, } *cer.*

ALMICANTHARS [in *Astronomy*] the *Arabian* Name of the Circles which are

imagined

imagined to pass through every Degree of the Meridian Parallel to the Horizon or to the Zenith. See *Almacantars*.

ALMIGHTY [of Al and *Almihce*, Sax.] all powerful.

ALMESFEOH } [Alms-money, Peter-
ALMSFEOH } pence, a Tribute formerly annually paid in England to the Pope on the eighth of August.

ALMOIN. See *Frank almoin*.

ALMONARIUM } a Cupboard or
ALMORIETUM } Safe to set up bro-
ALMORIOLA } ken Vissuals, to be distributed, as Alms, to the Poor. O. R.

ALMOND [*Amande*, F.] a Fruit.

ALMONDBURY, or *Albonbury*, i. e. the City or Grove of St. Alban, a City in Yorkshire, where *Paulinus* the Apostle built a Cathedral, and dedicated it to St. Alban, the first English Martyr.

ALMONDS of the Throat, a glandulous Substance like two Kernels on each side of the Uvula, at the Roof of the Tongue.

ALMONARY, a Treasury for Alms.

ALMONER } [*Aufmonier*, F.] a
ALMNER } Church-Officer belonging to a King or Prince, whose Business it is to see to the Distribution of the Alms.

ALMONRY } the Office or Lodgings of
AUMRY } the Almoner; also the Place where the Alms are given.

ALMOST [at-moest, Du. Alle all, mayt, Sax.] for the greatest part.

ALMS [*Ælmev*, Sax.] whatsoever is freely given to the Poor for God's sake.

ALMS-HOUSE, a House built by a private Person, and endowed with a Revenue for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor, aged, or disabled People.

ALMUGIA [in *Astrology*] the Planets facing one another in the Zodiac. Arab.

ALMUTEN [in *Astronomy*] the Lord of a Figure, or strongest Planet in a Nativity.

ALMUTIUM, a Garment which covered the Priest's Head and Shoulders. O. R.

ALNAGE, Measuring with an Ell, Ell-measure.

ALNAGER } [*A'ner*, F.] an Officer
ALNEGAR } whose Business it was

AULNEGFR } to look to the Assize of Woollen-Cloth, but now is only Collector of the Subsidy granted the King.

ALNCESTER [of the River *Aln* which runs by it] a Town in Cumberland, famous for a Synod of English Saxons.

ALNUS, a Place where Alders grow.

ALODARII, Lords of free Manours, Lords Paramount. L. T.

ALODIUM, a free Manour. O. L. T.

ALOES [*Aloe*, L. of *'Alod*, Gr.] the Juice of a Tree that bears the same Name. Fr.

ALOES *Caballina*, the grossest sort of

Aloes, so called, because mostly used by Farriers for Horses.

ALOETICK, of or belonging to Aloes.

ALOETICKS, Medicines chiefly consisting of Aloes.

ALOFT [of Alle all and Oye] above, Sax. on high.

ALOGOTROPHY [of *'Alod* & unseasonable and *τροφή* Nutrition, Gr.] a disproportionate Nutrition; when one part of the Body is nourished more or less than another, as in the Rickets, &c.

ALONDE, upon Land. *Chauc.*

ALONE [of Alle all and *Æn*, Sax. one], by himself, &c.

ALONELY, only. *Chauc.*

ALOOFF [g. d. all off] at a distance.

ALONG [*Au long*, F. q. d. *ad longum*, L.] forward.

ALOPECY [*Alopecie*, F. *Alopecia*, L. of *'Alopatxia*, of *άλυτίζ* a Fox, Gr.] a Disease called the Fox Evil or Scurf, when the Hair falls off from the Head by the Roots.

To ALOSE, to praise. *Chauc.*

ALOVERIUM, a Purse. O. L. T.

ALP, a Bunting, a Bird. C.

ALPHA, [*'Alod*, Gr.] the first Letter of the Greek Alphabet.

ALPHABET [*'Alod* *βήτα*, Gr.] the whole Order of the Letters in any Language, from Alpha and Beta, the two first Letters in the Greek Tongue.

ALPHABETICAL } [*Alphabetique*, F.
ALPHABETICK } of *Alphabeticus*, L.] belonging to or agreeable to the Order of the Alphabet.

ALPHEG [of Alle all and *Fezan*, Sax. to conjoin, g. d. a Man fit for all things, one that can do any thing, Jack of all Trades] a Christian Name.

ALPHETE, the Star *Lucida Corona*.

ALPHITOMANCY, Divination by Barley-meal. Gr.

ALPHONSINE Tables, Astronomical Tables made by *Alphonsus* K. of *Arragon*.

ALPHONSUS [from the Gothic Word *Helphung*, i. e. our Help] a Name of Men, common among the Portuguese, &c.

ALPHUS, a Disease, when the Skin is rough and looks as if it had Drops of white upon it, much like Morpew.

ALPINE [*A pinus*, L.] of or belonging to the Alps, Mountains in Italy.

ALQUIER, a Corn Measure at *Lisbon*, one Peck, three Quarts, and one Pint.

ALRAMFCA } the Name of the Star
ALRUMEC } *Arcturus*. Arab.

ALRESFORD [g. d. the Ford of the River *Alre*] a Place in *Hampshire*, famous for a pitched Battle fought there.

AURIC } [*Alaricus*, L.] a King of
ALARIC } Kent.

ALS, *alafs. Spenc. and Chauc.*

ALSE, *as. Chauc.*

ALSWOLD { of Alle all, and Wealdan, *Sax.* to Govern, *q. d.* to govern all, or of Alle all, and Weald wood, his Territories consisting most of Woods and Forests } a King of the Northumbrians.

ALTAHEST *Paracelsi* { *Chymist* } a mixt Body reduced to its first Principles.

ALTARAGE { *Law Term* } the free Offerings made at the Altar by the People : also all the Profits which arise to the Priest by reason of the Altar. *L. T.*

ALTA *Tenura*, the high Tenure in Chief, or by Military Service. *O. L. T.*

To ALTER { *Aterer, F.* of *Alterare*, *L.* } to change, to turn, to vary.

ALTERABLE, that may be altered. *F.*
ALTERANTIA, Medicines which serve to alter, purify and restore the due mixture of the Blood. *Sec. L.*

ALTERATE, altered. *Chauc.*

ALTERATION, change. *F.* of *L.*

ALTERATION { in a *Physical Sense* } is the Acquisition or Loss of such Qualities in any Bodies as are not Essential to the Form of the Body.

ALTERATIVES { among *Physicians* } are such Medicines as have no immediate sensible Operation, but gain upon the Constitution, by changing the Humours from a State of Distemperature to a State of Health.

To ALTERCATE { *Atercatum, L.* } to chide, brawl, wrangle, contend, *Sec.*

ALTERCATION, a contentious Dispute, Brawling, Wrangling. *L.*

ALTERING Medicines { in *Pharmacy* } are such as purify and restore the due mixture of the Blood, and other circulating Humours.

ALTERN Base { in *Oblique Triangles* } the true Base is either the Sum of the Sides, and then the Difference of the Sides is the *Altern Base*; or else the true Base is the Difference of the Sides, and then the Sum of the Sides is called the *Altern Base*. *Trigonon.*

ALTERNATE } { *Alternatus, L.* }

ALTERNATIVE } that which is done by Turn or Course, one after another. *F.*

ALTERNATE Angles { in *Geometry* } are two equal Angles, which a Line, cutting two Parallels, makes those Parallels the one on one side of the cutting Line, and the other on the other.

ALTERNATE Proportion { in *Geometry* } is when in any set of Proportionals the Antecedents are compared together, and the Consequents together.

ALTERNATION } a Changing by

ALTERNITY } Turns. *L.*

ALTERNATIVEMENT { in *Musick*

Books } signifies to play or sing two Aits by turns, one after another, several times over.

ALTHÉE { *Αλθία, Gr.* } Marsh-mallows, or wild Willows.

ALTIEN, Muscovy Money worth 3 *d.*

ALTILOQUENT { *Aliloquus, L.* } speaking high.

ALTIMETRY, the Art of taking and measuring Heights. *Gr.*

ALTISONANT { *Altisonans, L.* } high sounding.

ALTITONANT { *Altitonans, L.* } Thundering from on high.

ALTITUDE { *Altitudo, L.* } height.

ALTITUDE of a Figure { in *Geometry* } the nearest Distance between the Vertex or Top of that Figure and its Base.

ALTITUDE of the Sun or Star, the height of the Sun or Star above the Horizon, or the Arch of an Azimuth, intercepted between the Sun or Star and the Horizon.

The Sun's Meridian ALTITUDE, is an Arch of the Meridian contained between the Sun, and the Horizon, at the Time when the Sun is in its Meridian.

ALTITUDE of Motion, is a Term used by *Dr. Willis* for the measure of any Motion, counted according to the Line or Direction.

ALTIVOLANT { *Altivolans, L.* } flying high.

ALTO } { in *Musick Books* } signifies ALTUS } the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several parts.

ALTO Viola { in *Musick Books* } signifies a small Tenor Viol.

ALTO Violino { in *Musick Books* } signifies a small Tenor Violin.

ALTO Concertante { in *Musick Books* } signifies the Tenor of the little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays throughout.

ALTO Ripieno { in *Musick Books* } signifies the Tenor of the great Chorus, that sings or plays now and then in some particular places.

ALTO and Basso, or } the absolute Sub-IN ALTO and Basso } mission of the Differences, high and low, small or great, to a Judge or Arbitrator. *L. T.*

ALUDEL { among *Chymists* } are Pots or Glasses without Bottoms, set on the Top one of another, for the subliming any Matter in a Chymical Furnace.

ALVEARIUM, a Bee-hive, or Hive of Bees, or Place where it stands. *L.*

ALVEARIUM { in *Anatomy* } the inward Cavity of the Ear, where the Ear-wax is bred.

An ALVEARY { *Alvearium, L.* } a Bee hive, or Places where Bees are kept.

ALVEOLI [in *Anatomy*] those Cavities in the Jaws where the Teeth are placed. *L.*

ALVETUM, the same as *Alnetum*, an Alder-grove. *O. R.*

ALVIDUCA [of *Alvus* the Paunch and *Duco* to lead, *L.*] loosening Medicines.

ALUMEN, Allum, a Mineral Salt. *L.*

ALUMEN Saccharinum [in *Physick*] a mixture of Roch-Allum, Rose-water, and the White of an Egg.

ALUMINOUS [Alumineux, *F.* of *Aluminus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Allum.

ALUTATION, Tanning of Leather.

ALVUS [among *Physicians*] in a larger Sense signifies the *Abdomen*; in a stricter Sense, the Condition of the Bowels. *L.*

ALWAYS [Εαλοπαζα, *Sax.*] ever.

ALWERTON [*q. d.* all-pea]-Top] *i. e.* a Town furnished with many Banks to keep off the Waters.

ALWIN [of *Alle* all, and *Win*, *Sax.* a Victor, *q. d.* one who won all at disputing] an eminent *English Saxon*, Tutor to *Charles the Great*.

AM [Eom, *Sax.*] as, *I am*.

AMAASA, such Pieces of Glass as are used in enamelling.

AMABYR } the Old Custom or Price

AMVABYR } which was to be paid to the Lord of the Manour for the Virginity of a new married Woman. *O. L. T.*

AMAID } amazed, surprized. *Chaucer*.

AMAYSYS } *eer*.

AMAIN [from *A* and *Maegen*, *Sax.* Might, or *A-main*, *F.*] a Sea Term when a Ship of War bids Defiance to another, and commands to yield, *Strike amain*, *i. e.* lower your Top-sails.

AMAINABLE, tractable.

AMAISTRIE } to Master, to get the

AMAISTRIEN } better of. *Chaucer*.

AMALEK [אמלק *H. i. e.* a Licking or Smiting People, of אב a People and אלה he licked] the Son of *Eliphaz*.

To AMALGAMATE [among *Chymists*] to mix Quicksilver with Gold, or some other Metal, so as to reduce it into a kind of Paste, or very fine Powder.

AMALGAMATION, the Corrosion of Metals by Mercury. *Paracelsus*.

An AMALGAME, any Metal Amalgamated, or reduced to a Powder or Paste. *F.*

AMALGAMINCE, an Amalgame. *Chaucer*.

To AMAND [Amandare, *L.*] to fend away, or remove.

AMANSES, Gems, precious Stones. *C. T.*

AMANUENSIS, a Clerk or Secretary; a Writer of what is dictated by another. *L.*

AMARANTHUS } [Αμαρανθου *G.*, of

AMARANTUS } a privative, and μαεζω to fade or wither, *Gr.*] Everlasting,

a Flower that lasts long without any sensible decay. *L.*

AMARITUDE, Bitterness. *L.*

AMAROUS } [Amarus, *L.* Ama-

AMARULENT } rulentus, *L.*] bitter, froward.

AMASA [אמאס *H. i. e.* sparing the People] the Son of *Abigail*.

AMASHED, dark, confused. *Chaucer*.

AMASIAH [אמשיהו, of אסא Strength, and יהו the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Strength of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

To AMASS [Amasser, *F.*] to heap up, hoard or treasure up.

To AMATE, to daunt, discourage, affright, &c. *Chaucer*.

AMATORII Musculi [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Eyes, which give them a Cast side ways, and assist that particular look call'd Ogling. *L.*

AMATORY [Amatorius, *L.*] belonging to Love-matters.

AMAUROSIS [Αμαυρωσις, *Gr.*] a Dimness or Loss of Sight, without any external Fault to be seen in the Eye.

AMAYL, Enamel. *O.*

To AMAZE [of *A* and *Maize*, *Sax.* a Gulf] to astonish, daunt, surprize.

AMAZONS, certain warlike Women living near the River *Thermodoon* in *Asia*, who cut or burnt off their right Paps, and kill'd all their Male Children.

AMBAGES, idle Circumlocutions, or a connecting of Words far from the Purpose. *L.*

AMBARVALIA, a Festival Time, when the *Romans*, in a solemn Procession, pray'd for their Fields and Corn. *L.*

AMBASSADOUR } [Ambassadeur, *F.*]

EMBASSADOUR } one sent by one Sovereign Prince or State to another, to treat about some Business of Importance.

AMBASSADRESS [Ambassadrice, *F.*] an Ambassador's Wife.

AMBE [Αμβη, *Gr.*] the Ridge or Edge of a Mill.

AMBE [in *Surgery*] a superficial Jutting out of the Bones.

AMBER [Ambre, *F.* Ambar, *L.* of Αμρα, *Gr.*] Amber, a Gum.

AMBER Grease [Ambre gris, *F.*] a sweet-scented clammy Juice or Perfume.

AMBIDEXTER, one who uses both his Hands alike. *L.*

AMBIDEXTER [in *Law*] a Juror who takes Money of both Parties for giving his Verdict.

AMBIDEXTROUS, of or belonging to such foul Practices, Juggling.

AMBIENT [Ambiens, *L.*] Encompassing or Incircling round about.

AMBIFARIOUS [Ambifarius, *L.*] having a double meaning.

AMBIGENAL *Hyperbola* [in *Geometry*] hath one of its infinite Legs inscribed in it, and the other circumscribed about it.

AMBIGUITY [*Ambiguitas*, F. of *Ambiguitas*, L.] doubtfully, uncertainly. L.

AMBILOQUENT [*Ambiloquus*, L.] double tongu'd

AMBIT [*Ambitus*, L.] is the Bounds, Perimeter, or Circumference of any Figure. *Geometry*.

AMBITION a thirst after, or an immoderate Desire of Honour and Promotion. F. of L.

AMBITIOUS [*Ambitiosus*, F. of *Ambitiosus*, L.] full of Ambition, greedy of Honour, &c.

AMBITUDE, encompassing round. L.

To **AMBLE** [*Amblare*, F.] to Pace or walk slowly.

AMBLESIDE, the Ruins of an ancient City in the County of *Westmorland*, call'd by the *Romans* *Amblogana*.

AMBLING, the most easy Pace of a Horse in going.

AMBLOTICKS [*Ambloctica*, L. *Am-Clotica*, Gr.] Medicines that cause Abortion.

AMLYGON [of *Ἀμύλιον*; blunt, and *γωνία*, Gr. a corner] a Figure that has an obtuse Angle.

AMBLYGONIAL [*Ἀμβλυγώνιος*, Gr.] oblique Angular.

AMBOLIF, oblique. *Cbauc*.

AMBRESBURY [of *Ambrose*, King of the *Britains*, who was slain there, and our English Bury] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

AMBROSE [*Ἀμβρόσιος*, Gr. Immortal] a proper Name of Men.

AMBROSIA [*Ἀμβροσία*, Gr.] the delicious Food and Jellies which, as the Poets feign, the Heathen Gods eat: also a Medicine prepared to be as pleasing to the Palate as possible: likewise an Herb called the Oak of *Jerusalem*. L.

AMBROSIAL } [*Ambrosiacus*, L.] be-

AMBROSIAN } longing to *Ambrosia*.

AMBRE } [*Aumoire*, F.] a Cupboard

AMMERY } for the keeping of cold and

AUMRY } broken Victuals. C.

AMBS-ACE. See *Ace*.

AMBULATION, Walking. L.

AMBULATION [in *l'hyfick*] the spreading of a *Ganerec*. L.

AMBULATORY [*Ambulatoire*, F. of *Ambulatoire*, L.] walking up and down.

AMBURY } a Disease in Horses break-

ANBURY } ing out in spongy Swel-

AMBUSCADE } [*Embuser*, F.] a

AMBUSH } Body of Men, who

AMBUSHMENT } lie hid in a Wood,

&c. to rush out upon, or inclose an Enemy unawares: or the Place where the Soldiers

hide themselves; a lying in wait privily to surprize, catch, or intrap one.

AMBUSTION, a Solution of the *Continuum*, caus'd by some external Burning: a Burn or Scald.

AMEL-CORN, *French-Rice*, a Kind of Grain of which Starch is made.

AMEL, among, betwixt. C.

AMEN [*אמן* H.] verily, so be it.

AMENABLE [of *Amener*, F.] easie to be led or ruled: In Law it is apply'd to a Woman being governed by her Husband.

To **AMEND** [*Amender*, F. of *Emendare*, L.] to reform, to correct; to repair, to make, or grow better.

AMENDMENT [*Amendement*, F.] Reformation, Correction.

AMENDMENT [in Law] the Correction of an Error committed and espy'd before Judgment.

AMENDS, Satisfaction or Recompence.

AMENITY [*Amenitas*, L.] Pleasantness.

AMENUSED, diminished, lessened. O.

To **AMERCE** [*Amercier*, F.] to set a Fine or Forfeiture upon one.

AMERCEMENT } [of *Merci*, F.] a

AMERCIAMENT } pecuniary Punishment imposed upon Offenders at the Mercy of the Court; it differs from a Fine, which is a Punishment certain and determined, by some Statute. L. T.

AMERCIAMENT *Royal*, is when a Sheriff, Coroner, &c. is amerced by the Justices for the Abuse of his Office.

AMERICA, a fourth Part of the World, which was last discovered, and so called from *Americus Vesputius*.

AMEROUS, *Amirous*, amorous. *Chau*.

AMERSHAM [*Azmunsham*] ham, from *Ac* an Oak, *Sham* a Fence or Mound, and *Ham*, *Sax*. a Village, *q. d.* a Village fence'd from the violence of the Winds with a row of Oaks; or from *Aggrandus* the Builder of it] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*.

AMERY } [*Enyuce*, *Sax*. always

AMERICK } Rich] a proper Name of Men.

AMESS } [*Amistum*, L.] an Ornament

AMICE } which Popish Priests wear on

AMICT } their Arms when they go to say Mass.

AMETHODICAL [of A Negative and *Methodus*, L.] that which is done without Method, or without any Methodical Rational Prescription, as Quacks do.

AMETHYST [*Ametyste*, F. *Ametystus*, L. of *Ἀμύθης* Gr. of a privative and *μεθύω* to inebriate, because, as some say, it is an Antidote against Drunkenness, Gr.] a precious Stone of a purple Colour, and faint Lustre.

AMETHYST [in Heraldry] is a purple
lour in Noblemens Coats of Arms.

AMEVED, moved. *Chauc.*

AMFRACTUOUS [Amfractus, L.]
ll of windings or turnings.

AMFRACTUOSITY [Amfractusitas,
] a bending, winding, or turning.

AMIALE [Amabilis, L.] lovely, wor-
y to be loved. *F.*

AMIALE Numbers, such as are mu-
ally equal to the whole Sum of one ano-
er's Aliquot Parts, as these two Numbers
4 and 220.

AMIANUS [Amianthos, Gr.] a kind
Stone like Allum tozy like Wool, which
ing cast into the Fire, will not burn or
sume; called Earth-flax, or Salamán-
rs-hair. *L.*

AMICABLE [Amicabilis, L.] friendly,
nd, courteous, loving.

AMICABILITY [Amicabilitas, L.]
iendliness, lovingness.

AMICIA, a Cap made with Goats or
mbs Skin. *O. R.*

AMIENT, a Roman Gold Coin, in
alue 17 s. 1 d. 3 gr.

AMINADAB [אמיןאדב H. a
ee or yovng People] the Father of *Nabon.*

To AMINISH, to diminish. *Chauc.*

AMISSION, loss. *L.*

To AMIT [Amittere, L.] to lose.

AMITTERE Legem Terræ [in Law] to
se the Law of the Land, *i. e.* to lose the
iberty of Swearing in any Court; to be-
ome infamous. *L.*

AMITY [Amicitia, F. Amicitia, L.] Af-
ction, Friendship, Love.

AMMA, a Girdle or Truss used in Rup-
res to hinder the Intestines from bearing
own too much.

AMMAILARE, to Enamel. *O. R.*

AMMISHADDAI [אמיןשדי H.
e. the People of the Almighty] a Prince
f the Tribe of *Dan.*

AMMON [אמון H. *i. e.* the Son of
ay People] the Son of *Lor.*

AMMONIACUM Gummi, Gum Am-
noniac, a Tear dropping from a Tree which
rows near the Temple of Jupiter Hammon
n *Africa.*

AMMS-ACE [Ambesas, F.] when the
wo Aces are thrown upon the Dice.

AMMUNITION [Munition, F.] all
orts of Warlike Stores and Provision.

AMMUNITION Bread, Bread provid-
led for and given to Soldiers.

AMNESTY [Amnistia, F. Amnestia,
L. of Amnistia, Gr.] the Act of Oblivion,
a general Pardon granted by a Prince to
subjects for all former Offences.

AMNION [Amnion, Gr.] the innermost

AMNIOS Membrane, with which the

Fœtus in the Womb is immediately covered.

AMNON [אמון H. *i. e.* True; also
an Artificer or School-Master] the first born
Son of King *David.*

AMOEBEAN Verses, Verses which
answer one another by Course. *L.*

AMOMUM, certain Grains of a purple
Colour, spicy smell, and biting Taste; the
Fruit of a Tree in the *East-Indies*; some
take it for a Shrub in *America*; the Herb
Jerusalem, or our Lady's Rose.

AMONESTED, admonished. *Chauc.*

AMMORETTES, Love Stories. *Chauc.*

AMOROSO, an amorous Man, a Lover,
a Gallant. *Span.*

AMOROSITY, Lovingness.

AMOROUS [Amoreus, F. Amorosus,
L.] belonging to Love, or apt to fall in
Love.

AMORROW, to Morrow. *Chauc.*

A-MORT [Amorti, L.] Extinguished,
Dead: Whence one that is in an Ecstasy, or
a melancholy Fit, is said to be *All-amort*,
i. e. quite dead-hearted.

AMORTIZATION } the Act of A-
AMORTISSEMENT } mortising. See
Mort-main. L.

To AMORTIZE, to kill. *Chauc.*

AMOS [עמוס H. *i. e.* a Burden or
Burdening] the Name of a Prophet.

AMOTION, removing away. *L.*

To AMOVE [Anovere, L.] to remove,
to take away from.

To AMOUNT [Moner, F.] to rise up
in Value, &c.

AMOURIST [un Amoureux, F.] an
amorous Person, one apt to be in Love.

AMOURS [Amores, L.] Love-intrigues
or Concerns. *F.*

AMOUSES [in Chymistry] counterfeit
Gems or precious Stones.

AMUZ [אמוז H. *i. e.* Stout or
Strong] the Father of the Prophet *Isaiab.*

AMPER } [of Ampere, Sax.] a Swel-
AMPOR } ling: also a flaw in Cloth.

AMPHEMERINUS [of Amet] about,
and ημερα a day, Gr.] a Quotidian Distem-
per, a Fever or Ague that comes every Day.

AMPHIBIOUS [Amphibius, F. Amphi-
bius, L. of Amphibios, Gr.] of Amet and fite,
Life, Gr.] that lives both upon Land and
in the Water.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES [Amphiblast-
eroideus, of Amphiblastos a Net, Gr.] a
soft, white, slimy Coat of the Eye that re-
sembles a Net.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL [Amphibolo-
gique, F. of Amphibologicus, L.] belonging
to Amphibology.

AMPHIBOLOGY [Amphibologie, F.
Amphibologia, L. of Amphibologia, Gr.] in
Grammar, a dark Speech that has a double-
meaning.

AMPHIBRACHYS [of *'Amphi* and *Brachys*, short, Gr.] a Foot of a Latin and Greek Verse, having a long Syllable in the middle, and a short one on each side.

AMPHIBRANCHIA [*'Amphibranchia*, Gr.] certain Places about the Glandules or Kernels in the Jaws, that serve to moisten the Throat, Stomach, &c.

AMPHICTYONS, a Name of the Members of the Great Council of Greece.

AMPHIDÆUM [*'Amphidæum*, Gr.] the Summit or Top of the Mouth of the Womb. *Anat.*

AMPHIMACER [*'Amphi* and *μακρός*, Gr.] a Foot in Latin Verse, that has a short Foot in the middle, and a long one on each side. *Gram.*

AMPHISBÆNA [*'Amphisbæna*, of *ἀμφι* and *βίβησι* to go, Gr.] a Serpent with a Head at each End, and goes both ways. *L.*

AMPHISCII [*'Amphiscii*, of *ἀμφι* on both sides and *σκῆνι* shadows, Gr.] Inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose Shadows, at different times of the Year, fall both ways. *Geogr.*

AMPHISEMELA, an Anatomical Instrument, used in the Dissection of Bodies.

AMPHITHEATRE [*'Amphitheatrum*, L. of *'Amphitheatron*, of *ἀμφι* about and *θεάματα* to look, Gr.] a Place built by the Romans, of a round or oval Figure, containing a great Number of Seats, one above another, where the People saw divers Shows and Sports. *F.*

AMPHORA [*'Amphora*, Gr.] an ancient Measure of Liquid Things, containing 8 Gallons of Oil, 72 Pound of Wine, 80 Pound of Honey, or 180 Pound.

AMPLE [*'Amplus*, L.] large, wide, spacious, abundant. *F.*

AMPLIATION, an Enlargement. *F. L.*
AMPLIATION [in Law] a deferring a Judgment till the Cause be better certified.

AMPLIFICATION, an Enlarging or Dilating upon an Argument, to work upon the Hearers, and gain their Belief to what is said. *F. of L.*

To **AMPLIFY** [*'Amplifier*, F. of *Amplificare*, L.] to enlarge or dilate.

AMPLITUDE, largeness of Extent, Greatness. *L.*

AMPLITUDE of the Sun or Stars [in Astronomy] an Arch of the Horizon, in regard between the East and West Points of it, and the Center of the Sun or Stars at their Rising or Setting, and is either Northern or Southern.

AMPUTATION, a Cutting or Lopping off. *L.*

AMPUTATION [in Surgery] the cutting off any Member of the Body.

AMRAM [אֶמְרָם, of אֶמְרָא People and רָם high, H. i. e. a high People] the Father of Moses.

AMRAPHEL [אֶמְרָפֶל, of אֶמְרָא he hath said, and פֶּלֶא Destruction, H. i. e. a speaking Destruction] a King of Sinar.

AMULET [*'Amulette*, F. of *Amuletum*, L.] any kind of Chain worn about the Neck, or any Part of the Body, to preserve against Witchcraft or Diseases.

To **AMUSE** [*'Amuser*, F.] to stop or stay a Person with a trifling Story, to make him lose his time, to feed with vain Expectations. to hold in Play.

AMUSEMENT [*'Amusement*, F.] an idle or trifling Employment to pass away Time; a Toy, a Divertisement; also the making of vain Promises to gain Time.

AMY [*'Amie*, F. friendly or kind]: proper Name of Women.

AMYGDALATE, an Artificial Milk or Emulsion, made of blanched Almonds &c.

AMYNTICA Emplastra [in Pharmacy] Defensive, Strengthening Plaisters.

AMYRED, taken out of the Mire. *C.*

ANA, a barbarous Word used in Physicians Bills, and signifies that an equal quantity of each Ingredient is to be taken in compounding the Medicine.

ANA, an East Indian Coin, worth 11-16ths of a d. Sterling.

ANABAPTISTS [*'Anabaptiste*, F. of *ἀνα* and *βαπτίζω*, Gr. i. e. to Rebaptize a Sect whose chief Tenet is, That Person ought not to be Baptized, till they are able to give an Account of their Faith.

ANIBAZON [in Astronomy] the Dragon's Head, or the Northern Node of the Moon, where she passes the Ecliptick from South to North Latitude.

ANABROCHISMUS [*'ἀναβροχισμός*, Gr.] a way of drawing out the prickin Hairs of the Eye-lids, that are turned inwards. *Surgery.*

ANABROSIS [*'ἀνάβρωσις*, Gr.] a Frosh, corroding or eating away, a consuming or wasting of any part of the Body by sharp Humours.

ANACAMPTICAL [*'ἀνακμπτική*, Gr.] bowing, reflecting, or returning back or again: a Word frequently used of Echoes.

ANACAMPTICKS, a Branch of the Or: **CATOPTRICKS** Science of Opticks, which by the Rays of some bright Object reflected on a plain Surface, considered Form, Dimension, and Distance.

ANACATHARTIC Medicines [in Physick] are such as cause Vomiting.

ANACEPHALEOSIS [*'ἀνακεφαλίωσις*, of *ἀνα* again, and *κεφαλή* a sum-
min

ng up the Heads of Things, Gr.] a brief Summary or Recapitulation of the Heads of y Matter spoken or delivered in Writing. L.

To ANACEPHALIZE, to repeat the ca's of a Matter. Gr.

ANACHORETAL } of an Anachore-
ANACHORETICAL } rite or Monk.

ANACHORETA. See *Anchoret*.

ANACHRONISM [*αναχρονισμός*, of *ανα* and *χρονος*, of *χρονος* Time, Gr.] Error in Chronology, or in the Computation of Time, an undue Connexion of F.

ANACK, a sort of fine Bread made of meal.

ANACLATICKS, a part of Opticks which treats of all sorts of Refractions; is same with *Dioptricks*.

ANACNENOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby we seem to deliberate, and argue the Case with others, upon any Matter of moment.

ANACOLLEMATTA, Medicines apply'd to the Forehead or Nostrils to stop bleeding: also Medicines that will breed lesh, and conglutinate the Parts. L.

ANACOLUTHON } [*ανακόλυθον*, of
ANACOLUTHUS } a privative, and

consequent, Gr. i. e. an Inconsequence in Discourse] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when a Word that is to answer another is or express'd.

ANACREONTICK Verse, a sort of Verse that takes its Name from *Anacreon*, a famous Greek Lyrick Poet.

ANADESMA. [*αναδισμα*, Gr.] a swathe or Bandage to bind up Wounds.

ANADIPLOSIS [*αναδιπλωσις*, Gr.] a doubling: A Figure in *Rhetorick*, when the last Word in the End of a Verse or Sentence begins the next.

ANADIPLOSIS [in *Physick*] a frequent Reduplication of Fevers, &c.

ANADOSIS [in *Physick*] the Distribution of Chyle thro' its proper Vessels; also whatsoever sends upwards, as a Vomit. Gr.

ANESTHESIA, a Defect of Sensation, as in paralytick and blasted Persons. Gr.

ANAGLYPHICE, or } [*αναγλυφικη*, Gr.]
ANAGLYPHICK ART } the Art of Carving, Chasing, Engraving, or Imbossing Plate.

ANAGOGE [*αναγωγή*, of *ανα* again and *γω* to lead, Gr.] an Elevation of the Mind to search after the hidden Meaning of a Passage, but more especially the mystical Sense of the Holy Scriptures. L.

ANAGOGICAL [*Anagogique*, F. *Anagogicus*, L. of *αναγωγικος*, Gr.] mysterious, or which hath an elevated and uncommon Signification.

ANAGRAM [*Anagramme*, F. *Ana-*

gramma, L. of *αναγραμμα*, Gr.] a short Sentence made by transposing the Letters of one's Name, in order to make out something to the Honour of the Person; thus *Galen* by transposition is *Angel*.

ANAGRAMMATISM [*αναγραμματισμος*, Gr.] the Art of making Anagrams.

ANAGRAMMATIST [*Anagrammatiste*, F.] a Maker of Anagrams.

ANAGRAPHÉ [*αναγραφή*, of *ανα* and *γραφω* to write, Gr.] a Description, a Registering or Recording of Acts, an Inventory, a Breviate.

ANAGRIF-CREEP, Fornication, the lying with an unmarried Woman. *Spelm*.

ANAK [קנין H. i. e. a collar] the Name of a Giant.

ANALECTS } [*αναλεκτα*, Gr.] Frag-
ANALECTA } ments gathered from

Tables; also Collections or Scraps out of Authors.

ANALECTES [*αναλεκτες*, Gr.] a Scrivant that gathers up the Fragments after Dinner; also a Scholar well read. L.

ANALEMMA [*αναλημμα*, Gr.] an Orthographick Projection of the Sphere upon the Plain of the Meridian. L.

ANALEPTICKS, Medicines which cherish the Nerves, and renew the Spirits and Strength. Gr.

ANALEPTICK [*Analepticus*, L.] Restorative.

ANALOGICAL [*Analogique*, F. *Analogicus*, L. of *αναλογικος*, Gr.] Proportional, belonging to Proportion.

ANALOGISM [*Analogismus*, L. of *αναλογισμός*, of *ανα* and *λογίζω* to reason, Gr.]

ANALOGISM [in *Logick*]: a forcible Argument from the Cause to the Effect.

ANALOGISM [in *Physick*] a Comparison of Causes that help their Likeness, or judging of Diseases by similar Appearances.

ANALOGOUS [*Analogus*, L.] Proportional, answering in Fashion, Proportion, Resemblance, bearing Relation to.

ANALOGY [*Analogie*, F. *Analogia*, L. of *αναλογία*, Gr.] like Reason, Proportion, Relation.

ANALOGY [in the *Mathematicks*] the Comparison of several Ratio's of Quantities, or Numbers one to another.

ANALYSIS [*Analyse*, F. *ανάλυσις*, of *ανα* and *λυσις* a Solution, Gr.] Resolution, the Art of discovering the Truth or Falshood, Possibility, or Impossibility, of a Proposition: The reducing of any Substance to its first Principles. L.

ANALYSIS [in *Anatomy*] an exact Division of all the Parts of a human Body.

ANALYTICAL } [*Analytique*, F. *A-*
ANALYTICK } *analyticus*, L. o

F. *αναλυτικη*

ἀναλύσις (Gr.) of or belonging to an Analysis, or Method of solving, &c.

ANALYTICK [in *Logic*] a part of that Science which teaches to decline and construe Reasons, as Grammar does Words.

ANALYTICKS, or the γ [ἀναλυτικά, *ANALYTICAL ART*] Gr.] i. e. *Algebra*, so called, as being nothing else but a general Analysis of pure Mathematicks.

To **ANALIZE** Bodies, [among *Chymists*] is to dissolve them by Fire, in order to find out the several parts of which they are composed.

ANAMNESIS [of ἀνάμνησις, of ἀνά and μνήσκειν to remember, Gr.] a Remembrance of that we seem'd to forget. *Rhetoric*.

ANAMNESTICKS [of ἀνάμνησις, Gr. remembrance] Medicines which restore the Memory, as all spirituous things do.

ANANIAH [אֲנַיָּהוּ, of אָנָּה a **ANANIAS** Cloud or Answer and אָנָּה the Lord, H. i. e. the Cloud or Divination of the Lord] a proper Name.

ANAPÆST [ἀνάπαιστις, of ἀνά again and πᾶσι to strike, Gr.] a *Latin* Verse, whose Feet consist of three Syllables, the two first short, and the last long.

ANAPÆSTICK Verses. See *Anapæst*.

ANAPHORA [ἀναφορά, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when the same Word is repeated in the Beginning of every Verse or Member of a Sentence. *L*.

ANAPHRODISIÆCI [of ἀν and ἀφροδίστη *Venus*, Gr.] Persons impotent in Venereal Intercourses.

ANAPLEROSIS [ἀναπλήρωσις, Gr.] a filling up or supplying: That Part of Surgery, whereby is restored by Art what either Nature has denied, or has by chance decayed. *L*.

ANAPLEROTICK Medicines, such as fill up Ulcers with Flesh.

ANAPOLOGETICAL, inexcusable.

ANARCHY [*Anarchie*, F. *Anarchie*, L. of ἀναρχία, Gr.] want of Government in a Nation or State; being without Rule.

ANARETA [with *Astrologers*] a Name given to the fatal Planet in a Nativity which threatens Death.

ANARRHOEA [among *Physicians*] a Species of Fluxion opposite to a Catarrh, when Humours regurgitate upward. *Gr*.

ANASARCA [ἀνασάρκα, of ἀνά **ANASARCHA** (and σαρξ *Flesh*, Gr.) a white soft yielding Swelling of the Body, which dens in when the *Flesh* is press'd; a kind of Dropsy. *L*.

ANASTOICHIASIS, a Chymical Resolution of mix'd Bodies into their first Principles. *Gr*.

ANASTOMATICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which open the Pores and Passages,

as Purgatives, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. *Gr*.

ANASTOMOSIS [ἀναστόμισις, of ἀνά and στόμα the Mouth, Gr.] an opening or loosening.

ANASTOMOSIS [in *Anatomy*] an Effluxion of Blood, Lympha, or Chyle at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly.

ANASTROPHE [ἀναστροφή, of ἀνά and στροφή to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when that Word is set foremost which should naturally follow, as *Italianam contra*. *L*

ANATHEMA [ἀνάθημα, of ἀνάθημι, i. e. I place on high, Gr.] any Offering or Gift, set apart or given to God, or to his Church. *L*.

ANATHEMA [*Anatheme*, F. of ἀνάθημα, of ἀνάθημι and ἀνατίθημι to renounce to give up to, Gr.] a solemn Curse or Sentence of Excommunication: also the Thing accursed, or Person cut off from the Communion of the Church.

To **ANATHEMATIZE** [*Anathematizer*, F. *Anathematizare*, L. ἀνατιθεῖν, Gr.] to excommunicate, put under a Curse, &c.

ANATOCISM [Anatocismus, L. of ἀνατοκισμός, of ἀνά and τόκος *Usury*, Gr.] the annual Increase or Interest of Money, Simple or Compound.

ANATOMICAL [*Anatomique*, F. *Anatomicus*, L. of ἀνατομικός, Gr.] a Person skill'd in the Art.

To **ANATOMIZE** [*Anatomiser*, F.] to dissect or cut up the Body of a Man or Beast.

ANATOMY [*Anatomic*, F. *Anatomia*, L. of ἀνατομή, of ἀνατέμνω to dissect, Gr.] a neat Dissection or Cutting up the Body of Man or Beast, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained, for the use of Physick and Natural Philosophy.

ANATRON, a Salt drawn from the Water of the River Nile in Egypt.

ANCASTER [of An and Caſtcr, Sax. a Castle] a Town in Lincolnshire.

ANCESTOURS [*Ancestres*, F. of *Ancestores*, L.] Forefathers.

ANCESTREL, belonging to Ancestors, as *Homage Ancestrel*, i. e. Homage that has been done by one's Ancestors. *L. T*.

ANCHOR [*Ancre*, F. of *Anchora*, L. of ἄγκυρα, Gr.] an Instrument of Iron that holds a Ship in the Place she rides.

ANCHOR [in *Architecture*] is a Carving somewhat resembling an Anchor.

ANCHOR of Brandy, 8 c. in Holland, ten English Wine Gallons.

To **ANCHOR** [*Ancre*, F.] to cast Anchor.

ANCHORAGE [Ancrege, F.] Ground

ANCHORING is fit to hold the Anchor of a Ship, so that she may ride it out safely.

ANCHORAGE [in *Law*] is a Duty paid to the King for casting Anchor in the Pool of a Harbour.

ANCHORET [*Anachorette*, F. *Anachoreta*, L. of ἀναχρητής, of ἀνά and χρησι to retire, Gr.] a Hermit or Monk that leads a solitary Life in a Desert, for the sake of Devotion.

ANCHORESS, a Nun.

ANCHOVE [*Anchois*, F. of *Anchieve*, Ital.] a small Spanish Sea-fish.

ANCHYLOPS, a Swelling between the corner of the Eye and the Nose. Gr.

ANCIENT [*Ancien*, F.] Old, that which is of former Time.

ANCIENT ? [among *Sailors*] a Flag or **ANSHENT** } Streamer set in the Stern of a Ship.

ANCIENT Demeasne [L. T.] a Tenure, whereby all Manours belonging to the Crown, in the Days of K. Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, were held.

ANCIENTS [in the *Middle Temple*] a Title of such as are past their Reading, and do never read.

ANCIENTLY [*Anciennes*, F.] **Ancientness**, Eldership, Seniority. L. T.

ANCLE [*Ancléop*, Sax. *Ankle*, Dan.] the joint between the Leg and Foot.

ANCOME, a Felon, a Swelling or Bump that is hard and hot.

ANCON [ἀγκών, Gr.] the Top or Point of the Elbow; the backward and greater shooting part of the Cubit, called *Ulna*.

ANCONES [in *Architecture*] are the Corners or Coins of Walls; Cross-beams or Rafter.

ANCONÆUS, a Muscle of the Cubit which helps to extend it.

ANCONY [at the *Iron Mines*] a Bloom wrought into the Figure of a flat Iron-Bar, of about three Foot long, with two square rough Knobs, one at each end.

ANCYLE [in *Anatomy*] the Contraction of the Ham, or other Joints. Gr.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, the growing of the Eye-lids to the *Tunica Cornea*, or the *Albuginea*, or when both Eye-lids grow together.

ANCYLOGLOSSUS [ἀγκυλόγλωσσος, of ἀγκύλη a Constriction, and γλωσσα the Tongue, Gr.] one that is Tonguetied, or has an Impediment in his Speech.

ANCYROIDES [ἀγκυροειδής, Gr.] the shooting forth of the Shoulder Bone in the Form of a Beak.

AND [And, Sax.] a Conjunction.

ANDANTE [in *Musick Books*] chiefly respects the thorough Base, and signifies, that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal and distinct from one to the other.

LARGO ANDANTE ? [in *Musick* **ANDANTE LARGO** { *Books* } signifies that though the Musick must be performed slow, yet the Time must be observed very exactly, and the sound of each Note must be very distinct, and separated one from another.

ANDERNESS [Acumundeyneyge, of Ac an Oak, Mund a Mound, and Næye a Promontory, q. d. a Promontory encompass'd with Oaks to defend it from the Winds] a Place in *Lancashire*.

ANDOLIANS [in *Cookery*] a sort of Puddings made in Hogs Guts.

ANDOVER [Αντεβαζαν, Sax. i. e. the Ferry of the River Anton] a Town in *Hampshire*.

ANDOVILLE [in *Cookery*] a sort of Chitterling, made either of Hogs or Calves Guts stuffed, with minc'd Meats. F.

ANDOVILLET [in *Cookery*] minc'd Veal and other Ingredients, rolled into a Pelt. F.

ANDRADSWALD, a Wood in *Suffex* once 120 Miles long.

ANDREDSWALD [from *Andred* Fear, q. d. a dreadful or terrible Wood] a Wood, part in *Suffex*, and part in *Kent*.

ANDREW [ἀνδρῆς, Gr. Manly or Courageous] a Man's Name.

St. **ANDREWS** in *Scotland*, which in old Times, was called *Regimund*, q. d. St. *Regulus's Mount*, which *Ungus* King of the *Picts*, having converted into an Archbishop's See, gave much Church Land to.

ANDROGYNE ? [ἀνδρῶν γυνή, of **ANDROGYNUS** } ἀνδρῶν a Man, and γυνή a Woman, Gr.] an Hermaphrodite, or one that is both Male and Female, or that is Castrated and Effeminate.

ANDROMEDA [in *Astronomy*] a Northern Constellation.

ANDROTOMY [of ἀνθ and τέμνω to cut, Gr.] a Dissection of Human Bodies.

To **ANEAL**, to bake or harden Glass, Tiles, &c. in the Fire.

ANEMIUS Furnus [among *Chymists*] a Wind Furnace, used to make strong Fires for melting Metals, &c.

ANEMONY, Emony, Wind-flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, a Machine invented to shew the Change of the Air or Shifting of the Wind.

ANENT, concerning or relating to, *Scot.* Overagainst, in *Old English*.

ANES ? Spires or Beards of Barley, and **AWNS** ? other bearded Grain. C.

ANELACIUS, a short Knife or Dagger. O.

ANET, the Herb Dill.

ANEURISM [of ανευρίσμα, Gr.] a Dilation or Bursting of the Arteries, so that they continually beat and swell.

ANEWST,

ANEWST, almost, nigh, near hand, about C.

ANNEY ? Uncasiness, Vexation. Chau-
ANOIE ✓ *cor.*

ANFRACTUOUS [*Anfractus*, L.] full of Turnings and Windings; intricate.

ANFRACTUOSITY, a Winding or Turn; Inticacy. L.

ANGARIA [*Angarie*, F.] a pressing of Horses, Teams, Men, Ships, &c. for the publick Use.

ANGIOTOMY [*ἀγγιωμία* of ἀγγια Vessels, and τομή a cutting, Gr.] a cutting open the Vessels; as in opening a Vein or Artery.

ANGEL [*Angelus*, F. *Angelus*, L. of ἀγγελλος, Gr.] a Messenger or Bringer of Tidings, and is generally applied to those intellectual and immaterial Beings, which God makes use of as his Ministers to execute the Orders of Providence.

ANGEL, a Gold Coin worth about 10 s. also a Cannon Bullet cut in two, and having the Halves linked together with a Chain.

ANGEL Bed, an open Bed without Bed p. ste.

ANGELICA, a Sudorifick Herb.

ANGELICA Vestis, a Monkish Garment, which Laymen put on a little before their Death; that they might have the Benefit of the Prayers of the Monks.

ANGELICAL, of or belonging to, and partaking of the Nature of Angels.

ANGELICI, a sort of Christian Heretics, who worshipped Angels.

ANGELICUS Pulvis, a Distinction given by *Schroder* to *Mercurius Vita*. L.

ANGI [among *Physicians*] those Tumours in the Groin called Buboec.

ANGILD [An & Eld, Sax.] a Valuation according to the Value of a Criminal. O. L. 7.

ANGINA, the Quinsy, a Disease. L.

ANGIOLOGY [*ἀγγιολογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Vessels of a Human Body; as the Veins, Arteries, &c.

ANGLE [Angel, Sax. of *Angulus*, L.] a Corner: also a Fishing Rod. F.

ANGLE [in *Geometry*] a Space comprehended between the meeting of two Lines.

A Plain ANGLE, the Inclination or Aperture of two Lines meeting in a Point.

Retioid ANGLE, is when the two Retioid ANGLE ✓ Lines, which form the Angle, are Right Lines.

Curvilinear ANGLE, is when the two Lines that form the Angle, are curved and crooked.

Mixed ANGLE, is when one of the Forming Lines is right, and the other crooked.

Angles Ascent ✓ each who have
Common ANGLES ✓ one Leg common

to both Angles, and both taken together, are always equal to two Right ones.

ANGLE of Incidence, [in *Geometry*] is the Angle which the incident Line makes with the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of Incidence [in *Catoptricks*] is an Angle made by a Ray of Light falling on the Body, with any Tangent Line of that Body, which is next to the Luminous Body.

External ANGLES, are the Angles of any right lin'd Figure without it, when all the Sides are severally produced or lengthened.

An Acute ANGLE, is that which is less than a Right one, or contains less than 90 Degrees.

ANGLE of Reflection, is the Angle which the Reflect'd Line makes with the Perpendicular.

Internal ANGLES, all Angles made by the Sides of any right lin'd Figure within.

A Right ANGLE, is when one right Line falls upon another perpendicularly, so as to leave an equal Space on each Side.

An Obtuse ANGLE, is greater than a right Angle, and consists of more than 90 Degrees.

Oblique ANGLES, are such which are either Acute or Obtuse, in opposition to right Angles.

Opposite, or ✓ are those that are Vertical ANGLES, made by two right Lines crossing each other, which only touch in the Angular Point.

A Solid ANGLE, is made by the meeting of three or more plain Angles joining to a Point.

A Spherical ANGLE, an Angle made by the meeting of two Arches of great Circles, which mutually cut one another on the Surface of the Globe or Sphere.

ANGLE of the Circumference [in *Fortification*] is the mix'd Angle made by the Arch which is drawn from one Gorge to another.

An ANGLE at the Circumference, is an Angle made by any two Chords, which meet there in a Point.

ANGLE of Longitude [in *Astrology*] is the Angle which the Circle of a Star's Longitude makes with the Meridian, at the Pole of the Ecliptick.

ANGLE of Parallax [in *Astronomy*] is that Angle which is made by two Lines, imagined to be drawn from the Center of a Planet, to the Surface and Center of the Earth.

ANGLE of the Segment, is made by the Circumference of a Circle, and a Right Line cutting it.

ANGLE of the Sun's Position, is an Angle made by the meeting of an Arch of a Meridian Line with any Arch of any other

ther great Circle, which passes through the Body of the Sun.

ANGLE of Refraction [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle which the Refracted Ray makes with the Incident Ray, continued without any Refraction.

ANGLE Refracted [in *Catoptricks*] is the Angle made by the Refracted Ray and the Perpendicular.

ANGLE of the Interval of two Places, in *Opticks* is an Angle made by the Lines directed from the Eye to those Places.

ANGLE of the Bastion. [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE at the center [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made in the midst of the Polygon, by two Lines proceeding at the Center, and ending at the two Angles nearest to the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Complement of the Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] is an Angle proceeding from the Intersection of the two Complements one with the other.

ANGLE of the Courtin } [in *Fortification*
ANGLE of the Flank } the Angle which is made by, or contained between the Courtin and the Flank.

ANGLE of the Counterscarp [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by two Sides of the Counterscarp, which meets before the middle of the Courtin.

ANGLE Diminished [in *Fortification*] an Angle made by the Face of the Bastion, with the outward Sides of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the Exterior Figure } [in
ANGLE of the Polygon } *Fortification*] is that which is made in the Center of the Bastion, by the meeting of the innermost Sides of the Figure.

ANGLE Flanked [in *Fortification*] is that which is made by the meeting of the two Faces of the Bastion.

ANGLE Flanking inward [in *Fortification*] is the Angle made by the Flanking-Line and the Courtin.

ANGLE Flanking outward [in *Fortification*] that which is made by the meeting of the two Rasant Lines of Defence, *i.e.* the two Faces of the Bastion prolonged.

ANGLE forming the Face [in *Fortification*] is that which is composed of one Flank and one Demi-Gorge.

ANGLE of the Mote [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made before the Courtin, where it is intersected.

ANGLE Re-entering } [in *Fortification*
ANGLE Rentrant } is an Angle that points towards the Body of the Place.

ANGLE Sillant } [in *Fortification*] is

ANGLE Salient } an Angle that advances with its Point towards the Country, as the Angle of the Counterscarp before the Point of a Bastion, also called *Sortant* and *Def.*

ANGLE of the Shoulder, or Epaule [in *Fortification*] is an Angle made by the Lines of the Face and Flank of the Bastion.

ANGLE of the Tenaille } [in *Fortification*
ANGLE Flanking outward } that which is made by the two Lines Fichant, *i.e.* the Faces of the two Bastions extended till they meet in an Angle towards the Courtin.

ANGLE of the Triangle [in *Fortification*] is half the Angle of the Polygon.

ANGLE of the East [in *Navigation*] is that Point of the Compass which the Ship sails upon.

ANGLES of a Battalion. [in *Military Affairs*] are such as are made by the Last Men at the Ends of the Ranks and Files.

ANGLES [in *Astrology*] are certain Houles of a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens; as the Horoscope of the first House is termed the Angle of the East.

To ANGLE [of Angel, Sax. a Hook] to fish with an Angle or Fishing Rod.

ANGLESEY [Angles Ea, *i.e.* the Isle of the English] so called when the English took Possession of it; an Island lying in the Irish Sea, overagainst Caernarvon in North Wales; formerly called *Monsey* by the Saxons, and *Mona* by the Romans.

ANGLIA, that part of the Island of Great Britain that is now called England. L.

ANGLICISM [Anglicisme, F.] is the English Idiom or Manner of Speech peculiar to England.

ANGLICUS Sudor, an Epidemical Colliquative Fever, such as was in the Time of King Henry VII. L.

ANGUELLES [with Falconers] small Worms cast up by sick Hawks.

ANGUIFER } a Cluster of Stars
ANGUITENENS } in the Heavens resembling a Man holding a Serpent. L.

ANGUISH [Angoisse, F. of Angor, L. Angst; Teut. Anght; Du.] excessive Pain and Grief: Great Trouble of Body and Mind.

ANGUISHOUS, full of Anguish. Chau.

ANGULAR [Angulaire, F. of Angularis, L.] belonging to, or having Angles or Corners.

ANGULARITY, Squareness; also an abounding in Ngoks and Corners. L.

ANGULOSITY [Angulosus, L.] the Quantity of that which has several Angles.

ANGUST [Angustus, L.] narrow.

ANHELATION, a difficulty in fetching one's Breath. L.

ANHELOTE } signifies, that every one
ANLOTE } should pay hisrespective Part or Share, according to the Custom of the Country O. L. T.

ANHELUS [among Physicians] breathing short, or shortness of Breath. L.

ANIENED, frustrated, made void.

ANILITY

ANILITY [*Anilitas*, L.] the Old Age of a Woman.

ANIMA, the Breath, the Soul, the Principle of Life. L.

ANIMA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
ANIMATO } lies with Life and Spirit,
and is of much the same Signification with *Vivace*, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*.

ANIMA Hepatis [in *Chymist.*] Salt of Steel, esteem'd as the Soul of the Liver, for its Efficacy against its Dilempers. L.

ANIMABLE [*Animabilis*, L.] which may have Life, capable of being animated.

ANIMADVERSION, serious Consideration or Observing; Correction; a Remark or Observation on a Book, &c. F. of L.

ANIMADVERSIVE, that considers or reflects.

To **ANIMADVERT** [*Animadvertere*, L.] to bend or turn the Mind to a thing, to take notice of, to remark, to observe.

ANIMAL [*Animalis*, L.] Living, that belongs to Life, that has Life in it; as, the *Animal Spiritus*. L.

ANIMAL [among *Moralists*] is opposed to Rational.

ANIMAL, a living Creature, any thing that has Life and Sense. F. of L.

ANIMAL Faculty, the Act by which a Man exercises Motion, Sense, and the principal Functions of the Mind, as *Imagination*, Reasoning, &c.

ANIMALCULA, very small Animals, such as by the help of Microscopes have been discovered in several Fluids, as in Pepper Water, in Human Seed, &c. L.

ANIMALITY [*Animalitas*, L.] the Being or Quality of an Animal.

ANIMAL Secretion [among *Physicians*] that Separation of Juices from one another that is performed by the Glands.

To **ANIMATE** [*Animer*, F. *Animatum*, L.] to enliven or quicken; to hearten or encourage.

ANIMATED Mercury [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver, which being impregnated with some subtil and spirituous Particles, is made capable of growing hot when mingled with Gold.

ANIMATED Needle, a Needle touched with a Loadstone.

ANIMATION [among *Hermetick Philosophers*] an imaginary Perfection of something new brought into their Process.

ANIMODAR [in *Astrology*] a Method of resolving Nativities.

ANIMOSITY [*Animositas*, F. *Animositas*, L.] Stomachfulness, Scourtness, Willfulness; also Heart-burning, Hatred, Grudge

ANIMOSITIES, Quarrels, Contentions, Heart burnings, &c.

ANIMUS, the Mind, distinguished from

Anima, as expressing the Faculty of Reasoning, whereas *Anima* is the Being in which that Faculty resides. L.

ANI-SCALPTORES [i. e. the Arse-scratchers, L.] a Pair of Muscles so called from the Action which is performed by the help of them.

ANK'RED [in *Heraldry*] a Cross for a Coat of Arms, the Ends of which are shap'd like the Flook of an Anchor.

ANLACE, a Falchion or Sword, shap'd like a Scythe. O.

ANNA, [H. i. e. Gracious] a
ANN } Christian Name of Women.

ANNALIST [*Annaliste*, F.] a Writer of Annals.

ANNALS [*Annales*, F. and L.] yearly Chronicles; a Chronological Account of remarkable Passages or Events happening in a Kingdom or State, from Year to Year.

ANNAS [of] [H. i. e. Gracious] a High Priest of the Jews.

ANNATS First Fruits, paid out of
ANNATES Spiritual Benefices to the Pope, being the Value of one Year's Profit.

ANNEAL, a Commodity brought from *Barbary*, to be used by Painters and Dyers.

ANNEALING [from *On ælan*, Sax.] a staining and baking of Glafs, so that the Colour may go quite thro' it: also a Method of baking Tiles.

To **ANNEX** [*Annexer*, F. *Annexum*, L.] to unite or join one thing to another.

ANNEXATION, a fast knitting or binding, uniting of Lands or Rents to the Crown.

ANNIENTED [of *Aneantir*, F.] frustrated, brought to nothing, made void. L. T.

To **ANNIHILATE** [*Annihilatum*, L.] to bring or turn to nothing, to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILATION, a destroying or turning to nothing any created Being. L.

ANNI Nubiles, the Age in which a Maid becomes fit for Marriage, which is at 12 Years. L. L. T.

ANNIVERSARY [*Anniversaire*, F. of *Anniversarius*, L.] that comes every Year at a certain Time: Done yearly at a certain time, or celebrated every Year.

ANNIVERSARY Days, solemn Days appointed yearly, in Remembrance of the Deaths or Martyrdoms of Saints.

An **ANNIVERSARY**, a yearly Obit or Service, said by a Popish Priest for a Person deceas'd.

ANNO DOMINI [in the Year of our Lord] the Reckoning of Time from our Saviour's Birth. L.

ANNOMÆANS, the Name of the thorough pac'd *Arians* in the 4th Century, because they held the Essence of the Son of God, unlike that of the Father.

ANNOSITY

ANNOSITY [*Annositas*, L.] agedness.

ANNOTATION, a noting or marking; also a Remark, Note, or Observation of L.

TO ANNOY [*Ennuyer*, F. *Annaiare*, al.] to molest, to hurt, to prejudice, to damage.

ANNOYANCE [from *Ennuji*, F.] Pre-
dice, Damage, Injury, Nuisance.

ANNUA Pensione, a Writ from the King to an Abbot or Prior, demanding of him an Annual Pension, due to him, for the use of his Chaplains.

ANNUALIA, a yearly Salary paid to a priest for keeping an Anniversary. L.

ANNUAL [*Annuel*, F. *Annuus*, L.] or belonging to a Year, yearly.

ANNUAL Leaves [among *Botanists*] which come up in the Spring, and perish in the Winter.

ANNUENTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] Pair of Muscles at the transverse Root of the Vertebra of the Back, so called, because they make the Head nod directly forward.

ANNUELERE, Secular. *Chauc.*

ANNUITY [of *Annus*, L.] a yearly rent, to be paid for Term of Life or Years.

To ANNUL [*Annuler*, F.] to make void, to abolish, to repeal.

ANNULAR Cartilage [in *Anatomy*] the second Gristle of the *Larynx* or Top of the Wind-pipe.

ANNULAR Process [in *Anatomy*] is a Protuberance made by the meeting of the processes of the *Medulla Oblongata* under the sides thereof.

ANNULAR Protuberance [in *Anatomy*] a part of the Human Brain, lying between the *Cerebellum* and the backward Prominences.

ANNULARY [*Annularis*, L.] with Rings, in the Form of a Ring.

ANNULET [in *Heraldry*] a little Ring, which the fifth Brother of any Family ought to bear in his Coat of Arms.

ANNULETS [in *Architecture*] small square Parts turn'd about in the *Corinthian Capital*, under the Quarter Round.

To ANNUMERATE [*Annumeratum*, L.] to put or reckon into the Number.

ANNUNCIATION, the Delivery of a Message, L. It is peculiarly apply'd to *Lady Day*, *March* the 25th, which is so called from the Angel's Message to the *Virgin Mary*, concerning our Saviour's Birth.

ANNUS *Climactericus*, the Years 63 and 81, of which there is a foolish Opinion, that Men must needs dye. They consist of a Number of 9s, as 7 times 9 is 63, and 9 times 9 is 81.

ANODYNES, [*Anodins*, F. *Anodina*, L. of *ἄνοδος*, of *ἀ* privative and *ὄδος*, *via*

Pain, Gr.] such Remedies as alleviate or quite take away Pain.

ANOMALISM [*Ἀνωμαλισμὸς*, Gr.] an Anomaly, an Irregularity. *Gram.*

ANOMALOUS [*Anomale*, F. *Anomalus*, L. of *ἄνωμαλ*, of *ἀ* privative and *ὀμαλός* equal, Gr.] that which is out of Rule; irregular, unequal, uneven.

ANOMALY [*Anomalie*, F. *Anomalia*, L. of *ἄνωμαλία*, Gr.] an Irregularity in the Conjugations of Verbs, or Declensions of Nouns, &c. *Gram.*

ANOMALY [in *Astrology*] an Inequality or Unlikeness in the Motions of the Planets.

ANOMALY of a Planet, Mean or Equal [in the *New Astronomy*] is the *Area* contain'd under a certain Line drawn from the Sun to the Planet.

The Mean ANOMALY of the Sun or Planet [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Ecliptick*, between its mean Place and its *Apogee*.

The Mean ANOMALY of the Center [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Zodiack* of the *Primum Mobile*, bounded by the *Linea Apudum*, and by the Line of the mean Motion of the Center.

The True ANOMALY of the Center, is the same Arch of the *Zodiack*, bounded by the Line of the Center.

ANOMALY of the Orbit, is the Arch or Distance of a Planet from its *Aphelion*.

ANOMPHALOUS [of *ἀ* and *ὀμφαλός* a Navel, Gr.] without a Navel, as it is supposed our first Parents were created, not wanting Nourishment that Way.

ANON, by and by.

ANONYMAL } [*Anonyme*, F. *Ano-*
ANONYMOUS } *nymus*, L. *ἄνωνυμος* Gr.] Nameless, or without a Name.

ANONYMOUS Spirit [in *Chymistry*] a sort of Spirit that may be separated from Tartar, and several sorts of Wood.

ANOREXY [*Anorexia*, L. of *ἀ* and *ὄρεξις*, Gr.] want of Appetite, a loathing of Meat.

ANOISANCE } [*Nuisance*, F.] any Hurt
NOISANCE } or Damage done to a

NUSANCE } publick Place, as a Highway, &c. or to any private one, by Encroachment, or by laying any thing that may cause Infection, &c. L. T.

ANSÆ } [in *Astronomy*] are the various
ANSÆ } Positions of the Ring of *Saturn*, which sometimes appear like Handles to the Body of that Planet.

ANSELM [Hansh:lem, Teut. a Defender of his Companions] a proper Name of Men.

To ANSWER [*Ἀνθῳρασιον*] to give an Answer; to be proportionable.

An ANSWER [*Anōypaπe*, Sax.] a Response.

ANSWERABLE, obliged to Answer to a Thing, accountable; proportionable, that has the same Relation to.

ANΓ [*Almet*, Sax. *Antepf*, Teut.] an Elm, a Pitmire, an Insect.

ANTACIDA [q. d. *Anti Acida*, L.] things those which destroy Acidity.

ANTAGONIST [*Antagoniste*, F. *Antagonista*, L. of *Antagonistes*, of *anti* against and *αγω* (*agō* to strive, Gr.) one that strives for the Mastery against, or out-vies another; an Adversary; he that in Disputation opposes another.

ANTAGONIST [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of an opposite Situation, or contrary Quality.

ANTALGICUS [of *ἀντι* and *ἄλγος* Pain, Gr.] a Medicine that allwages Pain.

ANTANACLASIS [*Antanaklasis*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Word spoken in one Sense, is handsomely turn'd to another. L.

ANTANAGOGE [*Antanagoge*, Gr.] a Figure in Logick, when not being able to answer the Accusation of the Adversary, we return the Charge, by loading him with the same Crimes. L.

ANTAPHRODITICKS, Medicines against the French Pox Gr.

ANTAPHRODISIACK [of *ἀντι* and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Gr. Venus] a Term given to Medicines that extinguish Venereal Desires; also Antivenereal.

ANTAPODOSIS [*Antapodosis*, of *ἀντι*, *anti* and *δοσις*, Gr.] the Counter part or latter Clause of a Similitude, answering the former. Rhet.

ANTAPOLECTICK [of *ἀντι* and *ἀποπλεκτικός*, Gr.] good against an Apoplexy.

ANTARTICK [*Antarcticus*, F. *Antarcticus*, L. of *Ἀνταρκτικός*, of *ἀντι* against or opposite to, and *Ἀρκτικός* Northern, Gr.] as the Antartick Pole, i. e. the South Pole, which is so call'd from its being Diometrically opposite to the Arctick or Northern Pole.

ANTARTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle of the Earth or Heavens, described at 32 Degrees and half from the Arctick Pole.

ANTARTHITICKS. See *Asiathriticks*.

ANTASTMATICKS. See *Antisphmatiks*.

ANTEACTS, past Acts.

ANTEAMBULATION, a walking before L.

ANTECEDANEUS, foregoing. L.

ANTECEDENCE [in *Astronomy*] is when a Planet appears to move contrary to

the usual Course or Order of the Signs in the Zodiack.

ANTECEDENT [*Antecedens*, L. foregoing, going before in Time. L.

ANTECEDENT [in *Grammar*] is that Word which the Relative refers to.

ANTECEDENT [in *Logick*] is the former part of the Syllogism or Argument.

ANTECEDENT Signs [in *Physick*] are such Signs and Causes as are observed before a Disease.

ANTECEDENT of a Reason [in *Mathematicks*] is that Term of Quantity which the Mind considers first in comparing it with another; or the first Term of Comparison in a Proportion.

ANTECESSOR, a goer before. L.

ANTECURSOR, a fore-runner, Dragoon, a Scout L.

An ANTEDATE [*Antidate*, F.] an older Date than it ought to be.

To ANTEDATE [*Antidatere*, F.] to Dare a Letter, &c. before the time.

ANTEDILUVIAN [*Antediluvianus*, L.] whatever was before Noah's Flood.

ANTEDILUVIANS, those Generations or Persons from Adam that were before the Flood.

ANTELOPE, a kind of Deer having strait weathered Horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN [of *Ante* and *Meridianus*, L.] belonging to the Time before Noon or Mid-day.

ANTEMETICKS [among *Physicians*] Medicines which stop vomiting. Gr.

ANTEDEIRIS [among *Physicians*] contrary Indication, Symptom, or Sign forbidding that to be used, which appears to be proper by a former Indication.

ANTEPAST [of *Ante* and *Pastus*, L.] a fore taste.

ANTEPENULTIMA [in *Grammar*] the third Syllable of a Word from the last. L.

ANTEPILEPTICKS [of *ἀντι* and *Ἐπιληπτικός*, Gr.] Medicines against Convulsions.

To ANTEPONE [*Anteponere*, L.] to set before, to prefer.

ANTEPREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are Things necessary to be known before hand, for the better understanding the Predicaments.

ANTERIOR [*Anterior*, F.] that is before the former. L.

ANTERIORITY [*Anteriorité*, F.] Priority of Time.

ANTES [in *Architecture*] square Pillars, which the Ancients placed at the Corners of their Temples. L.

ANTESTATURE [in *Fortification*] a Traverse, a small Intrenchment made of Pallisadoes, or of Sacks filled with Earth. F.

To ANTEVENE [*Antevenire*, L.] to event, to come before.

ANTHELIA ? [in *Anatomy*] the Pro-
ANTHELIX, tubercance of the Ear,
the inward brink of the outward Ear.

ANTHELMINTHICKS. See *Antiel-*
minticks.

ANTHEM [*Anienne*, F. of *Anhema*,
al. g. of *Ἀνθῆμος*, Gr.] a Divine Song,
sung alternately by two opposite Choirs or
chorus's.

ANTHERÆ [among *Botanists*] those
little Knops that grow on the Tops of the
amina of Flowers, called *Apices*. Gr.

ANTHOLOGY [*Ἀνθολογία*, of *ἄνθος*
Flower, and *λόγος* Speech, Gr.] a Dis-
course or Treatise of Flowers: a choice
Collection of Sentences or Epigrams.

ANTHONIANS, an Order of Monks,
founded by St. *Anthony*, Anno 324.

ANTHONY [of *Ἀνθός*, Gr. a Flower]
proper Name of Men.

ANTHOS [*ἄνθος*, Gr.] a Flower; but
a way of Excellency appropriated to Rose-
ary Flowers.

ANTHRACOSIS *Oculi* [in *Anatomy*]
scaly, corrosive Ulcer in the Eye. L.

ANTHROPOLOGY [*Ἀνθρωπολογία*, of
ἄνθρωπος a Man, and *λόγος* Speech, Gr.]
Discourse or Description of a Man, or a
Man's Body.

ANTHROPOMETRIA [of *ἄνθρωπος*
a Man, and *μέτρον*, Gr. to measure]
the considering of a Man Anatomically.

ANTHROPOMORPHICAL, be-
longing to *Anthropomorphites*.

ANTHROPOMORPHITES [*Anthropomorphita*, L. *Ἀνθρωπομορφῖται*, of *ἄν-*
θρωπος a Man, and *μορφή* Form, Gr.] a
set of Hereticks that appeared in *Egypt*,
A. D. 395, and were so called from their
chief Tenet, viz. That God had Bodily
shape.

ANTHROPOPATHY [*Ἀνθρωποπα-*
θία, of *ἄνθρωπος* a Man, and *πάθος* Passion, Gr.]
being endued with the Passions or Affec-
tions of Men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI [*Anthrophag-*
es, F. *Ἀνθρωποφάγοι*, of *ἄνθρωπος* and *ε-*
δωρε eating, Gr.] Men eaters; Savages that
eat Man's Flesh.

ANTHROPOSOPHY [of *ἄνθρωπος*
a Man and *σοφία*, Gr. Wisdom] the know-
ledge of the Nature of a Man.

ANTHUPNOTICKS. See *Antihypno-*
ticks.

ANTHYPOPHORA [*Ἀνθυποφω-*
Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which the
Objections and Insinuations that the Ad-
versary may make, are fairly answered.

ANTHYSTERICKS [of *ἄντι* and
ἕσπερος, Gr. Hytterick] Medicines good
against Fits of the Mother.

ANTIADDES [*Ἀντιάδες*, Gr.] the
Glandules and Kernels, commonly called the
Almonds of the Ears; also an Inflamma-
tion in those Parts.

ANTIAPHRODITICKS [of *ἄντι* and
Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. Venus] Medicines which
allay Lu^s.

ANTIARTHRITICKS [of *ἄντι* and
ἄρθρον, Gr. Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against
the Gout.

ANTIASTHMATICKS [of *ἄντι* and
ἄσθμα, Gr. Asthmatick, Gr.] Remedies
against the *Asthma*.

ANTIAXIOMATISM [of *ἄντι* and
ἄξιωμα an Axiom, Gr.] that which is
against any known Axiom.

ANTIBACCHIIUS [in *Grammar*] a
Foot in Verse that has the 2 first Syllables
long and the 3d short.

ANTICHACHECTICKS [of *ἄντι* and
καχεξία, Gr. Disposition] Medicines which
correct the ill Disposition of the Blood.

ANTICARDIUM [*αντικαρδιον*, of
ἄντι against and *καρδία* the Heart, Gr.]
the Pit of the Stomach, or Heart-pit.

ANTICHAMBER [*Antichambre*, F.]
any outward Chamber which is next, or
near the Bed-Chamber: an Apartment in a
House before the principal Chamber: a
Withdrawing-Room.

ANTICHRESIS [*αντιχρεσις*, Gr.] a
Mortgage or Pawn left for the Use of the
Creditor till the Debt is paid. L.

ANTICHRIST [*Antichristus*, L. of
ἄντιχριστος, of *ἄντι* against and *χριστός*
Christ, Gr.] an Adversary to Christ, a Se-
ducer, who puts himself in the Room or
Stead of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN [*Antichretien*, F.]
of or belonging to Antichrist.

ANTICHRISTIANISM [*Antichri-*
stianisme, F.] the Principles or Practices of
Antichrist.

To ANTICIPATE [*Anticipier*, F. *Ant-*
icipatum, L.] to do a Thing before the
proper time come, to prevent.

ANTICIPATION, the Act of antici-
pating. F. of L.

ANTICK [*Anique*, F. of *Antiquus*, L.]
old, ancient.

An ANTICK [*Une anique*, F.] a Buf-
foon, a juggler.

ANTICKS ? several odd Fi-
ANTICK-WORK ? gures or Shapes of
Men, Birds, Beasts, &c. rudely formed
one out of another, according to the Fancy
of the Artificer.

To Dance the ANTICKS, to dance after
an odd and ridiculous manner, or in a ri-
diculous Dress, like a Jack-pudding.

ANTICHOLICA [of *ἄντι* and *χολικός*
the Cholick, Gr.] Remedies against the
Cholick.

ANTICHRONISM [*Anichronismus*, L. of ἀντιχρονισμός, of ἀντι contrary and χρόνος Time, Gr.] false Chronicling.

ANTICOR, a dangerous Sickness in Horses.

ANTIDACTYLUS [in *Grammar*] a Foot in Verse contrary to a Dactyle, having the first 2 Syllables short, and the last long.

ANTIDICOMARIANS, Hereticks which were against the Virgin Mary.

ANTIDOTE [*Antidotum*, L. of ἀντιδοτόν, Gr.] a Counter-poison, a Remedy against deadly Poisons. F.

ANTIDYSENTERICK [of ἀντι and δυσεντερικός Dropical, Gr.] Medicines against Dysentericks, or the Bloody Flux.

ANTIFLAMINTHICKS [ἀντι and ἰσχυρὸς a Worm, Gr.] such Medicines as destroy Worms in human Bodies.

ANTIEMETICKS [ἀντι and ἰμετόχος, Gr.] Medicines which stop Vomiting.

ANTIEPILEPTICKS [of ἀντι and ἐπιληπτικός Epileptical, Gr.] Medicines against the Falling-Sickness.

ANTIEPILEPTICK *Elixir* [in *Chymistry*] the Spirit of a human Head mixt with an equal Quantity of Spirit of Wine, in which *Optum* has been dissolved.

ANTIECTICKS [of ἀντι and ἰκτερός, Gr.] Remedies against the Hectick Fever or Consumption.

ANTIECTICUM *Poterii* [among *Chymists*] a Medicine prepared of a Mixture of Tin, with the Martial *Regulus* of Antimony, and fix'd by Salt-petre.

ANTIHYPNOTICKS [of ἀντι and ὑπνῶτικός sleepy, Gr.] Medicines that prevent Sleep.

ANTIHYPPOCHONDRIACKS [of ἀντι and ὑποχονδριακός Hypochondriack, Gr.] Medicines against Melancholy.

ANTILOEMITA [of ἀντι and λοιμῶδες, Gr.] Medicines against the Plague.

ANTIOGARITHM [of ἀντι and λογαριθμικός, Gr.] the Complement of the Logarithm of any Sine, Tangent, or Secant to 90 Degrees. See *Logarithm*.

ANTIOLOGY [*Antilogia*, L. of ἀντιλογία, Gr.] a Contradiction between any Words and Passages in a Author.

ANTIOPE. See *Antelope*.

ANTIMETRICAL [of ἀντι and μετρικός, Gr. Metrical] contrary to the Rules of Verse or Metre.

ANTIMERIA [ἀντιμερία, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure when one part of Speech is put for another.

ANTIMETABOLE [ἀντιμεταβολή, of ἀντι and μεταβολή, and βάσις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, when a Sentence is elegantly inverted.

ANTIMONARCHIAL [of ἀντι and μοναρχικός, Gr.] and μοναρχία

χικός, Gr. Monarchical] that is against Monarchy or Kingly Government.

ANTIMONY [*Antimonie*, F. *Antimonium*, L.] a Mineral, consisting of a sort of sulphureous and metallic Substance.

ANTIMONIUM *Diaphoreticum* [in *Chymistry*] a Medicine made one part of Antimony, and three of Salt-petre.

ANTIMONIUM *Medicamentosum* [in *Chymistry*] a Preparation of five Ounces of Antimony, four of Salt-petre, and one of Salt of Tartar.

ANTIMONIUM *Resuscitatum* [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of equal Parts of Antimony and Sal-armonick sublim'd three times together.

ANTINEPHRITICKS [of ἀντι and νεφρικός, Gr.] Medicines against Distempers of the Reins.

ANTINOMIANS [of ἀντινομία, of ἀντι against and νόμος the Law, Gr.] a Sect who hold the keeping of *Moses's* Law to be unprofitable under the Gospel, and that Children are born without Sin, and that good Works do not farther, nor evil hinder Salvation.

ANTINOMASIA [ἀντινομασία, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, where an Appellative is used for a proper Name.

ANTINOMY [ἀντινομία, Gr.] a Contrariety between two Laws.

ANTIPEDOBAPTISTS [of ἀντιπαύδου and βάπτιστής, Gr.] those who are against baptizing Infants.

ANTIPAGMENTS [in *Architecture*] the Garnishings of Posts and Pillars.

ANTIPARASIASIS [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure whereby one granting something to his Adversary, does thereby turn it to deny more strongly. G. of L.

ANTIPARASTASIS [ἀντιπαραστάσις, of ἀντι, παρὰ, and ἵστημι, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, where the one grants what the Adversary says, but denies his Intention. L.

ANTIPARALYTIC [of ἀντι and παρὰλυτικός Palsical, Gr.] good against the Palscy.

ANTIPASIS [among *Physicians*] the same with Revulsion.

ANTIPATER [ἀντιπάτηρ, of ἀντι against and πάτηρ a Father, Gr. i. e. instead of, or against a Father] a proper Name of Men.

ANTIPATHETICAL, of Antipathy.

ANTIPATHY [*Antipathie*, F. *Antipathia*, L. ἀντιπάθεια, of ἀντι against and πάθος Affection, Gr.] a Contrariety of natural Qualities bewixt some Creatures and Things; a natural Aversion.

ANTIPATHY [in *Physick*] a Contrariety and Repugnancy, in the Body or Medi-

Medicines: A loathing or abhorring of any thing without a just Cause.

ANTIPERISTALTICK [of ἀντί, Gr., and σαλακτικός, Gr.] as the *Antiperistaltick Motion of the Guts*, is the Wormlike, or the Wave-like Motion of them inverted; by which the Excrements are carried upwards instead of downwards.

ANTIPERISTASIS [ἀντιπεριστάσις, of ἀντι, Gr., and ἵσταμι, Gr.] according to the *Peripetetics*, is a certain Invigoration of any Quality, by its being invironed and kept in by its contrary; as the Invigoration of internal Warmth by the Repulsion of external Cold. L.

ANTIPHARMACUM [of ἀντί and φάρμακον a Medicine, Gr.] a Remedy against Poison, or any Disease. L.

ANTIPHONE [Antiphona, L. of ἀντίφωνος, Gr.] the Answer made by one Choir to another, when the Psalm or Anthem is sung between two.

ANTIPHONERE a Book of Anthems. *Thaue.*

ANTIPHHRASIS [Antiphrase, F. of ἀντιφρασις, Gr.] a Figure where a Word hath a Meaning contrary to its Original Sense.

ANTIPHTHISICA [of ἀντί and φθιστικός Phthical, Gr.] Medicines against the Phthick or Consumption.

ANTIPLEURITICUM [of ἀντί and πleuritis, Gr.] a Medicine against the Pleurisy. L.

ANTIPODAGRICA [of ἀντί and podagraeus Gouty, Gr.] Medicines against the Gout.

ANTIPODES [of ἀντί and πούς, Gr. a Foot] such Inhabitants of the Earth as live Feet to Feet, or diametrically opposite one to the other.

ANTIPODIA [in Rhetorick] a Figure by which one Foot is exchanged for another, if both be of equal Measure.

ANTIPOPE [of ἀντί and Pope] a false Pope, chosen by a particular Faction, against one duly elected.

ANTIPTOSIS [ἀντίπτωσις, of ἀντί against or for and πτώσις a Case, Gr.] Medicines which temper and allay too much Heat in Fevers, as Acids do; Feverish.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM [of ἀντί Gr. and Quartanarius, L.] a Remedy against a Quartan-Aguc.

ANTIQUARY [Antiquaire, F. of Antiquarius, L.] one that is well skill'd, or applies himself to the Study of Antiquity, or ancient Medals and Coins.

To **ANTIQUATE** [Antiquatum, L.] to abolish, repeal, make void.

ANTIQUATED [Antiquatus, L.] grown out of Date or Use.

ANTIQUATION, an abrogating, or leaving off the Use of. L.

ANTIQUE-WORK. See *Artick.*

ANTIQUITY [Antiquitas, F. of Antiquitas, L.] Anciencness, the State of old Things.

ANTISABBATARIANS, a Sect who deny the Sabbath.

ANTISCIH [ἀντισκίον, Gr.] People who live in two Places opposite one to the other; the one on the North, and the other on the South-side the *Aequator*, so that their Shadows at Noon fall different Ways, one directly opposite to the other. *Geog.*

ANTISCIONS [in Astrology] certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, answering one to the other.

ANTISCORBUTICKS [of ἀντί Gr. and scorbutum, L.] Remedies against the Scurvy.

ANTISIGMA, a Mark in ancient Writings, where the Order of the Verses is to be changed.

ANTISOPHIST [Antisophistes, L. of ἀντισωφιστής, of ἀντί against and σοφιστής a Sophister, Gr.] a Counter-Sophister, one that Disputes on the contrary Part.

ANTISPASMODICKS [Antispasmodica, L. of ἀντί against, Gr., and σπασμός the Cramp, and ἰσχυρὸν Pain, Gr.] Remedies against Cramps and Convulsions.

ANTISPASTICKS [of ἀντί and σπαστικός, Gr.] Remedies that divert Distempers to other Parts.

ANTISPASTUS [ἀντισπαστός, Gr.] a Foot in Verse, having the first Syllable short, the second and third long, and the fourth short. *Gram.*

ANTISTOICHON [ἀντιστοιχίον, of ἀντί against and στοιχίον a Rudiment, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, when one Letter is put for another; as *Promuscis* for *Proboscis*.

ANTISTROPHE [ἀντιστροφή, of ἀντί and στροφή to turn, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when a Change is made between two Things that depend one on another; as the *Servant of the Master*, or the *Master of the Servant*.

ANTITACTES, a Sect of Hereticks, who taught that S'n rather deserved Reward than Punishment.

ANTITHENAR [in Anatomy] the Muscles that extend the Thumb. *Gr.*

ANTITHETS [ἀντιθέτων, Gr.] Opposites, Contraries.

ANTITRAGUS [in Anatomy] the outward Part of the Ear, opposite to the *Traus.*

ANTITRINITARIANS, such as deny the Trinity of the Three Divine Persons in the Godhead.

ANTITYPE [Antitypon, L. of ἀντιτύπων, Gr.] that which answers, or is prefigured by a Type; as the *Paschal Lamb* was a Type, to which our Saviour, that Lamb of God, was the *Antitype*.

ANTI-

ANTIVENEREAL Medicines [of *ἀντι*, Gr. and *Veneris* of *Veneris*, L.] such as are good against the French pox.

ANTLERS [*Andouillers*, F.] Branches of a Stag's Horn.

ANTOCOW, a Swelling in the Breast of a Horse.

ANTOECI 2 [of *ἀντι*] against, and **ANTIOECI** [*ἀντι*, Gr. to dwell] Inhabitants of the Earth, who live under the same Meridian, but opposite Parallels.

ANTONOMASIA [*Antonomaste*, F. *ἀντωνομασία*, of *ἀντι* instead of, and *ὄνομα* to name Gr.] a Trope in Rhetoric, when the proper Name of one Thing is apply'd to several others; as when we call any voluptuous Person a *Sardanapalus*, or when instead of a proper Name, we use a common one; as when for *Cicero*, we say the *Orator*, for *Aristotle* the *Philosopher*, &c. L. **ANTONOMASTICALLY**, by the Figure *Antonomasia*.

ANTUM [in *Anatomy*] the beginning of the *Pylorus*, or lower Mouth of the *Stomach*. L.

ANVIL [*Ανvil*, Sax.] a Tool on which Smiths Hammer their Works.

ANUS [*Anatomy*] the Extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*; also a Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the Contact of the four Trunks of the *Medulla Spinalis*. L.

ANWEALD [*Anweald*, Sax.] Authority.

ANWICK 2 [*Alp* of the River *Aln* and *Wic*, Sax. a Haven] a Town in *Northumberland*, remarkable for the Captivity of *William*, and Death of *Malcum* the III. Kings of *Scotland*.

ANXIETY [*Anxiet*, F. of *Anxietas*, L.] Vexation, great Trouble of Mind.

ANXIFEROUS [*Anxifer*, L.] bringing or causing Anxiety.

ANXIOUS [*Anxius*, L.] Careful, Doubtful, Sad, Sorrowful, Thoughtful.

ANY [*Αντι*, Sax. Enough Du.] **AONIAN Mount**, the Hill *Parnassus* in *Bœotia*, the Residence of the *Muses*.

AORIST [*ἄοριστος*, Gr.] Indefinite, two Tenses in the *Greek*, which signify a Thing either a doing, done lately, or long ago, or likely to done.

AORTA [of *ἀνορ* to lift up, or because it receiveth the Air, Gr.] a Vessel or little Chest, whence it is transferr'd to the great *Artery*.

AORTA [in *Anatomy*] an *Artery* which proceeds from the Left Ventricle of the Heart, has three Valves of the same Use and Figure, as the Semilunary Valves in the Pulmonary *Artery*.

APACE [of *A* and *Pace*] fast, quick.

APAGMA [*ἀπαγμα*, Gr.] the thrusting

of a Bone or other Part out of its proper Place. *Surgery*

APAGOGICAL Demonstration [in *Logic*] is such as does not prove a Thing directly, but shows the Absurdity which arises from denying it.

APAID, paid. *Chauc.*

APAIR, to impair. *Chauc.*

APART [*Aparté*, F. q. d. *A parte*, L.] aside, separate.

APARTMENT [*Apartement*, F.] that part of a large House where one or more Persons ledge separately by themselves.

APATHY [*Apathie*, F. *Apathia*, L. of *ἀπαθεία*, Gr.] a freedom from all Passion, an insensibility of Pain; Indolency.

An **APE** [*Apa*, Sax.] a Monkey.

APELLA [in *Anatomy*] is the Nut of the *Penis* lying bare, either by Dis temper or Circumcision; for which last Reason, a Jew or Circumcised Person is so called. L.

APELLITÆ, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, who taught that Christ left his Body dissolved in the Air, and so ascended into Heaven without it.

APEPSY [*Ἀπεψία*, L. *ἀπεψία*, Gr.] a bad Digestion, or Rowness in the Stomach.

APERIENS Palpebram Reclus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle, so call'd from its Use, which is to open the Eye-brow.

APERIENT Medicines [in *Physick*] such as are of an opening Quality.

APERTIO Portarum [among *Astrologers*] signifies some great and manifest Change of the Air, upon certain Configurations.

APERTURE [*Aperitura*, L.] an opening.

APERTURA Tabularum, the breaking open a last Will and Testament. L. L. T.

APERTURA Feudi, the loss of a Feudal Tenure, by default of Issue to him, to whom the Feud or Fee was first granted. L. L. T.

APERTURE [in *Opticks*] is the Hole next to the Object-Glass of a Telescope, &c. through which the Light and Image of the Object comes into the Tube, and thence is carried to the Eye.

APERTURE [in *Geometry*] is the Inclination of Lines which meet in a Point, and form an Angle.

APERTURES [in *Architecture*] are the Openings in any Building, such as Doors, Windows, Stair Cases, &c.

APETALOUS [of *A* and *Petalum*, L. of *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] without Leaves.

APETALOUS Flowers or Plants [in *Botany*] are such as want the fine colour'd Leaves, call'd *Petala*.

APETITETH, Coveteth. *Chauc.*

APEX, the Top, Point, or uppermost Part of any Thing. L.

APHÆRESIS [*ἀφαίρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar* which takes away a Letter

etter or Syllable from the beginning of a Word, as *ruit* for *eruit*.

APHELION ζ [of ἄπει and ἥλιος, Gr.] APHELIUM (the Sun) that Point of the Earth, or any Planet, in which it is the furthest distant from the Sun that it can ever be. *Astron*

APHETA [in *Astrology*] a Planet taken to be the Giver of Life in a Nativity.

APHETICAL, belonging to *Apheta*.

APHILANTHROPIA [of ἀ and φιλία, the Love or Delight in Mankind] their Conversation, Gr.] the first approaches of Melancholy, when Persons begin to dislike Company and Conversation.

APHONY [Aphonia, L. of ἀφασία, of privative and φωνή a Voice, Gr.] a want of Voice.

APHORISTICAL, belonging to an APHORISM [Aphorisme, F. Aphorismus, L. of ἀφορισμός, Gr.] a short select sentence, briefly expressing the Properties of a Thing, and experimented for a certain Truth; a general Maxim or Rule in any Art or Science.

APHRODISIA [of Ἀφροδίτη, Gr. Venus] Veneral Intercourses of both Sexes.

APHRODISIA Phrenetis, a mad and violent Love-passion in Maids.

APHRODISIACKS [of ἀφροδισιακός, Gr.] Things which excite Lust or Vencry.

APHRODISIACAL, of Venus or Love.

APHTHE, Wheals or Pimples about the internal Parts of the Mouth: as also about the Ventricle and Guts in Infants, &c. the Thrush. L.

APIARY [Apiarium, L.] a Place where Bees are kept, or Bee hives.

APICES of a Flower [in Botany] Knobs growing on the Top of the *Stamina*, in the middle of the Flower. L.

APIES, Opites. *Chauc.*

APLANES [ἀπλανής, Gr. i. e. not wandering] the fixed Stars so called, in Opposition to the Planets: also the Spheres themselves, in which they are placed.

APNOEA [ἀπνοία, of ἀ privative and πνέω to breathe, Gr.] want of Breath, an intire Suppression of Breathing, or at least not to Sense, as it happens to Persons in a swoon. L.

APOCALYPSE [Apocalypsis, L. ἀποκαλύπτω, Gr.] a Revelation or Vision; the Revelation of St. John. Gr.

APOCALYPTICAL [ἀποκαλυπτικός, Gr.] belonging to a Vision or Revelation.

APOCATHARSIS [among Physicians] a purging upwards and downwards. Gr.

APOCHYLISMA [among Physicians] is the boiling and thickening of any Juice with Sugar and Honey, into a kind of a hard Consistence. -

APOCLASM [in *Surgery*] the breaking off any part of the Body. Gr.

APOCOPE [ἀποκοπή, of ἀπο and κόπτω to cut, Gr.] a cutting off; a Figure in Grammar, wherein the last Letter or Syllable is cut off.

APOCRISIARY [Apoctisarius, L. of ἀποκρίσσειν, of ἀποκρίνομαι to answer, Gr.] the Pope's Nuncio to the Emperor of Constantinople; a Surrogate, Commissary, or Chancellor to a Bishop.

APOCRISIS ζ [ἀποκρίσις, Gr.] an APOCRISIA ζ Ejection, or voiding Superfluities out of the Body, P. T.

APOCRUSTICKS, Medicines that help by binding and repelling. Gr.

APOCRYPHA [Apoctyphes, F. of ἀποκρύπτω, of ἀπο and κρύπτω to hide, Gr.] certain Books of doubtful Authority, which are not received in: the Canon of Holy Writ.

APOCRYPHAL, hidden, unknown, doubtful. Or.

APOCALISM [in *Physick*] the inspissated Juice of Vegetables. Gr.

APODACRYTICKS, Medicines that provoke Tears. Gr.

APODIETICAL ζ Arguments or Syllogisms, such as are easy to be shewn or made appear. Gr.

APODIOXIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby an Argument is, with Indignation, rejected as absurd. Gr.

APODIXIS [ἀποδείξις, of ἀποδείκνυμι to demonstrate, Gr.] a recompencing or giving again.

APODOSIS [ἀποδοσις, of ἀπο and δίδωμι to restore, Gr.] a recompencing or giving again.

APODOSIS [in *Rhetorick*] is called *Reddition*, which is the Application or latter part of a Similitude.

APOGEE ζ [ἀπογείων, of ἀπο from APOGEEUM ζ and γή, Gr. the Earth] is that Point of the Orbit, either of the Sun, or of any of the Planets, which is furthest from Earth. *Astron.*

The Mean APOGEE of the Epicycle [in *Astronomy*] a Point where the Epicycle is cut above by a Right Line, drawn from its Center to the Center of the Equant.

APOGEE of the Equant [in *Astronomy*] the furthest Distance of it from the Earth.

APOGRAPHON [ἀπογραφή, of ἀπο and γράφω to write, Gr.] a Copy drawn or written after another; a Draught, a Pattern.

APOLEPSY [Apoletsis, L. of ἀπολαμβάνω, of ἀπο and λαμβάνω to leave, Gr.] the Interception of Blood or animal Spirits.

APOLLYNARIANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who asserted, That our Saviour,

viour, at his Incarnation, assumed a human Body without a Soul, and that the Word supply'd the place of a human Spirit.

APOLLO, a famous God among the *Greeks and Romans*, to whom they attributed the Invention of many excellent Arts, and erected many Temples and Statutes.

APOLLYON [*Ἀπολλών*, of *ἄπο* and *λύω* to destroy, i. e. the Destroyer] a Name in Scripture given to the Devil.

APOLOGETICAL [*Ἀπολογητικὴ*, F. APOLOGETICK } *Apologeticus*, L. of *Ἀπολογία*, Gr.] belonging to an Apology or Excuse.

APOLOGIST [*Ἀπολογιστής*, F.] one APOLOGER } that makes an Apology.

To APOLOGIZE [*Ἀπολογίζω*, L. of *Ἀπολογία*, Gr.] to make one's Defence.

APOLOGUE [*Ἀπολογία*, L. of *Ἀπολογία*, Gr.] a Moral Tale, or Instructive Fable; such as *Aesop's*.

APOLOGY [*Ἀπολογία*, F. *Apologia*, L. of *Ἀπολογία*, of *Ἀπολογία* to reject or not admit, Gr.] a Defence or Excuse; a justifying Answer.

APOLUSIS [among *Physicians*] the Exclusion of any thing; as of the Birth, the Fæces, or the like; a Relaxation by which any part of the whole is debilitated. Gr.

APONEUROSIS [in *Anatomy*] is the Spreading or extending of a Nerve or Tendon out in breadth. Gr.

APOPHASIS [*Ἀποφήσις*, of *Ἀποφάσσω*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby an Orator seems to waver what he would plain'y insinuate. L.

APOPHORETA [*Ἀποφορέται*, of *Ἀποφέρειν* to bear away, Gr.] Gifts or Presents made anciently at certain Festivals, to be carried away by the Guests.

APOPHLEGMATISMS [*Ἀποφλεγματισμοί*, L. of *ἀποφλεγματισμός*, of *ἀποφλεγματίζω* to purge the Phlegm of the Head, Gr.] Medicines, which by the Mouth or Nose, purge the Head of cold Phlegmatick Humours.

APOPTHHEGM [*Ἀποπθῆγμα*, F. *Apophthegma*, L. of *ἀπόπθῆγμα*, of *ἀπο* and *θῆμι* to pronounce, Gr.] a short, pretty, and instructive Sentence, chiefly of a grave and eminent Person.

APOPHYSIS [*Ἀπόφυσις*, of *ἀπὸ* and *εἶναι* nature, Gr.] a Prouberance most commonly at the End of a Bone, made by the Fibres of that Bone, jutting out above its Surface. L. *Anat.*

APOPLECTICAL [*Ἀποπληκτικὴ*, F. APOPLECTICK } of *Ἀπopleκτικὴ*, L.] belonging to or subject to an Apoplexy; or good against the Apoplexy.

APOPLEXY [*Ἀπopleξία*, F. *Apoplexia*, L. of *ἀπopleξία*, of *ἀπο* and *πλησύνω* to swell or smite or strike, Gr.] a Disease

that suddenly surprizes the Brain, and takes away all manner of Sense and Motion.

APORE [*Ἀπορία*, Gr.] Doubring, APORIÆ } Perplexity: a Figure in Rhetorick, when one is at a stand what to do.

APORRHEA'S [among *Philosophers*] are Vapours and Sulphureous Effluviams, which exhale through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHOE } [of *ἀπορρῆναι*, Gr. to flow down] a flowing down, or issuing from.

APORRHOEA [in *Physick*] a steaming out of Vapours through the Pores of the Body.

APORRHOEA [in *Astrology*] is when the Moon separates from one Planet, and applies to another.

APOSCEPARNISMUS [in *Surgery*] is a Fracture, or breaking of the Scull, when some part of it is plainly raised. L.

APSIOPESES [*Ἀψιόπησις*, of *ἀπὸ* and *σιῶναι* silence, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby a Person in a Passion breaks off a Discourse, yet so that he may be understood what he meant.

APOSPASMATA [*Ἀποσπάσματα*, of *ἀπὸ* and *σπάω* to pluck, Gr.] Avulsions; a drawing of one Part from another, which naturally stick to it. *Surg.*

APOSTA, a Creature in *America*, so great a Lover of Men, that it follows them, and delights to gaze on them.

APOSTACY [*Ἀποστασία*, F. *Apostasia*, L. of *ἀποστασία*, of *ἀπέσταμαι* to depart, Gr.] Revolting, or falling away from the True Religion.

APOSTASIS [among *Anatomists*] an Abscess, it is also used by *Hippocrates* for such Fractures of the Bones where some parts break off. Gr.

APOSTARE Leges, or } wilfully to APOSTATARE Leges } transgress or to break the Law. O. L.

APOSTATA *Capiendo*, a Writ for the taking up one who having entred into, and profess'd some Order of Religion, forsakes it, leaves his House, and wanders about the Country.

APOSTATE [*Ἀποστάτης*, F. *Apostata*, L. of *ἀποστάτης*, Gr.] one that renounces the True Religion; a Back slider; a Renegado.

To APOSTATIZE [*Ἀποστατίζω*, F. *Apostatarum*, L. of *ἀποστατίζω*, Gr.] to renounce the True Religion. Gr.

APOSTEMA } [*Ἀποστήμα*, of *ἀπέσταμαι* to depart, Gr.] a preternatural Swelling, caused by corrupt Humours gathered from any Part of the Body, commonly called an Imposthume or Abscess.

APOSTLE [*Ἀπόστολος*, F. *Apostolus*, L. of *ἀπόστολος*, of *ἀπο* and *στέλλω* to send on a Message, &c. Gr.] in general signifies a Messenger,

essenger, a Person sent upon some especial Errand, for the Discharge of some peculiar Affair of him that sent him; as the Postles of our Saviour.

APOSTOLATE } [Apostolat, F. Apostleship } [Apostolatus, L.] the dignity, Ministry, or Office of an Apostle.

APOSTOLIANS, Hereticks that pretended to more than Apostolick Gifts.

APOSTOLICI, Hereticks in the 12th Century, who condemned Marriage and the vocation of Saints; rejected Baptism, and tied Purgatory.

APOSTOLICK } [Apostolique, F. of Apostolical } [Apostolicus, L.] belonging to, or deriving Authority from the Apostles.

APOSTOLORUM Unguentum, an ointment so named, because composed of twelve Drugs, according to the Number of Apostles.

APOSTROPHE [Ἀποστροφή, of Ἀποστρέω to turn away from, Gr.] a Digression; a Figure in Oratory or Poetry, in which things animate or inanimate, Persons present or absent, are addressed or appealed to, as if they were sensible and present. F.

APOSTROPHE [in Grammar] is an accent or Mark, shewing that there is a vowel cut off, expressed thus (ʻ) and set the Head of the Letter; as Ainʻ for sine.

APOTHECARY [Apothecaire, F. Apothecarius, L. of Ἀποθήκη, of ἀπό and θέμις, Gr. to mix with or to, because of their compounding Things together for Medicine] one that keeps a Shop, prepares and sells all manner of Medicines, &c.

APOTHEGM. See Apophthegm.

APOTHEOSIS [Apotheose, F. of Ἀποθεώσις, of ἀποθεός I reckon or place among the Number of the Gods, Gr.] a Consecration, or solemn Enrolling of Great Men deceased, in the Number of the Gods; anciently practised by the Heathens: a Canonization.

APOTOME, Apotomia, L. of ἀποτομία, ἀποτμήν to cut off.

APOTOME [in Music] the difference between the Greater and Lesser Semitone.

APOTOME [in Mathematicks] is an irrational Remainder or Residual, when from a Rational Line, a Part is cut off, which is only commensurable in Power to the whole Line.

APOZEM [Apozeme, F. Apozema, L. Ἀπόζημα, of ἀπόζω to decoct, Gr.] a medicinal Decoction of Herbs, Flowers, roots, Barks, &c.

To APPAL [Appallir, F.] to daunt, to frighten, discourage. Spenc.

APPALID, grown Pale. Chauc.

APPARATUS, Major and Minor,

[among Lithotomists] the greater and lesser Preparation, being two particular Methods used in cutting for the Stone.

APPARATUS [in Mechanicks or Experimental Philosophy] the fitness of the Instruments to perform certain things with.

APPAREL [Appareil, F.] Clothing, Habit, Raiment.

APPAREL [in Sea Affairs] the Tackle, Sails, and Rigging of a Ship.

APPAREL [in Surgery] Furniture for Dressing a Wound.

To APPAREL [Appareiller, F.] to Dress, Cloath, &c.

APPARELMENT } Resemblance; as APARLEMENT } Apparelment of War. F. L. T.

APPARENT [Apparens, L.] that appears, certain, evident, manifest, plain, visible. F.

APPARENT Place of an Object [in Opticks] is that in which it appears thro' one or more Glasses.

APPARENT Place of a Planet or Star [in Astronomy] is a Point determined by a Line drawn from the Eye, thro' the Center of the Star, &c.

APPARITION, the appearing of a Spirit; a Ghost or Vision. F. of L.

APPARATOR } [Apparateur, F.] one that Summoneth Offenders, and serves the Process, in a Spiritual Court. L.

APPARTMENT [Appartement, F.] Lodgings, and other Rooms.

APPARURA, Furniture. O. L.

To APPAY [Appagere, Ital. or of ad and pay] to pay to.

APPEAL [Appel, F. of Appelatio, L.] a removing of a Cause from an inferior Judge or Court, to another.

APPEAL of Mayhem [Law Term] an accusing one who has Maim'd another.

APPEAL of wrong Imprisonment, is an Action of wrong Imprisonment.

To APPEAL [Appeller, F. of Appellare, L.] to make an Appeal.

To APPEAR [Apparier, F. Apparere, L.] to be in Sight, shew one's self; to make a Figure or Show; to seem or look.

To APPEASE [Appaiser, F.] to allay; to assuage, pacify, to suppress, to calm.

APPELLANT [Appellans, L.] he that makes or brings an Appeal. L. T.

APPELLATION, a Calling of Naming any Thing by a particular Name: also a Name, a Term, or Title. L.

APPELLATIVE, or Noun Appellative [Appellativum, L.] a Name common to many, and opposed to Proper, as Man, Artificer, Engineer, &c. F.

APPELEE [Law Term] one that is Appealed or Accused.

APPELLOUR } [in Law] one who
APPELLANT } having confessed a
 Crime, Appeals, i. e. Accuses others that
 were his Accomplices.

APPENDAGE of *Appendere*, L. any
 thing that being considered, as let's Princi-
 pal, is added to another.

APPENDANT [*Appendens*, L.] a thing
 that by Description, depends on, or belongs
 to another that is Principal.

APPENDICULA *Vermiformis* [in *A-*
natomy] the *Intestinum Cæcum*, or Blind
 Gut, so call'd, because in some Creatures
 it hangs down like a Worm.

APPENDITIA, the Appendages or
 Appurtenances to an Estate. O. L.

APPENDIX [*Appendice*, F.] a Supple-
 ment to a Treatise by way of Addition or
 Illustration: any thing that is added by it
 self to another. L.

APPENDIX [in *Anatomy*] the same
 with *Epiphysis*.

APPENNAGE } [*Appendage*, F.] the
APPANNAGE } Portion of a Sovereign
 Prince given to his younger Children.

APPENSA [with *Physicians*] things
 hang'd about the Neck of diseased Persons,
 to free them from some particular Distem-
 per; as a dried Toad to stop Bleeding,
 &c. L.

To **APPERTAIN** [*Appartenir*, F.] to
 belong to; to have a Dependence upon. L.

APPURTINANCES } [*q. d. ad Per-*
APPURTINANCES } [*tinencia*, L.]
 Things belonging to another Thing that is
 more Principal; as Courts, Yards, Drains,
 &c. to a House. L. T.

APPETENCY [*Appetentia*, L.] earnest
 Desire, great Inclination.

APPETIBLE [*Appetibilis*, L.] desi-
 reable.

APPETITE [*Appetit*, F. *Appetitus*, L.]
 any natural Inclination; the Affection of
 the Mind, by which we are incited to any
 thing; inordinate Desire, Lust: the Desire
 of Nourishment, Stomach to Visuals.

APPETITIVE, belonging to the Ap-
 petite or Desire. F.

APPETITUS *Caninus*, a Dog-like or
 ravenous Appetite. L.

To **APPLAUD** [*Applaudere*, F. of *Ap-*
plaudere, L.] to commend highly, to ap-
 prove well of what is done.

APPLAUSE [*Applausiment*, F. of
Applausus, L.] a Clapping of hands in token
 of Joy or Congratulation; great Commen-
 dation, publick Praise.

APPLE [*Æpple*, Sax.] all sorts of
 round Fruit, both of Trees and Herbs.

APPLEBY [called by the Romans *Abal-*
laba] a Town in *Westmorland*.

APPLE of Love, a Plant, a kind of
 Nightshade.

APPLIABLE } [*Applicabilis*, L.] that
APPLICABLE } may be applied; has
 relation to, or is conformable. F.

APPLICATE [*Applicatum*, L.] a
 Right Line, otherwise called the *Ordinate*
 or *Semi-ordinate* in a Conick Section.

APPLICATE *Ordinate* [in *Geometry*]
 a Right Line a Right-Angles apply'd to the
 Axis of any Conick Section, and bounded
 by the Curve.

APPLICATION, the Art of applying
 or addressing a Person; also Care, Diligence,
 Attention of the Mind. F. of L.

APPLICATION [in *Astronomy*] the ap-
 proaching of two Planets to each other.

To **APPLY** [*Appliquer*, F. *Applicare*,
 L.] to put, set, or lay one thing to ano-
 ther; to have recourse to a Thing or Per-
 son; to betake, or give up one's self to.

To **APPOINT** [*Appointer*, F.] to con-
 stitute or ordain; to design or determine;
 to set a Task.

APPOINTED, resolved. *Chauc.*

APPOINTEE, a Foot Soldier in *France*
 who for long Service and Bravery, receives
 Pay above private Centinels.

APPOINTMENT [*Appointement*, F.]
 the Act of Appointing; an Order: also a
 Pension allowed by Persons of Quality for
 the retaining of Persons of Credit.

To **APPORTION** [of *ad* and *Portio*,
 L.] to divide into convenient Portions or
 Parts, to proportion. L. T.

APPORTIONMENT [in *Law*] is a
 dividing into Parts, a Rent which is divi-
 dable, and not intire and whole.

APPORTUM [*Old Law*] is a Revenue
 Gain, or Profit, accruing from any Thing
 to the Owner.

APPOSAL [of *Sheriffs*] is the charg-
 ing them with Money received upon their
 Account in the Exchequer.

To **APPOSE** [*Apposer*, F.] to put to.

APPOSIN, to oppose. *Chauc.*

APPOSITE [*Appositus*, L.] added, that
 is said or done to the Purpose, fit, par-
 apropos.

APPOSITION, is a putting or laying
 one thing by the side of another. F. of L.

APPOSITION [in *Grammar*] the put-
 ting two or more Substantives in the same
 Case. L.

To **APPRAISE** [*apprecier*, F.] to rat-
 or set a Price on Goods, to value.

An **APPRAISER**, one who sets the
 Value on Goods, &c.

To **APPREHEND** [*Apprehender*, F.
Apprehendere, L.] to lay hold of or seize
 to understand; to Fear or Suspect.

APPREHENSION, a catching hold
 of, Conception, Understanding; Fear, Jeal-
 ousy. F. of L.

APPRE-

APPREHENSION [in *Logick*] a simple Contemplation of Things, which present themselves to the Mind, without pronouncing any Thing about them. L.

APPREHENSIVE, quick of Apprehension, sensible; fearful. F.

APPRENDRE [in *Law*] is a Fee or profit to be taken or received. F.

APPRENTICE [*Apprentisse*, F. of *l'prehendere*, L. to learn] a Learner, one bound by Law to learn an Art or Mystery.

TO APPRETIATE [*Apprecier*, F. *Appretium*, L.] to set an high Price, Value, or Esteem upon any thing.

APPRISE, an Enterprize, a Tryal. Civ.

TO APPROACH [*Approcher*, F.] to draw nigh, or come near.

APPROACHABLE, that may be approached.

APPROACHES [in *Fortification*] are all the Works, whereby the Besiegers approach to the Besieged.

APPROBATION, a liking or approving of. F. of L.

TO APPROPINQUATE [*Appropriatum*, L.] to draw nigh unto.

APPROPRIARE *Communam* [L*aw* *com* to discommon, *i. e.* to separate, and enclose any Parcel of Land, which was before in Common.

APPROPRIARE ad Honorem [L*aw* *terni*] to bring a Manour within the Extent and Liberty of such an Honour.

TO APPROPRIATE [*Approprier*, F.] to set aside any thing for the use of any one: to usurp the Property of a Thing, to claim, or take to ones self.

APPROPRIATION [in *Law*] is when the Profits of a Church-living are made over to a Lay-man, or a Body Corporate, only maintaining a Vicar. L.

TO APPROVE [*Approuver*, F. of *Approbare*, L.] to like or allow of; to render ones self Commendable.

TO APPROVE [in *Law*] to improve or increase: to examine to the utmost.

APPROVEMENT of Land [in *Law*] is the making the best Advantage of it by improving and increasing the Rent.

APPROVEMENT [in *Law*] is where a Man hath Common within the Lords Waste for himself, having nevertheless sufficient Common with *Egress* and *Regress* for the Commoners. This Inclosing is called *Approvement*.

APPROVER [*Approbateur*, F. *Approbator*, L.] one that approves or allows of.

APPROVER [in *Law*] is one who being guilty of a Felony, to save himself accuses his Accomplices.

APPROVERS [of the King] such as had the Letting of the King's Demesnes, in small Manours, to the best Advantage.

APPROVERS, certain Persons sent into several Countries, to Encrease the Farms of Hundreds and Wapentakes.

APPROVERS in the Marches of Wales, were such as had License to buy and sell Cattle in those Parts.

APPROXIMATION [in *Arithmetick* or *Algebra*] is a continual approaching still nearer and nearer to the Root or Quantity sought, without ever expecting to have it exactly.

APPULSE [*Appulsus*, L.] an arriving at, an approaching.

APPULSE [in *Astronomy*] is the approach of any Planet to the Conjunction.

APPURTENANCE [*Appurtenance*, F.] that which appertains or belongs to.

APRICOCK [*Abricot*, F.] a Wall Fruit.

APRIL [*Aprilis*, q. *Aperilis*, ab *Aperiendo*, L. opening, because in this Month all things are as it were, opened and bud] the 4th Month of the Year.

APRICATION, basking in the Sun. L.

APRICITY [*Apricitas*, L.] Warmth in the Sun, Sun-shine. L.

APRIZE, Adventure. O.

APRON [of *Arcyan*, Six. before] a Garment which Women wear before them; also a Piece of Lead which covers the Touch hole of a Gun.

APSIDES [in *Astronomy*] are those two Points in the Orbit of a Planet, one of which is the farthest from, and the other the nearest to the Sun.

APT [*Apus*, L.] fit, convenient, meet, proper, ready or propense to.

TO APTATE a Planet [in *Astrology*] to strengthen it in Position of House and Dignities to the greatest Advantage.

AP-THANES, the higher Nobility of Scotland.

APTITUDE [*Apitudo* L.] fitness, **APTNESS** } a natural Disposition to do a thing. F.

APTOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun that is not declined with Cases.

APYREXY [*Απυρεξια*, Gr.] the abating or slackening of a Fever.

AQUA, Water, Rain, &c.

AQUA Caelestis [among *Chymists*] rectified Wine. L.

AQUA Omnium Florum [among *Chymists*] the distill'd Water of Cow-Dung, when the Cows go to Grass. L.

AQUA Fortis, a Liquor made of a mixture of equal Quantities of *Salt petre*, *Vitriol*, and *Potter's Earth*, distill'd in a close Reverberatory Furnace. L.

AQUA Regalis [among *Chymists*] a Liquor made by the Dissolution of *Sal-amoniac* in the Spirit of Nitre. L.

AQUA Secunda, a Liquor made of Water and the Precipitate of Silver. L.

AQUA *Tetrachymagon*, Water purging the four Humours of the Body.

AQUA VITÆ [*i. e.* Water of Life] a sort of Cordial Water, made of Beer strongly hopp'd and well fermented.

AQUAGIUM, a Water-course. *O. L.*

AQUAPOISE [of *Aqua*, *L.* and *Poids*, *F.* Weight, or *Peser*, *F.* to weigh] an Instrument to examine the Gravity of Liquors.

AQUEPOTES [of *Aqua* and *Potus*, *L.*] Water-Drinkers.

AQUARII, Hereticks so called, because they used only Water at the Lord's Supper. *L.*

AQUARIUS, one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiac*, which the Sun enters in *January*. *L.*

AQUATIC } growing, living, or
AQUATICAL } breeding in or about
AQUATILE } the Water. *L.*

AQUATICK Flowers, such as grow in Water or in Wet and Moorish Ground.

AQUATICKS, Trees that grow on the Banks of Rivers in Marshes and watery Places.

AQUEDUCTS [*Aqueduc*, *F.* of *Aqueductus*, *L.*] a Conduit or Pipe to convey Water from one place to another.

AQUEDUCT [in *Anatomy*] the bony Passage of the Drum that reaches from the Ear to the Palate.

AQUEINTABLE, easy to be acquainted with. *Chauc.*

AQUEOUS [*Aqueus*, *F.* of *Aqueus*, *L.*] like Water, waterish.

AQUEOUS Humour [among *Oculists*] one of the Humours of the Eye, which is the outmost, being transparent and of no Colour.

AQUILA, an Eagle; also a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere. *L.*

AQUILA *Alba*, or the *White Eagle* [among *Chymists*] the same with *Mercurius Dulcis*. *L.*

AQUILA *Phosphorum*, is a Term used by Alchymists, to signify the reducing of Metals to their first Matter. *L.*

AQUILIFER, a Standard-bearer of the Roman Army, the Picture of an Eagle being in his Colours; a Coronet or Ensign. *L.*

AQUILINE [*Aquilin*, *F.* *Aquilinus*, *L.*] of or belonging to an Eagle.

AQUILINE Nose, a hooked Nose like the Beak of an Eagle; a Hawk's Nose.

To **AQUITE**, to match. *O.*

AQUITER, a Needle-case. *O.*

AQUOSE [*Aquosus*, *L.*] Watery, or like Water.

AQUOSITY [*Aquositas*, *L.*] Waterishness.

ARA, an Altar or Sanctuary; also a Southern Constellation. *L.*

ARABELLA [of *Ara* and *Bella*, *i. e.* a fair Altar, *L.*] a proper Name of Women.

ARABESQUE [in *Painting* or *Tapestry*] curious flourish'd or branch'd Work, after the *Arabian* manner.

ARABIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

ARABICK, the Language of *Arabia*.

ARABIAN Heresy, the Belief that the Soul died or slept till the Day of Judgment and then had its Resurrection without the Body.

ARABLE [*Arabilis*, *L.*] Ploughable as *Arable*-Land, *i. e.* Land fit to be ploughed.

To **ARACE**, to deface, to pluck up. *O.*

ARACHNOIDES [with *Anatomists*] the Crystalline Tunick of the Eye.

ARAGE, Average.

ARAIGNEE [of *Araneus*, *L.*] a Spider

ARAIGNEE [in *Fortification*] the Branch, Return, or Gallery of a Mine.

ARAINÉ, a Spider. *Nottingham.*

ARAISED, raised. *Chauc.*

ARALIA, *Arable* or *Plough'd* Ground in *Domesday* Book.

ARAM [אֲרָם *H. i. e.* Highness or Deceiving] the Son of *Sh m*.

ARAMITES, *Syrians*, Sons of *Aram*.

ARANEA Tunica, or *Crystallina* [among *Oculists*] that Tunick of the Eye that surrounds the Crystalline Humour. *L.*

ARANEOUS [*Araneosus*, *L.*] full of Spiders.

ARANEUS, a low Pulse, according to *Galen*; also a stinky Urine, having Films like Cobwebs in it. *Hippocrates.*

To **ARAY**, to prepare. *Chauc.*

ARBITER [*Arbitre*, *F.*] an Umpire, an Arbitrator, one chosen by mutual Consent, to decide Controversies between Parties: also a Sovereign. *L.*

ARBITRABLE, that may be put to Arbitration, or decided thereby.

ARBITRAGE, the Decree or Sentence of an Arbitrator or Umpire. *F.*

ARBITRARY [*Arbitraire*, *F.* of *Arbitrarius*, *L.*] that which is voluntary, or that depends wholly on one's Will or Choice, being absolute, free.

To **ARBITRATE** [*Arbitrer*, *F.* *Arbitratum*, *L.*] to adjudge or act as an Arbitrator, to Award, to give Sentence.

ARBITRATION, the Act of Arbitrating, the deciding and putting an End to a Difference, by Arbitrators. *F.* of *L.*

ARBITRATOR [*Arbitre*, *F.*] an extraordinary Judge, chosen indifferently, by the mutual Consent of two differing Parties, to decide a Controversy between them; a *Day's-Man*, or *Referrec*.

ARBITREMENT [*Arbitral*, *F.* *Arbitrarius*, *L.*] a Power granted by the contending Parties to Arbitrators to determine the

the Matter in dispute between them, which they are bound to stand under a certain penalty.

ARBLASTER, a Cross-bow. *Chauc.*

ARBOR [*Arbe*, F.] a Tree. L.

ARBOR Diana [among *Chymists*] a particular Chrystillization from the Solution of Mercury in Acids. L.

ARBOR *Hermetis*, i. e. the Tree of *termes* [among *Chymists*] a Process in the Revivification of Mercury. L.

ARBOR *Judas*, *Judas's* Tree, [with *Parasysts*] being suppos'd to be the Tree *Judas* hang'd himself upon.

ARBOR *Marris*, i. e. the Tree of *Mars* [among *Chymists*] Coral, because it grows like a Plant or Tree under the Water of the Sea. L.

ARBOR *Vita*, a Tree often planted for the Pleasantness of its green Leaf. L.

ARBOR *Vita*, [i. e. the Tree of Life, according to *Hermans*] a Medicine, by the help of which, Life would again shoot out like a Tree. L.

ARBOREOUS [*Arboreus*, L.] a Term us'd by Herbalists of Mushrooms or Mosses growing on Trees, to distinguish them from such as grow on the Ground.

ARBORIST, a Person well skill'd in the several Kinds and Natures of Trees.

ARBOUR [*Arboretum*, L. But *Skinner* derives it of *Hebebenza*, Sax. or *Herberg* Teut. a Mansion | a Bower in a Garden, a shady Place made by Art, to sit and take Pleasure in.

ARBUSTINE [*Arbustinus*, L.] shrubby, belonging to or like Shrubs.

ARCANUM [a Secret, L.] a Name given to several Chymical Preparations, at first kept secret by their Authors.

ARCANUM *Corallinum* [among *Chymists*] the red precipitate of Mercury, or Quick-silver, on which, well rectified Spirit of Wine has been six times burnt.

ARCANUM *Duplum*, i. e. the double Secret [among *Chymists*] a sort of Salt, made by washing the gross Matter, which remains after the Distillation of double *Aqua Fortis*, with warm Water.

ARCANUM *Jovis*, i. e. *Jupiter's* Secret [among *Chymists*] is an Amalgama made of equal Quantities of Tin and Quick-silver, pulveriz'd and digested with Spirit of Nitre, &c. C. T.

ARCH [*Ἀρχή*, Gr.] Arrant or Notorious; as an Arch-Rogue, an Arch-Traytor, &c.

ARCH [of *Ἀρχαί*, Gr.] prefix'd to any Word, adds Prince or Chief to its Signification, as Arch-Angel, Arch-Duke, Arch-Bishop.

An ARCH [A. F. of *Arceus*, L.] a Bow.

An ARCH [in *Architecture*] a hollow Building raised with a Mould in the Form of a Semi-circle; as the Arch of a Bridge, &c. F.

An ARCH ? [in *Geometry*] is any part of the Circumference of a Circle, or of any crooked Line lying from one Point to another.

ARCH of *Direction* [in *Astrology*] is a Portion of the Equator lying between two Points in Heaven, one of which is the Place of the Significator, and the other of the Promisor.

ARCHAISM [*Archaismos*, L. of *Ἀρχαϊσμός*, Gr.] the retaining an old obsolete Word.

ARCHANGEL [*Archange*, F. *Archangelus*, L. or *Ἀρχάγγελος*, of *ἄρχων* Chief and *ἄγγελος* Angel, Gr.] the Prince of Angels, as *Michael* is said to be; also the Name of a Plant called *Dead-Nettle*.

ARCHBISHOP [*Archevêque*, F. *Archiepiscopus*, L. of *Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, of *ἄρχων* Chief and *ἐπίσκοπος* a Bishop, of *ἐπίσκοπος* to take care of, Gr.] a Chief Bishop, who has Power over a certain Number of other Bishops.

ARCHBISHOPRICK [*Archevêche*, F. *Archiepiscopatus*, L.] the extent of the Jurisdiction; the Benefice and Dignity of an Arch-Bishop.

ARCHDAPIFER, the chief Sewer; one of the Principal Officers of the Empire of *Germany*, which belongs to *Count Palatine* on the *Rhine*. L.

ARCHDEACON [*Archidiacone*, F. *Archidiaconus*, L. of *Ἀρχidiaκόν*, of *ἄρχων* the Chief and *διακόνος* to minister to, to serve, Gr.] a dignified Clergy-man, whose Office is two Years in three-to visit, in order to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, &c. and to lay the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese.

ARCHDEACONRY [*Archidiaconat*, F.] the extent of an Archdeacon's Spiritual Jurisdiction.

ARCHDEACONSHIP [*Archidiaconat*, F. of *Arch* and *diaconatus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of an Archdeacon.

ARCHIDIACRE ? an Archdeacon.

ARCHIDUKE [*Archiduc*, F. of *Archidux*, L.] a Duke that hath some Preheminence above other Dukes; as the Archduke of *Austria*.

ARCH-DUKEDOM [*Archiduché*, F.] the Jurisdiction and Territory of an Archduke.

ARCH-DUTCHESS [*Archiduchesse*, F.] the Wife of an Archduke, or the Daughter of the Emperor of *Germany*.

ARCHEBALD [of *Ἄρκεν*, Teut. to understand, and *bold*, Sax. *Bold*, i. e. a bold

a bold Observer} a proper Name among the
Scots.

ARCH *Flamines*, the chief Priests among the Romans.

ARCH *Heretic*, a Ring-leader of Heretics.

ARCH *Pirate*, the Chief or Head of Pirates; a principal Rover.

ARCH *Priest* } a Chief Priest, or a
ARCH *Priest* } Rural Dean.

ARCHE [*Ἀρχή*, Gr.] a Beginning, an Entrance.

ARCHE [among *Physicians*] the beginning of a Disease.

ARCHED *Legs*, an Imperfection in a Hote.

ARCHER [*Archer*, F.] one skill'd in Archery.

ARCHERY, the Art of shooting with the Long-Bow.

ARCHES } is the Chief and
Court of ARCHES } most ancient Con-
sistory belonging to the Archbishop of Can-
terbury, for the Debating of Ecclesiastical
Causes.

Dean of the ARCHES } is the Chief
Official of the ARCHES } Judge of that
Court, who has a peculiar Jurisdiction, cal-
led a Deanry, over thirteen Parishes in the
City of London.

ARCHETYPE [*Archetypum*, L. of
Ἀρχήτυπος, of *ἀρχή* the beginning or
principal and *τύπος* an Example or Pat-
tern, Gr.] the first Example or Pattern;
the Original of a Picture, Writing, &c. F.

ARCHETYPAL [*Archetypus*, L. of
Ἀρχήτυπος, Gr.] of or belonging to the
great Original.

ARCHEUS [*Ἀρχαῖος*, Gr. ancient] applied to Medicine, denotes the ancient Practice concerning which *Hippocrates* wrote a Treatise.

ARCHEUS [*Ἀρχή*, Gr.] among the *Paracelsians*, is the Principle of Life and Vigour in any Living Creature.

ARCHÆUS [among *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies.

ARCHIATER } [*Ἀρχιάτρος*, of
ARCHIATRUS } Chief and
iatros a Physician, Gr.] the Chief or Prin-
cipal Physician: a Physician to a Prince. L.

ARCHIGRAPHER [*Archigraphus*, L. of *Ἀρχιγράφος*, of *ἀρχή* Chief and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Chief Secretary.

ARCHIHERETICAL, False in the highest and most dangerous Degree.

ARCHIMEDES [*Ἀρχιμήδης*, Gr. i. e. the Prince of Counsel] an excellent Mathematician of Sicily, who lived Anno 209 be ore Christ; he first invented Globes and Spheres; when *Marcellus* took *Syracuse*, he gave strict Charge to save *Archimedes*, but

he not minding the taking of the City, was busily intent in making Geometrical Figures on the Ground, and so was killed by a Soldier to the great Grief of *Marcellus*.

ARCHIPELAGO [of *ἄρχος* Chief and *πέλαγος* the Sea, Gr.] a Part of the Sea containing a Cluster of small Islands in the *Hellspont*, and consequently several little Seas that take Name from those Islands.

ARCHISTRATEGUS [*Ἀρχιστράτηγος*, of *ἀρχή* a Chief and *στράτηγος* of the Leaders of the Army, Gr.] the Generalissim, or Captain General of an Army.

ARCHITECT [*Architecte*, F. *Architectus*, L. of *ἀρχιτέκτων*, of *ἀρχή* the Principal and *τέκτων* Artificer, Gr.] a Master-Builder, a Surveyor of the Building.

ARCHITECTONICE [*Ἀρχιτεκτονική*, Gr.] the Art or Science of Building, Carpentry, Masonry.

ARCHITECTONICK Nature [among *Philosophers*] that builds a Thing up regularly, according to its Nature and Property; the same with *Plastick Nature*.

ARCHITECTURE [*Architectura*, L. of *ἀρχιτεκτονική*, or *ἀρχιτεκτονικόν*, Gr.] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for designing and raising all sorts of Structures, according to Geometry and Proportion. F.

ARCHITECTURE *Civil*, is the Art of Building Houses, Churches, Palaces, &c.

ARCHITECTURE *Military*, is the Art of Building Fortifications about Cities, Sea-ports, &c. See *Fortification*.

ARCHITRAVE, is the Moulding next above the Capital of a Column also the Principal Beam in the Building. F.

ARCHIVES [*Archiva*, L. of *Ἀρχαῖα*, Gr.] a Place where ancient Records, Charters, and Evidences are kept; as the Office of the Master of the Rolls, &c. F.

ARCHONTICKS, Heretic's so called, either from *Archon* the Ring-leader, or because they held that Archangels created the World: they deny'd the Resurrection, and said, That the God of Sabbath exercised a cruel Tyranny in the 7th Heaven; that he engender'd the Devil, who begat *Abel* and *Cain* upon *Eve*.

ARCHELIN, a Corn Measure at *Rosierdam*, being three Pecks, five Quarts, and near a Pint.

ARCILEUTO [in *Musick Books*] is an Arch-Lute, or a very long and large Lute, differing but a little from the Theorbo Lute, and is what the *Italians* use for playing a thorough Base.

ARCITENENT [*Arctenens*, L.] Bow-bearing.

ARCO [in *Musick Books*] a Bow or Fiddle-stick.

ARCTATION, straightening or crowd-
ing. L.

ARCTICK

ARCTICK [*Arctique*, F. *Arcticus*, L. of *Arcticus*, Gr.] Northern, Northward.
 ARCTICK Circle [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Circle in the Earth or Heavens, 23 Degrees Minutes distant from the Arctick Pole.
 ARCTICK Pole, the Northern Pole of the Earth or Heavens, so called from *Arctos* Constellation very near it.
 ARCTURUS [*Αρκτουρος*, Gr.] a fixed Star of the first Magnitude, in the Skirt of *Pegasus* or *Bootes*. L.
 To ARCUATE [*Arcuatum*, L.] to take or bend like an Arch.
 ARCUATION, a Shaping or Fashioning like an Arch or Bow. L.
 ARCUATION [in *Surgery*] the bending of the Bones.
 ARD [*Αρδ*, Teut. Nature, Disposition] Termination added to *English* Words, signifying Quality; as *Drunkard*, *Dotard*, *Willard*, &c.
 ARDENCY ? [*Ardens*, L.] Heat
 ARDENTNESS of Passion, Zeal, &c.
 ARDENT [*Ardens*, L.] very hot, vehement, eager, zealous. F.
 ARDENT Spirits [among *Chymists*] distilled Spirits which will take Fire and burn; as Spirits of Wine, &c.
 ARDERS, the Fallowings or Ploughings of Ground. C.
 ARDOR [*Ardor*, F.] burning Heat. L.
 ARDOR [in a *Physical Sense*] a very great Heat raised in a Human Body.
 ARDOUR [*Ardor*, F. of *Ardor*, L.] Heat, Vehemency, ardent Affection, great Zeal, Eagerness.
 ARDUOUS [*Ardu*, F. of *Arduus*, L.] hard, difficult.
 A-RE, or ? the Name of one of the A-LA MIRE } eight Notes in the Scale of Musick.
 To ARE [of *Acare*, L.] to Plough. C.
 AREA [*Area*, L.] a Barn-Floor; also the Ground-Plot of a Building.
 AREA [among *Physicians*] an Ulcer or Sore of the Head that causes Baldness.
 AREA [in *Geometry*] is the Superficial Content of any Figure, measured in Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.
 To AREED, to Judge, Pronounce. *Spem*.
 AREFACTION, drying. L.
 AREGON, an old official Unguent.
 ARENA [*Arene*, F.] Sand, Gravel, Grit: also Gravel bred in a humane Body. L.
 ARENATION [among *Physicians*] a kind of dry Bath, when the Patient sits with his Feet upon hot Sand.
 ARENULOUS [of *Arenula*, L.] gritty, sandy, like or full of Sand. L.
 AREOLA *Papillaris* [in *Anatomy*] the Circle of the Pap or Teat.

AREOMETER, an Instrument to measure the Gravity of any Liguor. Gr.
 AREOPAGITES [*Αρειοπαγίται*, Gr.] Judges of a Court of *Athens*, where Malefactors were Try'd, and so call'd from a Village near that City where they sat, call'd *Areopagus* or *Mars-Hill*.
 AREOTECTONICKS [in *Fortification*] that part which teaches to attack an Enemy safely, and fight Advantageously.
 AREOTICK Medicines, such as open the Pores of the Skin, and make them wide enough for evacuating by Sweat the Matter which causes the Disease.
 AREREISEMENT, Affright, Surprise. L. T.
 To ARET, to impute unto, to accuse. *Chaucer*.
 ARF, Afraid. C.
 ARGAL, hard Lees sticking to the sides of Wine Vessels; also called *Tartar*.
 ARGENT [*Argentum*, L.] Silver, or Coin. F.
 ARGENT [in *Heraldry*] signifies the white Colour in Coats of Arms.
 ARGENTANGINA, the Silver Quinsy, when a Pleader at the Bar being Brib'd, feigns himself Sick. L.
 ARGENTUM *Album* [in *Domesday-Book*] Silver Coin.
 ARGENTUM *Dei*, Money given as Earnest at the making of a Bargain. O. L.
 ARGENTUM *Vivum*, Quicksilver or Mercury. L.
 ARGILL [*Argilla*, L.] a white Earth like Chalk, but more brittle.
 ARGOIL, Clay. *Chaucer*.
 ARGO *Navis*, a Constellation in the Southern Hemisphere, consisting of 42 Stars.
 ARGOL, Tartar or Lees of Wine. O. T.
 ARGOLETIERS, light armed Horsemen.
 ARGONAUTICKS, the Title of several Poems, of the Expedition of *Jason* and his Companions, in fetching the Golden Fleece in the Ship *Argo*.
 ARGONAUTS, *Jason's* Companions, who sail'd in the Ship *Argo*.
 ARGOSIES [probably of *Jason's* Ship *Argo*] Ships, Vessels, &c.
 To ARGUE [*Argumenter*, F. *Argumentare*, *Aquere*, L.] to Discourse or Reason; to Debate or Dispute; to show or make appear.
 ARGUMENT [*Argumentum*, L.] a Reason or Proof; the Substance of a Treatise or Discourse: a Subject to speak or write of. F.
 ARGUMENT [in *Logick*] a Probability invented to create Belief.
 ARGUMENT [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch by which the Artist seeks another
 Arch

Arch unknown, which is proportionate to the first.

ARGUMENT of *Inclination* [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the Orb of a Planet, which is comprehended between the ascending Node and the Place of that Planet with respect to the Sun.

ARGUMENT of the *Moon's Latitude*, is her distance from the Dragon's Head or Tail, which are her two Nodes.

ARGUMENTATIVE, convincing in the way of Arguing.

ARGUTE [*Argutus*, L.] subtle, witty; *Stril*.

ARGYRODAMAS [of *Αργύριον* Silver and *Άψευδς* a Diamond, Gr.] a precious Stone of a Silver Colour.

ARIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIANISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of that noted Heretick *Arius*, who deny'd that the Son of God was of the same Substance with the Father.

ARIANS, the Disciples or Followers of *Arius*: such as hold his Doctrines.

ARID [*Aride*, F. of *Aridus*, L.] dry.

ARID, Ploughed. *Chauc*.

To ARIDATE [*Aridatum*, L.] to make dry.

ARIDITY [*Aridité*, F. of *Ariditas*, L.] dryness.

ARIERE-BAN [of *Here* an Army, and *Ban* an Edict, *Teur*.] the King's Proclamation to summon to the War all that hold of him. F.

ARIES, a Ram. L.

ARIES [in *Astronomy*] the first Sign of the *Zodiack*, into which the Sun enters in the beginning of *March*, denoted by this Character (♈).

ARIETATION, a butting, pushing, or battering. *Sc*. L.

ARIETTA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a little short Air, Song, or Tune.

ARIETUM *Levasio*, a sportive Exercise: a sort of Tilting, or running at the Quintain. O. L.

ARIGHT [of A and RihT, *Sax*.] well, truly, as it ought to be.

ARIOLATION, Soothsaying. L.

ARIOSE [in *Musick Books*] signifies ARIOSO (the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song, or Tune.

To ARISE [*Αριϋ*, *Sax*.] to rise up, to take rise, or proceed from.

ARIST, he arose. O.

ARISTA [in *Botany*] a long slender Beard growing out of the Husk of Corn or Grass. L.

ARISTOBULUS [*Άριστοβουλός*, of *αριστος* and *βουλός* Counsel, Gr. i. e. best Counsel] the Name of two Kings of *Judea*.

ARISTOCRACY [*Αριστοκρατεια*, F.

Αριστοκρατεια, L. of *Αριστοκρατεια*, of *αριστος* the best, and *κρατεια* Power, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme Power is lodg'd in the Nobles or Peers.

ARISTOCRATICAL [*Αριστοκρατεια*, F. ARISTOCRATICK *Στιγμα*, F. *Αριστοκρατικος*, L. of *Αριστοκρατεια*, Gr.] belonging to Aristocracy, or that Form of Government.

ARISTOTLE [so call'd of *Αριστον* *τιλόν*, Gr. *Summum Bonum*, the Chief Good, of which he wrote a Book] a famous Philosopher, Son to *Nichomachus*, Physician to *Aminias*, Grandfather to *Alexander the Great*, Scholar to *Plato*, and Tutor to *Alexander*, Chief of the sect of the *Peripateticks*.

To ARITE, to stay or stop, to arrest. O. ARITHMANCY [of *αριθμεις* Number and *μαρεια* Divination, Gr.] Divination by Numbers.

ARITHMETICAL [*Αριθμητικη*, F. *Αριθμητικος*, L. of *αριθμεις* Number, Gr.] of or belonging to Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICAL Complement of a Logarithm, is what that Logarithm wants of 10.0000000

ARITHMETICAL Progression. See Progression.

ARITHMETICAL Proportion. See Proportion.

ARITHMETICIAN [*Αριθμητικος*, F. *Αριθμητικος*, L. of *αριθμεις*, Gr.] one skill'd in Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICK [*Αριθμητικη*, F. of *Αριθμητικος*, L. of *αριθμεις*, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Art of Accounting, and all the Powers and Properties of Numbers.

ARIVAIL, arrival. *Chauc*.

ARK [*Αρε*, F. *Arca*, L.] a large Chest to put Fruit or Corn in: a kind of Ship or Boat; as *Nash's Ark*, *Moses's Ark*, &c.

ARK of the Covenant, the Chest in which the Tables of the Levitical Law, &c. were kept.

ARK [in *Geometry*] some part of ARCH (the Circumference of a Circle.

ARK of Direction [in *Astronomy*] is

ARK of Progression [that Ark of the *Zodiack* which a Planet appears to describe when its Motion is forward, according to the Order of the Signs.

ARK of the first and second Station [in *Astronomy*] an Ark which a Planet describes in the former or latter Semi-Circumference of its Epicycle, when it appears Stationary.

ARK of Retrogradation [in *Astronomy*] is that which a Planet describes when it is Retrograde, or moves contrary to the Order of the Signs.

ARMES Penny, Earnest Money given to a man when they are first hired. C.

ARM [Eajm, Sax Arm, Dan. of Arms, L.] a shield or Arm: Also the wing of a Bird.

ARM [Armes, F. of Armare, L.] a man with, or put in Arms.

ARM of an Anchor, is that part of it to which the Fluke is set.

ARM a Shot [among Gunners] is a roll of Oxen, Rope yarn, or old Clouts at the end of the Iron Bar which passes through the Shot.

ARM a Dare [i. e. to give Arms, L.] to bet or make a Knight. O. L.

ARM Deponere [to lay down Arms, L.] a Punishment enjoyn'd when a Man had committed an Offence. L. T.

ARMA Li'era [Free Arms, L.] a shield and Lance, usually given to a Soldier when he was made Free. L. T.

ARMA olura [in Law] sharp Weapons that cut, not such as Bruise.

ARMADA, a great Navy; a Navy of Armed or Manned Span.

ARMADILLIO, a Creature in the Fables, whom Nature has fortified with skin like Armour.

ARMAMENT [Arment, F. of Armentis, L.] a Store house for Arms; also Arms and Provision of a Navy.

ARMAN, a Confection to prevent or cure a loss of Appetite in Horses.

ARMARIUM Unguentum, a Symplicial Ointment, or Weapon Salve, by which rich Wounds are said to be cured at a distance, by only dressing the Weapon. Digby.

ARMATURE [Armatura, L.] Armour: Also Skill in Arms.

ARMED [in Heraldry] the blazoning of Feet and Beaks of Coats, and all Birds of Prey.

ARMED [among Sailors] a Ship is said to be, when it is fitted out and provided with all respects for a Man of War.

ARMED [of a Loadstone] is when it is heated or Cased, i. e. set in Iron, in order to make it up the greater Weight; and so to distinguish readily the Poles.

ARMGRETE, as thick as one's Arm.

ARMIGER [i. e. Armour-bearer] a title of Dignity, one that bears Arms to a Knight; an Esquire; a Squire of the body. L.

ARMIFEROUS [Armifer, L.] bearing Arms or Weapons.

ARMILLA [Armilla, L.] a Bracelet or Jewel worn on the Arm or Wrist; one of the Coronation Garments.

ARMILLA Membranosa [among Anatomists] a Circular Ligament, comprehending

the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand, in a kind of a Circle.

ARMILLARY Sphere [among Astronomers] is the greater and lesser Circles of the Sphere, made of Brass, Wood, Pastebord, &c. put together in their natural Order, and placed in a Frame, so as to represent the true Position and Motion of those Circles.

ARMINGS [in a Ship] are the same with Waist-Cloths.

ARMINIANISM, is the Doctrine of the Arminians, so called from Jacobus Arminius, who held free Grace and universal Redemption.

ARMIPOTENT [Armipotens, L.] powerful in Arms.

ARMISTICE [Armistitium, L.] a Cessation from Arms for a time; a short time.

AMLET, a piece of Armour for the Arm; also a Bracelet of Pearl.

ARMORIAL, belonging to an Armoury. F.

ARMORY [in Heraldry] the Art of displaying or marshalling all sorts of Coats of Arms.

ARMOUR [Armure, F. Armatura, L.] defensive Armour that covers the Body, warlike Harness.

ARMONIACK } the Native desal AMMONIACK } scribed by the Ancients, was to be found among the Lybian Sands near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon; but the Artificial is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt made of Urine, Soot, Sal Gem, &c.

ARMOURER [Armerier, F. Armamentarius, L.] a Maker and Seller of Armour.

ARMOURY [Armoirie, F. of Armarium, L.] a Store-house of Armour, a Place where Arms are laid up and kept.

ARMS [in Falconry] the Legs of a Bird of Prey, from the Thighs to the Feet.

ARMS [Armes, F. of Arma, L.] all manner of Weapons.

ARMURES, Arms, Weapons. Chast.

ARMY [Armie, F. of Arma, L.] a great number of armed Men or Soldiers, collected into one Body, and under the Command of a General.

ARNALDIA } a Disease that makes the ARNOLDIA } Hair fall off. O. L.

ARNOLD [of Ape Honour and Holbo, Sax. Faithful, q. d. Faithful to his Honour] a Name of Men.

AROBÉ, a Portuguese Measure for Sugar containing 25 Bushels.

AROINT, avant, stand off, be gone &c. Shakes.

AROMA [Aroma, Gr.] all sweet smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots; as Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, &c.

AROMATICK γ [*Aromatique*, F.]
AROMATICAL γ [*Aromaticus*, L. of
Αρωματιστος, Gr.] Odo:iterous, of a sweet
or spicy smell; sweet-scented, perfumed.

AROMATIZATION γ is a mingling
AROMATIZING γ of any Medi-
cine with a due Proportion of Aromatick
Spices, Drugs, &c.

ARONDEL [of *Arundelle*, F. a Swal-
low, because this Family bears a Swallow
in its Coat of Arms] the Name of a Town
and Earldom of Cornwall.

AROWNE, roaming, wandering. *Chaz.*

ARPEGGIO [in *Musick Books*] is to
cause the several Notes or Sounds of an
Accord to be heard, not together but one
after another, beginning always with the
lowest. *Ital.*

ARPEN γ an Acre or Furlong of

ARPENT γ Ground.

ARPHAXAD [*ארפכשד*, of
רפא he healed and *שד* he made de-
solate, *H. i. e.* a Healer of Desolation] the
Son of *Ssem*.

ARQUEBUSE γ [*Arquebuse*, F.] a

HARQUEBUSS γ large Hand-Gun,
somewhat bigger than our Musket.

ARQUEBUSIER, a Soldier that bears
an Arquebuse. F.

ARQUEBUSADE, a Shot of an Arque-
buse.

ARR, a Scar. *E.*

ARRACH, an Herb of two sorts.

ARRAIATIO *Peditum*, the arraying
of Foot Soldiers. *O. L.*

To ARRAIGN [*Arranger*, F. to set
in Order] to put a Thing in Order or in
its due Place. *L. T.*

To ARRAIGN *the Assize* [*Law Term*]
is to cause the Tenant to be called to make
the Plaint, and to set the Cause in such
Order, as the Tenant may be forced to an-
swer the count.

To ARRAIGN a Prisoner [*in a Court
of Justice*] is when he is indicted and
brought forth in order to his Trial, to read
the Indictment to him, and put the Que-
stion to him whether he is Guilty or not.

ARRAIGNMENT [*arrangement*, F.
a setting in Order] the arraiging a Prisoner.

ARRANT [of *Ajre*, *Tax*, *Est.*], *Teut.*
Honour, *q. d.* one Famous among others of
the Stamp] meer, downright; as an arrant
Dunce, Fool, Knave, &c.

ARRAS-Hangings, a sort of rich Ta-
pistry made at *Arras*, in the County of
Artois in *Flanders*.

ARRAY [*Araye*, *O. F.*] Order.

ARRAY [*in Law*] a ranking, ordering,
or setting toith a Jury impannelled upon a
Cause.

ARRAY [*Art of War*] the drawing up
or ranking of Soldiers in order of Battle.

To ARRAY [*Arroyer*, F.] to draw
and dispose an Army.

ARRAYERS [*Arroyeros*, F.] Co-
missioners of Array, certain Officers, who
Busines was to take care of the Soldi-
ers Armour, and to see them duly accounted

ARREARAGE [of *Arriere*, F.]
ARREARS γ hind, backward
Debt remaining on an old Account.

ARRECTATUS, suspect'd, accused
or charged with a Crime. *L. T.*

To AREED, to award. *Milton.*

ARENATUS, arraigned, or brought
forth to a Trial. *L. T.*

ARRENTATION [*in Law*] is to
licencing an Owner of Lands in the Force
to inclose them with a Hedge and a lit-
tle Ditch, under a yearly Rent.

ARREPTITIOUS [*Arreptivus*, L.]
snatched away; also crept in privily.

ARRERE, apart. *O.*

To ARREST [*Arrestor*, F.] to stop
stay.

ARREST [*in Law*] a Legal taking of
Person, and restraining him from Liberty

To Plead in ARREST of Judgment,
shew cause why Judgment should be stayed
notwithstanding the Verdict be given.

ARRESTANDIS *Bonis ne dissipent*
a Writ for him whose Cattle or Goods be
taken, during the Controversy, are like
be-wasted and consumed.

ARRESTANDO *ipsum qui Pecuni-
am recipit ad profectionem*, &c. a Writ for the
Apprehension of him who has taken Pre-
mency towards the King's Wars, and hid
himself when he should go.

ARRESTO *Faslo super bonis mercat-
um alienigenorum*, a Writ for a Denial
against the Goods of other Country-me
found within the Kingdom. in recompen-
se of Goods, taken from him in that Force
Country, after denial of Restitution.

ARRESTS, the small Bones of a Fish

To ARRET, to lay blame on. *Chanc.*

ARRETED [*Arrestatus*, L.] he who
is summoned before any Judge, and charged
with a Crime: imputed or laid unto.

To ARRIDE [*Aridere*, L.] to smile
or look pleasantly upon; to consent to
Smiling.

ARRIERE-BAN. See *Ariere-ban.*

ARRIERE Guard, the Rear of a
Army, or that part of it which marches
after the main Battle.

ARRISION, smiling upon. *L.*

To ARRIVE [*Arriuer*, F.] to come
to a Shore; also to come to a Place; to at-
tain to, to compals a Thing.

ARRIVAL [*Arriuee*, F.] arriving, or
coming.

ARROGANCE ? [*Arrogantia*, L.]
ARROGANCY ? Haughtines, Pre-
 sion, Pride, Self-Conc. F.
ARROGANT [*Arrogans*, L.] that
 aces, or assumes too much, Proud,
 F.
ARROGATE [*Arrogeo*, F. *Arro-*
no, L.] to claim or challenge; to take
 one's self; to assume too much to
 self, to boast.
ARROW [*Ajpe*, Sax.] a Dart.
RSE [*Eaj*]; Sax.] the Breech or
 lament.
RSE [among *Sailors*] the Arse of a
 or Pulley, through which any Rope
 is the lower end of it.
RSE-SMART, the Herb, call'd also
 er-pepper.
RSE-VERSY ? Heels over Head,
RSY-VERSY } topsy-curvy, pre-
 rously, perversly, without order.
RSE VERSE, a Spell written on an
 le to prevent it from Burning.
RSENAL [*Arsenal*, F. of *Arsenale*,
] a Royal or Publick Storehouse of
 is, or Warlike Ammunition.
ARSENICK, a Mineral, consisting of
 ch Sulphur, and some Caustick Salts.
 egulus of **ARSENICK** [*Chymistry*] a
 position, for Substance like Butter, made
Vive, Tartar, Orpiment, Scales of Steel,
 corrosive Sublimate.
 Ruby of **ARSENICK** [*Chymistry*] a Pre-
 ation of Arsenick with Sulphur, by
 ans of severall repeated Sublimations,
 ich give it the Tincture of a Ruby.
ARSIS and *Thesis* [in *Musick*] a Point
 turned, is said to move *per Arsin* and
sin, i. e. when a Point falls in one Part
 rises in another, or the contrary.
ARSMETRICKE, Arithmetick. *Chau.*
ARSURA, the Tryal of Money by
 e, after the coining of it. O. L.
ART [*Art*, F. of *Arts*, L.] all that
 ich is performed by the Wit and Indu-
 y of a Man.
ART [*Art*, Sax.] thou art.
Liberal **ARTS** and Sciences, such as are
 ble and Genteel viz Grammar, Rhetor-
 k, Musick, Physick, Mathematicks, &c.
Mechanick **ARTS**, are such as require
 the Labour of the Hand and Body,
 an of the Mind; as Carpenters, Carvers,
 ravers, Staruaries, &c.
ART AND PART [North Country
 rime] as to be *Art* and *Part* in the commi-
 ng of a Crime, i. e. when the same Person
 as both a Conceiver, and acted a Part in it.
TO ARDEN to loose, to constrain.
TO ARTIN *Chauc.*
ARTEMISIA, Queen of *Caria*, Wife
 f *Manfouus*, who built Costly a Tomb
 or her deceased Husband, that it was ac-

counted one of the seven Wonders of the
 World

ARTERIA Bronchialis [in *Anatomy*]
 a small Artery, which in the Lungs creeps
 upon the Branches of the *Trachea*. L.

ARTERIA Aorta ? [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA Magna } great Artery; a
 Vessel consisting of four Coats, and conti-
 nually beating, which carries the spirituous
 Blood from the left Ventricle of the Heart,
 to all the Parts of the Body. L.

ARTERIA Trachea } [in *Anatomy*] the
ARTERIA Aspera } Wind pipe.

ARTERIACE [*Αρτηρακή*, Gr.] a Me-
 dicine for the Arteries.

ARTERIA Venosa [in *Anatomy*] the
 Vein of the Lungs. L.

ARTERIACKS [*Arteriaca*, L. *Αρτη-
 οακα*, Gr.] Medicines which help the
 Voice, and correct the Faults of the Wind-
 pipe.

ARTERIAL ? [*Arterialis*, L.] be-
ARTERIOUS } long to the Arteries.

ARTERIOTOMY [of *Αρτηρία* an
 Artery, and *τομή* to cut, Gr.] an artificial
 Incision, or cutting open of an Artery.

ARTERY [*Artere*, F. *Arteria*, L. of
Αρτηρία, Gr. according to the Ancients from
Αήρ the Air and *πέριω* to keep, because
 they imagined they enclosed a great deal of
 Air; but Moderns better acquainted with
 their Use, derive it *από τῆς αἵματός*, because
 it continually rises up with a Pulse like Mo-
 tion] a sanguiferous Vessel, generally hold-
 ing the same Course with a Vein; it con-
 veyes Blood and Vital Spirits from the
 Heart, into all the Parts of the Body for
 the Nourishment and Conservation of their
 vital Heat.

ARTHEL, a Vouching, Vouchee. Br.
ARTHRITICAL ? [*Arthriticus*, L. of
ARTHRITICK } [*Αρθριτικόν*, Gr.]
 belonging to the Joints or Gout; Gouty,
 troubled with the Gout.

ARTHRITIS [*Αρθριτικόν*, Gr.] the
 Gout; a Pain in the Joints of the Limbs.

ARTHRODIA [*Αρθροδια*, Gr.] is the
 Articulation of one Bone into the shallow
Sinus of another.

ARTHRON [*Αρθρον*, Gr.] a Joint or
 Connexion of Bones, proper for the per-
 forming of Motion.

ARTHROSIS [of *Αρθρον*, Gr. to ar-
 ticulate] an Articulation, when the round
 head of one Bone is received into the round
 hollow of another.

ARTHUR [i. e. strong Man] a famous
 warlike King of the Britains.

ARTICHOKE [*Artischock* Teut.
Artichochka, Span] a Plant well known, of
 a strengthening Quality.

Jerusalem **ARTICHOKE**, a Plant much
 of the same Nature with Potatoes.

ARTICLE [*Article*, F. of *Articulus*, L.] a Joint; a Condition in a Covenant or Agreement; a chief Head of a Discourse, Account, Writing, &c.

ARTICLE [in *Grammar*] is a small Word for the Distinction of the Genders.

ARTICLES of the Clergy, certain Statutes made touching Persons and Causes Ecclesiastical.

To **ARTICLE** [*Articuler*, F.] to make or draw up Articles.

ARTICULAR [*Articulaire*, F. of *Articularis*, L.] belonging to Joints or Articles.

ARTICULARIS Morbus [among *Physicians*] the Gour. L.

ARTICULATE [*Articulatus*, L.] distinct, as when Sounds are so clearly pronounced that one may hear every Syllable.

ARTICULATE Sounds, such as may be expressed by Letters, and serve to make Words.

ARTICULATELY [*Articulate*, F.] distinctly, clearly.

ARTICULATION [in *Anatomy*] is the joining together of the Bones of an Animal Body. F. of L.

ARTICULATION [in *Grammar*] is that part which treats first of Sounds and Letters, and then of the manner of joining them together, for the composing Syllables and Words.

ARTICULATION [among *Herbalists*] signifies the Joints or Knots that are in some Husks or Roots.

ARTICULUS, an Article or Condition in a Covenant, &c. a Joint in the Body of a living Creature: also a Joint or Knor in Plants. L.

ARTIFICE [*Artifice*, F. *Artificium*, L.] a cunning Trick, Slight, or Knack; a crafty Device or cunning Fetch.

ARTIFICER [*Artifex*, L.] a Handicrafts-Man or Workman; an Artist; one that professes some Art or Trade.

ARTIFICIAL [*Artificialis*, F. *Artificialis*, L.] artful, done according to the Rules of Art.

ARTIFICIAL Day, is the Time between the Sun's Rising and Setting in any Position of the Hemisphere.

ARTIFICIAL Lines [on a Sector or Scale] are Lines placed thereon, divided from the Logarithms, and the Logarithms of the Sines, Tangents, and Secants, which will solve all Questions in Trigonometry, Navigation, &c.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are Logarithms, and Logarithmerick Sines, Tangents, and Secants.

ARTILLERY [*Artillerie*, F.] is all sorts of great Fire Arms, with their Appurtenances.

ARTILLERY Company, a Company of Citizens in London, train'd up and practised in Military Discipline.

ARTISAN, an Artificer. F.

ARTIST [*Artiste*, F.] a Master of an Art, an ingenious Workman

ARTOTYRES, a Sect of Heretic in the second Century, who offered Bread and Cheese at the Communion.

ARVAL, a Burial, Funeral Solemnity

ARVIL &c. O.

ARVIL BREAD, Loaves distributed to the Poor at Funerals. C.

ARVIL-SUPPER, an Entertainment Feast, given at Funerals. C.

ARUNDEL *q d* a Dale by the River Arun) a Town in the County of Sussex.

ARURA, Ploughing. O. L. *Una aritur* one Day's Work at Plough.

ARUNDIFEROUS [*Arundifer*, L.] bearing Reeds.

ARUSPICE [*Auspice*, F. *Aruspicius*, L.] a Divination by looking into the Trails of Animals.

ARYN [of Ape, Sax.] Brags. Char.

ARYTÆNOIDES [of ἀρύτη to drip and ἴσθμ shape, Gr. or *Gutturales*, *Anatomy*] are two Cartilages, which, with others, make up the Top of the Larynx.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS [*Anatomy*] the smaller Muscle belonging to the Larynx.

ARYTHMUS [of ἀρhythμία privative and ῥυθμός the Pulse, Gr.] a Pulse, which is far lost, that it cannot be any longer felt or an Irregularity of it. P. T.

AS, the Roman Pound Weight, containing 12 Ounces; also one of their square Measures, containing two English Rods of 12 Poles; also one of their Coins, worth one tenth Partings of our Money.

ASA [אֲשָׁא H. i. e. a Healer of Sickness] a King of Judah.

ASA Fatida, a sort of stinking Gun pressed out of a Plant brought from Persia good against Fits in Women.

ASAH [אֲשָׁא, of אֲשָׁא hath wrought and אֲשָׁא God, H. i. e. God has wrought] Job's Brother.

ASAPH [אֲשָׁף H. i. e. Gathering] famous Physician among the Jews.

St. **ASAPH**, a Bishop's See in the County of Flint, so called from St. *Asaph Britan*, an Abbot of it.

ASAPHY [*Asaphia*, L. *Asacia*, Gr. Hoarseness; a lowness of the Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution.

ASAR, a Gold Coin at Ormus in the Persian Gulph, worth 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

ASARABACCA, an Herb growing

ASARUM with round shining Leaves like those of a Violet, but larger.

ASBATE, Buying. O.

ASBESTINE Paper or Cloth [*Ἀσβέστης*, Gr.] such as will burn in the Fire, be purified by it, and yet will not consume.

ASBESTOS [*Ἀσβέστης*, of *ἀ* privative, and *σβέννω* to extinguish. Gr. that cannot be extinguished] the Name of a Stone growing in the Mountains of *Arcadia*, of which Cloth was made, that would not burn nor waste, tho' thrown into a great Fire.

ASCARIDES [*Ἀσκαρίδης*, of *ἀσκέω*, Gr. to move, so called from their continual troublesome Motion] small Worms that breed in the Itraic Gut; Arse-Worms; also the Bots in Horses.

ASCAUNSE, a-thwart or a cross. O.
ASCAUNSES, as though. O.

To **ASCEND** [*Ascendere*, L.] to go, get or climb up, to rise upward.

ASCENDANT [in *Astrology*] is that Degree of the Ecliptick, which rises at ones Nativity; also a Power or Influence over one. F. of L.

ASCENSION, an ascending, arising, getting or going up. F. of L.

ASCENSION-Day, a Festival 10 Days before *Whitsuntide*, in Commemoration of our Saviour's Ascension into Heaven.

ASCENSIONS and Declensions of Signs [in *Astronomy*] are Arches of the *Equator*, which rise and set with such a Sign of the *Zodiack*, or with any Star or Planet, happening to be therein.

Right ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator* reckoning towards the East, intercepted between the Beginning of *Aries*, and the Point of the *Equator* which rises at the same Time with the Sun or Star in a right Sphere.

Oblique ASCENSION [in *Astronomy*] is an Arch of the *Equator*, reckoning toward the East, intercepted between the Degree of *Aries*, and that Point in the *Equator* which rises with the given Star, &c. in the oblique Sphere.

ASCENSIONAL Difference [in *Astronomy*] the Difference between the right Ascension of the Sun or Star, and its Oblique Ascension, in any given Position of the Sphere.

ASCENT [*Ascensus*, L.] Steepness accounted upwards; the steepness of a Hill or rising Ground: also the Act of Ascending, or Motion upwards of any Body.

ASCESTERIUM, a Monastery. O. R.

To **ASCERTAIN** [*Ascertainer*, O. P.] to assert for certain, to assure: To fix or set a Price, &c.

ASCETICK [of *Ἀσκησις*, Gr.] belonging to Religious Exercises, Monastick, Monkish.

ASCH [*Ἀσχίς*, of *ἀ* privative and *σκία* a Shadow, Gr.] such Inhabitants of

the Earth who have no Shadows at 12 o' Clock; such are all under the Torrid Zone; for' twice every Year the Sun is in their Zenith at 12 o' Clock, and consequently at that time they have no Shadows.

ASCITES [*Ἀσκιτις* of *Ἀσκή* a Beetele, Gr.] a Droply or Swelling of the Abdomen, or lower Belly, and depending Parts from an Extravasation and Collection of Water broke out of its proper Vessels, by means of Obstruction or Weakness of the Glands and *Viscera*.

ASCITICK [with *Physicians*] troubled with a Droply. Gr.

ASCLEPIAD, a sort of Verse, consisting of 4 Syllables; a Spondee, a Choryambus, and two Dactyles.

ASCODRIGILES, Hereticks, A. C. 173, who pretended they were replenish'd with *Monzanus's* Paraclete; introduced the Bacchanals into Churches, where they had a Buck-skin full of Wine, going in Procession round it, saying, *This is the Vessel of new Wine spoken of in the Gospel.*

To **ASCRIBE** [*Ascribere*, L.] to attribute, to impute.

ASCRIPTITIOUS [*Ascriptitiuus*, L.] Registred, Inrolled.

ASERVID, deserved. *Chauc.*

To be **ASHAMED** [of A and Scamian, Sax.]

ASHATE, buying, dealing. *Chauc.*

ASHDOWN [once called *Assandun*, q. an Hill for Asses] a Place in *Essex*, famous for the great Overthrow given there to *Edmund Ironside*, by *Canutus the Dane*.

ASH [*Acyc*, Sax. *Aske*, Dan. *Æsch*, Du.] a quick thriving Tree.

ASHER [אשר H. i. e. Blessedness] a Son of *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

ASHES [Ashen, Sax. *Asche*, Teut.] the remains of Fuel after it has been burnt.

ASH-FIRE [among *Chymists*] is **SAND-FIRE** when the Vessel, containing the Matter to be heated, is covered with Ashes or Sand.

ASLAKE, to slacken. *Chauc.*

ASHLAR, Free-Stone, as it comes out of the Quarry.

ASHTAROTH [אשתרות H. i. e. Flocks or Riches] a Goddess of the *Zidonians*, Sister to *Dagon*, and Worshipped by the *Philistines*.

ASHUR [אשור H. i. e. blessed] the Son of *Shem*; also the Land of *Assyria*.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, the First Day of Lent, so called from a Custom of the ancient Church of Fasting in Sackcloth with Ashes on their Heads, in token of Humiliation.

ASIA, One of the Four Parts of the World.

ASIATICKS, the Inhabitants of *Asia*.

ASIDE [in a *Play*] is that which is spoken aside on the Stage, as it is were not heard by the other Actors.

ASININE [*Asinus*, L.] belonging to an *Ass*.

ASINUS, an *Ass*: also a Block-head, or heavy dull Fellow. L.

To **ASK** [*Aycian*, Sax.] to enquire, to demand, to require.

ASKAUNCE, if by chance. O.

ASKAUNT, as to look askant, i. e. to look sideways.

ASKER an *Est*, or *Newt*.

ASKES, ashes. O.

ASKEW [of *A* and *Schew*, Teut.] disdain on one side, disdainfully.

ASLEP [of *A* and *Slæpan*, Sax.]

ASLIDE, to slide. *Chauc.*

ASLOPE [of *A* and *Slap*, Du. loose] awry, on one side, slanting.

ASASLY, as willingly. C.

ASMATOGRAPHERS [*Ἀσματογράφος*, of *ἄσμα* a Song and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a Composer of Songs.

ASOTTID, Befotted. *Chauc.*

ASQUARE, on the Square. *Chauc.*

ASP, or *Aspen Tree* [*Ἄσπερ*, Sax. Tremulous] a kind of white Poplar.

ASP ζ [*Ἄσπις*, L. of *Ἄσπις*, Gr.] a

ASPIC } little Serpent, whose Bite is deadly.

ASPARAGUS [*Asperge*, F. *Asparagus*, L. of *Ἀσπάραγος*, of *ἀ* privative and *σπείρειν* to Sow, because it grows many Years without sowing, Gr.] the Plant Sprage; called Sparrow-grass; among *Herbalists* it signifies, the first Shoot or Sprout of a Plant, coming out before the unfolding of the Leaves.

ASPECT [*Aspectus*, L.] the Looks, the Air of one's Countenance. F.

ASPECT [in *Astronomy*] the Situation of the Stars and Planets, in respect one to another.

ASPECT Double [in *Painting*] signifies a single Figure, representing two or more different Objects.

ASPER, a *Turkish* Coin, in value about 3 Farthings.

ASPERATION, a making Rough. L.

ASPERAUNCE, Hope. *Chauc.*

ASPERIFOLIE *Planta* | among *Herbalists* | rough leaved Plants, such as have their Leaves placed alternately in no certain Order on the Stalk.

ASPERITY [*Asperis*, F. *Asperitas*, L.] roughness, harshness, sharpness.

To **ASPERSE** [*Asperger*, F. *Aspersum*, L.] to sprinkle, to slander, to speak evil of.

ASPERSION, a Sprinkling, Bespattering, Slander, false Imputation. F. of L.

ASPHALTITES, the Dead-Sea where *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah* stood. Gr.

ASPHALTOS [*Ἀσφαλτῆς*, Gr.] a sort of *Bitumen* or Pitch, gathered in the Lake *Asphaltites*.

ASPHYXIA [among *Physicians*] a deficiency or privation of the Pulse in some Cases, where it stops for a Time. Gr.

ASPIEN, to espy. *Chauc.*

To **ASPIRATE** [*Aspirer*, F. *Aspiratum*, L.] to pronounce with an Aspiration.

ASPIRATION, Breathing: also a Note over a Greek Letter, which hath the force of an *b*. F of L.

To **ASPIRE** [*Aspirer*, F. *Aspiratum*, L.] to Breathe: to pretend to, or seek ambitiously, to aim at Dignity or Honour.

ASPORTATION, carrying away. L.

ASSACH } a kind of Purgation among

ASSATH } the *Wells*, where the Person accused of a Crime cleared himself by the Oaths of 300 Men.

ASSAI [in *Musick Books*] is a Word which is always join'd with some other Word, to lessen or weaken the Strength or Signification of the Word it is joined with: As for Example, When it is join'd with either of the Words *Adagio*, *Grave*, or *Largo*, all which denote a slow Movement, it signifies, that the Musick must not be perform'd so slow as each of those Words would require if alone but if it be joined with either of these Words that follow, *Vivace*, *Allegro*, or *Presto*, all which three denote a quick Movement, then it denotes, that the Musick must not be perform'd quite so brisk or quick as each of those Words, if alone, does require.

To **ASSAIL** [*Assailir*, F.] to assault, set upon, attack.

ASSAILANT [*Assailant*, F.] one that assaults or sets upon another.

ASSARABACCA, an Herb.

ASSART [*Law Term*] an Offence committed in a Forest, by plucking up those Trees or Woods by the Roots that are Thickets or Coverts to the Forest.

To **ASSART**, to grub up Bushes, Shrubs, Trees, &c. by the Roots: also to make plain, to furnish, to set in Order or dispose handsomely.

An **ASSASSINATE** [*Assassinare*, F. *Assassinare*, Ital.] to Murder a Person privately or barbarously.

ASSASSINATION, an Assassinating.

ASSASSINE [*Assassin*, F.] a Private or Treacherous Murderer.

ASSASSINES, a Sect of *Mahometans*, who being commanded by their chief Master, refuse no Pain or Peril; and would stab any Prince he would have destroy'd.

ASSATION, a Rosting. L.

ASSAULT [*Assaut*, F.] attack, onset.

ASSAULT [in *Law*] is a violent act of Injury offered to a Man's Person.

ASSAULT

ASSAULT [in War] an Effort or Attack made upon a Place to gain it by main orce.

To ASSAULT [Faire Assaut, F.] to attack to set upon.

ASSAY [Essai, F.] Proof, Tryal.

To ASSAY [Essayer, F.] to prove or try.

ASSAY of Weights and Measures, an Examination of them by the Clerk of the Market.

ASSAY Master, an Officer of the Mint, who weighs the Bullion and takes care that be according to the Standard.

ASSAYER of the King, an Officer of the Mint for the due Tryal of Silver.

ASSAYING [among Musicians] is a flourishing before they begin to Play.

ASSAYSIARE, to take Assessors, or Fellow Judges. O. L.

ASSECTATION, a following. L.

ASSECUTION, an obtaining. L.

ASSEDATION, a Taxing of the King's Farms. L. T.

ASSEMBLAGE, a joining or uniting things together. F.

To ASSEMBLE [Assemblée, F.] to call, gather, meet, come, or get together.

ASSEMBLY [Assemblée, F.] a Concourse or Meeting of People.

ASSEMBLY [Military Term] is the second beat of a Drum before the March.

ASSENT [Assensus, L.] Approbation, agreeing with, Consent.

To ASSENT [Assentire, L.] to agree to, to consent.

ASSENTAMEN, a Virginian Pink.

ASSENTATION, Flattery, a flattering Complaisance; a Coggling and Soothing. L.

To ASSERT [Assertum, L.] to affirm, or maintain.

ASSERTION, an Affirmation, or a Maintaining. F. of L.

To ASSESS [Assessare, Ital.] to Rate or Tax, to appoint what every one shall pay.

ASSESSMENT, Assessing or Rating.

ASSESSOR [Assesseur, F.] one joined in Authority to another. L.

ASSESSOR, one who appoints what Proportion every one shall pay of the publick Taxes.

ASSETH [of Aycadian, Sax.] assent Chauc.

ASSETS [Asses, i. e. Satis, F.] Goods sufficient for an Heir or Executor to discharge the Debts and Legacies of an Ancestor or Testator. L. T.

ASSEVERATION, an earnest Affirmation or Avouching. L.

ASSEWIARE, to drain Water from Marshy Grounds. O. L.

ASSIDEANS, a strict Sect of Jews.

ASSIDENTIA Signa [in Galen] such Symptoms as at some times are present to a Disease, but not always so. L.

ASSIDUITY [Assiduité, F. of Assiduitas, L.] great Diligence, continual Attendance, constant Application.

ASSIDUOUS [Assiduis, F. of Assiduitas, L.] Diligent, Continual.

ASSIEGE, a Siege. Chauc.

ASSIGN [Assigné, F. of Assignatus, L.] one that is appointed by another to perform any Business. L. T.

To ASSIGN [Assigner, F. of Assignare, L.] to appoint, allot; to shew or set forth.

To ASSIGN [in Law] to appoint a Deputy; to make over a Right to another.

To ASSIGN false Judgment [Law Term] is to shew where and how the Judgment is Unjust.

ASSIGNATION, a making over a thing to another; Appointment. F. of L.

ASSIGNEE [Assignatus, L.] he to whom any thing is assigned or appointed. F.

ASSIGNEE by Deed [Law Term] is one that is appointed; as when the Lessee of a Term assigns the same to another, he is his Assignee by Deed.

ASSIGNEE [in Law] is one whom the Law makes so, without any Appointment in the Person: So an Executor is an Assignee in Law to the Testator.

ASSIGNMENT [Assignation, F. of Assignatio, L.] the Act of Assigning, a setting over to another.

ASSIGNMENT of a Dower, the setting out a Woman's Marriage-Portion by the Heir.

ASSIMILATION [in Physick] signifies either the Change made of the Chyle into Blood, or of the Nutricious Juice into the Substance of an Animal Body. F. of L.

To ASSIMULATE [Assimulatum, L.] to feign or counterfeit.

ASSIMULATION, a Counterfeiting, a making the Likeness of. L.

ASSISA, originally a Court, where the Judges or Assessors heard and determin'd Causes. We now apply it to another Court of Judicature, besides the County Courts, held by Itinerant Judges, which Courts are called the Assizes. O. L.

ASSISA Cadere, to be Nonsuited. L. T.

ASSISA Nocumenti [Law Term] an Assize of Nuisance.

ASSISA Continuanda, a Writ for the Continuance of a Cause, when certain Records alledged, cannot be procured in time by the Party that would use them.

ASSISA Panis & Cerevisia, a Power of Assigning or Adjusting the Weight and Measure of Bread and Beer.

ASSISA Propaganda, a Writ for the stay

stay of a Proceeding, when the Party is imploy'd in the King's Business.

ASSISE *Juicium* [Law Term] is the Judgment of the Court given against the Plaintiff or Defendant, for default.

ASSISORS, are the same in Scotland as Jurors in England.

To **ASSIST** [*Assister*, F. of *Assistere*, L] to stand by, aid, help, or succour; to be present at.

ASSISTANCE, Aid, Help, Succour F. **ASSISTANT**, assisting, aiding, helping, succouring. F.

An **ASSISTANT**, a stender by, a Helper; a Colleague or Partner in the Management of a Business. F.

ASSISUS, demised, or farmed out for a certain assised Rent in Money or Provisions. O. L.

ASSIZE [*Asses*, F.] a Sitting of Justices, to hear and determine Causes: Also a Jury summoned upon such Writs: Also a Statute concerning the Price, Weight, Measure, &c. of several Commodities.

ASSIZE of Daresign Presentment, is a Writ which lies where a Man and his Ancestor have presented a Clerk to a Church, and afterwards it becoming void by his Death, a Stranger presents his Clerk to the Church.

ASSIZE of the Forest, is a Statute concerning Orders to be observed in the King's Forest.

ASSIZE of Mort d' Ancestor, is a Writ which lies where one's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. dy'd possessed of Lands, or Tenements, and after the Death of him or her, a Stranger gets Possession of them.

ASSIZE of Novel Disseisin, is a Writ, where a Tenant is lately disseized, or disseized of Lands or Tenements.

ASSIZE de Utrum, is a Writ which lies for a Parson against a Layman, or a Layman against a Parson, for Land or Tenement, of which it is doubtful, whether it be Lay-free or Free-alms.

Clerk of ASSIZE, an Officer who sets down all Things Judicially done by the Justices of Assize in their Circuits.

ASSIZER of Weights and Measures, an Officer who has the Care and Oversight of those Matters.

An **ASSOCIATE** [*un Associe*, F. of *Socius*, L.] a Companion or Partner.

To **ASSOCIATE** [*Associer*, F. *Associatum*, L.] to bring into Society or Fellowship; to join or keep Company with.

ASSOCIATION, an entering into Society with others. F. of L.

ASSOCIATION [in Law] a Patent from the King to Justices of Assizes, to admit other as Colleagues in that Affair.

ASSODES, a continual Fever, wherein

the outward Parts are moderately Warm but with a great Heat within, &c.

ASSOMONED, summoned. *Chauc.*

To **ASSOIL** [*Assouldre*, F.] to quit.

To **ASSOYL** } or pardon; to answer or declare. *Chauc.*

To **ASSOYL** [in Law] signifies to set free from Excommunication.

To **ASSUBJUDICATE**, to subdue. *Shakespeare.*

ASSUEFACTION, an accustoming one's self to any thing. L.

To **ASSUME** [*Assumere*, L.] to take to, or upon one's self.

ASSUMPSIT [Law Term] a voluntary Promise, made by Word of Mouth, whereby a Man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSUMPTION, an assuming or taking; an Inference upon. L.

ASSUMPTION [in Logick] is the Minor, or second Proposition of a Categorical Syllogism.

ASSURANCE [*Assurance*, F.] Certainty, Confidence.

To **ASSURE** [*Assurer*, F.] to affirm or assert; to warrant; to undertake or promise a Thing.

ASSURED, Azure, Sky-coloured. *Chaucer.*

To **ASSWAGE** [probably of *Ad* and *Suadeo*, L. to persuade or bring to] to allay, or appease; to abate or grow calm.

ASOTTE, to asotte a Woman, i. e. to be mad after her. O.

ASTEISMUS [*'Asteismus*, Gr.] Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness.

ASTEISMUS [in Rhetorick] is a Figure wherein some pleasant Jest is expressed, a kind of Irony.

ASTERISK [*Asterisque*, F. *Asterisus*, L. of *'Asteriskos*, Gr.] a little Mark like a Star (*) set over a Word or Sentence, denoting some defect, or something to be noted.

ASTERISM [*Asterisme*, F. *Asterismus*, L. of *Asterismos*, Gr.] a Constellation of fixed Stars.

ASTERLAGOUR, an Astrolabe. *Chaucer.*

ASTERT, startle. *Spencer.* To escape, to let go. *Chaucer.*

ASTHMA [*Asthme*, F. *Asthma*, L. of *'Asthma*, of *asthro* to breath, or *astho* to blow, Gr.] a difficulty in Breathing, proceeding from an ill Affection of the Lungs.

ASTHMATICK [*Asthmatique*, F. *Asthmaticus*, L. of *'Asthmatikos*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with an Asthma.

ASTIPULATION, a mutual Agreement, Assent, or Consent, between Parties.

ASTITE, a sloop, anon. N. C.

to **ASTONISH** [*Estonner*, O. F.] to see an extraordinary Surprize and Admission.

ASTONISHMENT [*Estonnement*, O.] extreme Surprize, Admiration.

ASTOUNDED, astonished. *Milt.*

ASTRÆA, the Goddess of Justice.

ASTRAGAL [in *Gunnery*] is the core Ring of a Piece of Ordinance.

ASTRAGAL [in *Architecture*] a round building like a Ring, which incircles the Es, Cornices, and Architraves of Pillars.

ASTRAGALUS [*Ἀστράγαλος*, Gr.] Huckle-Bone; also the Principal Bone of the Foot.

ASTRALISH [among *Miners*] is that of Gold, which lies as yet in its first state or Condition.

ASTRANGLED, strangled. *Chauc.*

ASTRAY, out of the Way.

to go **ASTRAY** [*Astraviare*, Ital.] to wander out of the way, to take ill Courses.

ASTRICTION, a binding to. *L.*

ASTRIFEROUS [*Astrifer*, L.] Star-ring.

ASTRIHILTHET } a Forfeiture of
ASTRIHILTHET } double the Damage. *Sax. L. T.*

to **ASTRINGE** [*Astringere*, L.] to bind fast.

ASTRINGENT } [*Astringens*, L.]
ASTRICTIVE } binding or mag-
ic costive.

ASTRINGENTS, Medicines, which, the Thickness and Figure of their Parts, bind together the Parts of the Body.

ASTROBOLISM [of *ἀστὴρ* a Star and *βολή* to cast, Gr.] a Blasting, or Planet King.

ASTROLABE [*Astrolabium*, L. of *ἀστρολάβιον*, of *ἀστὴρ* a Star and *λαμβάνω* take, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument, to take the Altitude of the Sun or Stars.

ASTROLOGER [*Astrologus*, F. *Astrologus*, L. of *Ἀστρολόγος*, of *ἀστὴρ* a Star and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] one that professes Astrology; a Fortune-teller.

ASTROLOGICAL [*Astrologique*, F. *Astrologicus*, L. of *Ἀστρολογικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to Astrology.

ASTROLOGY [*Astrologie*, F. *Astrologia*, L. of *Ἀστρολογία*, of *ἀστὴρ* and *λόγος* Speech, Gr.] an Art that pretends to judge of the Influences of the Stars, and foretell Things to come, from the Motion of them and their Aspects one to another.

ASTRONOMER [*Astronome*, F. *Astronomus*, L. of *Ἀστρονόμος*, of *ἀστὴρ* a Star and *νόμος* a Law, Gr.] a Person skilled in the Science of Astronomy.

ASTRONOMICAL [*Astronomique*, F. *Astronomicus*, L. of *Ἀστρονομικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to that Science.

ASTRONOMICAL *Calendar*, an Instrument that shews upon Sight, the Sun's Meridian Altitude, Right Ascension, &c. to, greater Nicety than the largest Globes now made.

ASTRONOMICAL *Houses*, are such as are accounted from the Noon or Mid-night of one natural Day, to the Noon or Mid-night of another.

ASTRONOMICAL *Place of a Planet or Star*, is the Longitude or Place in the Ecliptick, reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*, according to the Natural Order of the Signs.

ASTRONOMICAL *Quadrant*, is an Instrument curiously framed, and fitted with Telescopes, &c. to take Observation of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

ASTRONOMICALS, are Sexagesimal Fractions, so call'd, because anciently they were wholly used in Astronomical Calculations.

ASTRONOMY [*Astronomie*, F. *Astronomia*, L. of *Ἀστρονομία*, of *ἀστὴρ* a Star and *νόμος* the Law, Rule, &c. Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of the Heavenly Bodies, shewing their Magnitudes, Distances, Eclipses, Order, and Motion.

ASTRUM [*Ἀστὴρ*, Gr.] a Constellation, or Celestial Sign, consisting of several Stars: In Old Records, it was used to signify an House or Habitation. *L.*

ASTRYVID, distracted. *Chauc.*

ASUNDER [*Ayunōjan*, *Sax.*] in two parts.

ASWEVED, amaz'd as in a Dream. *Chaucer.*

ASWITH [*ἄσπις*, *Sax.*] presently, exceedingly. *Chauc.*

ASWOON, in a Swoon. *Chauc.*

ASYLUM [*Asyle*, F. of *ἄσυλον*, of *ἀ* privative and *σύλη* a Prey, Gr.] a Sanctuary or Place of Refuge for Offenders to fly to. *L.*

ASYMBOLICK [of *Asymbolus*, L. *Ἄσυμβολος*, of *ἀ* privative and *σύμβολον* a Shot, Gr.] Scotfree.

ASYMMETRICAL [in *Mathematicks*] the same with Incommensurable. So Qualities are said to be *Asymmetrical*, when there is no common Measure between them.

ASYMMETRY [*Ἀσυμμετρία*, of *ἀ* privative and *συμμετρία* Commensurableness, Gr.] Incommensurableness.

ASYMPHONY [*Ἀσυμφωνία*, of *ἀ* privative and *συμφωνία* Harmony, Gr.] a Disorder in Descant, a Disagreement.

ASYMPTOTES, are certain Lines which continually approach nearer to each other; but though continued infinitely can never meet.

ASYMPTOTICK, belonging to an *Asymptote*.

ASYNDETON [Ἀσύνδετον, of ἄ-privative, σύν with, and δεῦρε a Band; or ἄ, σύν, and τήναι to put; or α without and σύνδετον bound together, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, implying a Defect, or Want of Conjunctions in a Sentence, or a Figure when Commas are put instead of Conjunctions Copulative.

AT [Æτ, Sax.] as at a Place.

ATASTE, to taste. *Chauc.*

ATAXY [Ἀταξία, L. of Ἀταξία, Gr.] Irregularity, want of Order.

ATAXY [in *Physick*] the confounding of Critical Days.

ATCHEKED, Choked. *O.*

To **ATCHIEVE** [Atchiever, F.] in speaking of some notable Enterprize, signifies to execute, perform, or compass.

ATCIEVEMENT [Achievement, F.] the Performance of some noble Exploit.

ATCIEVEMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Coat of Arms of any Gentleman, set out fully with all that belongs to it.

ATEMPER, Moderate. *Chauc.*

ATERLEY [Aterlic, Sax.] grievous, heinous, terrible. *Chauc.*

ATHALIAH [אתליות, of תי the Time and ה of the Lord, H. i. e. the Hour or Time of the Lord] the Daughter of Omri, King of Israel.

ATHANASY [Athanasia, L. of ἀθανασία, of ἄ privative and θάνατος Death, Gr.] Immortality.

ATHANOR [among *Chymists*] a large Digesting Furnace, made with a Tower, and so contrived as to keep a constant heat for a long time.

ATHARER [in *Astrology*] a Term used when the Moon is in the same Degree and Minute with the Sun.

ATHEISM [Atheisme, F. ἀθεϊσμος, Gr.] a denying or disbelieving the Being of God.

ATHEIST [Athée, F. ἀθεϊστής, of ἄ privative and θεός God, Gr.] a Person which denies or disbelieves the Being of God.

ATHEISTICAL, of or belonging to an Atheist.

ATHELING [Ætheling, Sax. i. e. Noble] a Title given in the Saxon Times to the King's eldest Son.

ATHELIN [perhaps of Að an Oath and Helin, Sax. i. e. a Keeper of his Oath] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

ATHELSTANFORD [i. e. Athelstan's Ford] a Place in *Scotland*, where Athelstan, King of the *East-Saxons*, lerry'd over his Army against the *Scots*.

ATHENATORUM [in *Chymistry*] a thick Glass-cover, fix'd so the Cucurbite in some kind of Sublimations.

ATHENIAN, belonging to the City of Athens in *Greece*: also curious of Novelties.

ATHEROMA [ἀθήρομα, Gr.] Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour, like Pap of sodden Barley.

ATHLETICK [Athleticus, L. of ἀθλητικός, Gr.] belonging to the Art of Wrestling, Champion-like, Lusty, Strong.

ATHRE, into three parts. *Chauc.*

ATHROTED, strangled. *Chauc.*

ATLANTES [in *Architecture*] Imagin'd of Men, bearing Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building. *L.*

ATLANTICK Ocean, that which lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

ATLAS [in *Anatomy*] the first Vertebra of the Neck, under the Head, so called because it seems to uphold the Head.

ATLAS, a King of *Mauritania*, who for his great Skill in Astronomy, was feign'd by the Poets to bear Heaven on his Shoulders; whence a Book of Universal Geography, containing Maps of the whole World, is called an *Atlas*.

ATMOSPHERE [Atmosfera, L. ἀτμός, a Vapour and σφαῖρα a Sphere, Gr.] is the lower Part of the Region the Air or Æther, with which our Earth is compass'd all round; and up into which the Vapours are carried, either by Reflection from the Sun's heat, or by being forced by the Subterranean Fire. *F.*

ATOM [Atome, F. Atomus, L. ἄτομος, of ἄ privative and τέμνω to cut or divide, Gr.] is such a small Particle of Matter that it cannot be Physically cut divided into any lesser Parts.

To **ATONE** [q. d. at one, i. e. Frie again] to appease the Divine Anger, to make Satisfaction for a Sin; or amend for a Fault.

ATONEMENT, Reconciliation, or appeasing of Anger.

ATONY [ἀτονία, Gr.] Faintness, infirmity, or want of Strength.

ATRA Bilis, black Cholera, Melancholy. *L.*

ATRAMENTOUS, Inky, like Ink.

ATRETUS [ἀτρετός, Gr.] whose Fundament, or Privy Parts are perforated.

ATROCITY [Atrocitas, F. Atrocitas, L.] Cruelty, Outrageousness, Heinousness.

ATROPHUS [ατροφία, Gr.] one who receives no Nourishment by his Food, is in a Consumption, a Starveling.

ATROPHY [Atrophia, L. ἀτροφία, α without and τροφή Food, Gr.] a Consumption of the Body, caused by Meat turning into Nourishment, when either the whole Body or any particular Limb, dries and wastes away.

ATROPOS [ἀτροπος, Gr. unchangeable, inexorable] one of the three Destinies.

cuts the Thread of Man's Life, according to the Poets.

ATTACH [*Attache*, F.] Tie, Obligation, Respect, Inclination.

To ATTACH [*Attacher*, F.] to lay down, apprehend, or take by force of a Writ or Writ. L. T.

ATTACHIAMENTA *Bonorum* [*Old Law*] a Distress taken upon the Goods or Chattels of any Person sued for Personal Debt, by the legal Attachiators Bailiffs, as a Security to answer the Action.

ATTACHIAMENTA *de Spinis* & *co* [*Old Law*] a Privilege granted to the Owners of a Forest, to take to their own use, Thorns, Brush, and Windfall, within their own Precincts or Liberties.

ATTACHMENT [*Attachment*, F.] laying Hands on, a seizing upon, a Distress of Goods, or an Arrest of a Person.

ATTACHMENT *Foreign*, the Process which is used to attach a Foreigner's Goods and within the Liberty or City.

ATTACHMENT *of the Forest*, is a Court held there every 40-Days throughout the Year, the lowest of three Courts, the highest being call'd *Swainmote*, the Highest *Justice in Eyre's Seat*.

ATTACK [*Attaque*, F.] an Assault, Attempt, Charge, Onset, Brunt.

ATTACK *of a Siege*, the Works which are carried on by the Besiegers, in order to either becoming Masters of the Place, by forming one of its Sides.

False ATTACK, is an Effort to the same End, but managed with less Resolution; being intended only to give a Diversion to the Besieged, and so to divide the Garrison.

ATTACK *Regular, Right or Droit*, an Attack made according to Rules of Art.

To ATTACK [*Attaquer*, F.] to assault, to charge or encounter, to fall or set upon, to endeavour to carry a Place by Force: to provoke, urge, or quarrel with.

To ATTACK [*in Flank*] is to attack both Sides of the Bastion in a Siege.

To ATTAIN [*Atteindre*, F. of *Atteindre*, L.] to obtain, get or compass a thing; to come to.

ATTAINABLE, that may be attained.

ATTAINDER [*Atteindre*, F.] a Law Word, used when a Man hath committed Felony or Treason, and Judgment hath passed upon him: For then his Blood is said to be *attainted*, i. e. corrupted.

A Bill of ATTAINDER, is a Bill brought into the House of Parliament, for being Attainting Condemning and Executing a Person for High Treason, &c.

ATTAINDER *by Process*, is where a Person flyeth after he has been four Times

publicly called into the Country, and at last is outlawed by Default.

ATTAINT [*Attainta*, L.] a Writ lying against a Jury that has given a false Verdict in any Court of Record, if the Debt or Damage amount to above 40 s. The Punishment of such Offenders is, That their Meadows shall be ploughed, their Houses pulled down, all their Lands forfeited to the King, and their Persons imprisoned.

ATTAINT? [among *Farriers*] is a *ATTEINT*? Knock or Hurt in a Horse's Leg.

To ATTAINT [*Atteindre*, F. *Attainere*, L.] to taint, corrupt, to stain the Blood, as High Treason does.

ATTAINTED [*Atteint*, F.] corrupted, as Flesh.

ATTAINTED [in *Law*] is said of such Persons who are found guilty of Felony, Treason, &c.

ATTAINTURE, an Attainting; a Corruption of Blood, &c.

ATTAMED, see on Broach. O.

To ATTEMPER [*Attemperare*, L.] to temper, allay, qualify, moderate, or mix in a just Proportion.

ATTEMPERATE, temperate. *Chaucer*.

ATTEMPERAUNCE, Temperance.

ATTEMPRE, tempered. *Chaucer*.

To ATTEMPT [*Attemperare*, F. of *Atteptare*, L.] to endeavour, to undertake, to try, to make an Effort.

To ATTEND [*Attendre*, F. of *Attendere*, L.] to bend the Mind to; to listen or give ear to; also to wait on.

ATTENDANCE, Waiting, Service; a Retinue, or Train of Servants.

ATTENDANT [*Attendens*, L.] a Follower, a Servant; one that oweth Duty or Service to another. F.

ATTENES, at once. O.

ATTENTION, an Application of the Ears and Mind to a Discourse; of the Eyes and Mind to a Piece of Work. F. of L.

ATTENTIVE [*Attentivus*, L.] diligently hearkening to, heedful. F.

To ATTENUATE [*Attenuare*, F. *Attenuatum*, L.] to make thin, to weaken, to lessen.

ATTENUATING *Medicines*, are such as opening the Pores with their sharp Particles, cut the thick and viscid Humours in the Body, so that they may easily be circulated through the Vessels.

ATTENUATION [in *Physick*] is a lessning the Power or Quantity of the morbid Matter. F. of L.

ATTER, corrupt Matter, Gore, Snot.

ATTERCOB, a Spider's Web. *Cumbe*.

ATTERLY, extremely. O.

To ATTEST [*Attester*, F. *Attestare*, L.] to certify, witness, assure or vouch.

ATTESTATION, a Witnessing or Affirming, a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any Thing. *F. of L.*

ATTICISM [*Atticismus*, *L.* *Ἀττικισμὸς*, *Gr.*] a Phrase, or Manner of Speech used by the *Athenians*.

ATTICK [*Attique*, *F.* *Atticus*, *L.* of *Ἀττικὸν*, *Gr.*] belonging to *Attica* in Greece: neat, elegant.

ATTICK Order [*Architecture*] an Order of Building after the Manner of the City of *Athens*: In our Buildings, a small Order placed upon another much greater.

ATTIGUOUS [*Attiguus*, *L.*] joining or touching; lying by or near to.

To **ATTINGE** [*Attingere*, *L.*] to touch lightly or softly.

ATTILATUS Equus, a Horse dress'd in his Gears or Harness, for the Work of the Plough or Cart. *O. L.*

To **ATTIRE** [*Attouere*, *F.*] to adorn or dress.

ATTIRE [*Attour*, *F.*] Apparel, Dresses, and Furniture.

ATTIRE [in *Heraldry*] the Horns of a Stag or Buck.

ATTIRE [in *Botany*] the third part of the Flower of a Plant, of which the two former are the Empalement and Foliation.

ATTIRING [among *Hunters*] the branching Horns of a Buck.

ATTITUDES [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] are the proper Posture that the Figure should be placed in. *F.*

ATTOLLENS Auriculum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which draws up the Ear. *L.*

ATTOLLENS Nares, a Muscle of the Nose, serving to draw up the Nostrils. *L.*

ATTOLLENS Oculum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which lifts the Eye upwards. *L.*

ATTOLLENTES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles, that acting both together, draw the whole upper Lip directly upward and outward.

ATTORNARE Rem, to turn over Money Goods, *i. e.* to appoint them to some particular Use and Service. *O. L.*

ATTORNATO Faciendo vel Recipiendo, a Writ which a Man, who owes Suit to a County, Hundred, or other Court, obtains, to command the Bailiff or Sheriff to admit him to appear in his Behalf.

ATTORNEY ? [*Attornatus*, *L.* or of

ATTURNEY ? [*ad* and *Tour*, *F.* a Turn, *q. d.* every Man in his Turn] is such a Person, as, by Consent, Command, or Request, takes care of another Man's Business in his Absence, especially such as are employ'd for the Management of Law-Suits.

ATTORNEY-General, is one appointed by general Authority to manage all Affairs or Suits of the Crown; as *the King's Attorney-General*, &c.

ATTORNEY Special or Particular, one employ'd in one or more Causes particularly specified.

ATTOUR, towards. *O.*

ATTOURNMENT ? [*Law Term*]

ATTURNMENT } yielding of Tenant to the new Lord, or acknowledging him to be his Lord.

To **ATTRACT** [*Attrahere*, *F.* *Attrahere*, *L.*] to draw to one's self, to allure entice.

ATTRACTING [*Attrahens*, *L.*] drawing unto.

ATTRACTION, an attracting drawing of one thing to another. *L.*

ATTRACTION [*Natural Philosophy*] that universal Tendency which all Bodies have toward one another; from which great many of the surprising Phenomena of Nature may be easily accounted for. *F. of*

ATTRACTIVE, drawing to, &c.

ATTRAPPED, adorned.

ATTREBATI, the Name of the People, who formerly inhabited the Part of *Great Britain* now called *Beckshire*.

ATTRECTION, a handling, flogging, &c. *L.*

ATTRIBUTE [*Attribut*, *F.* of *Attributum*, *L.*]

ATTRIBUTE [in *Logic*] is a Property belonging to any Substance or Being.

ATTRIBUTE [in *Metaphysics*] is a certain formal Reason subsequent to the Reason of the Subject.

To **ATTRIBUTE** [*Attribuer*, *F.* *attributum*, *L.*] to impute a thing to one, or father it upon him.

ATTRIBUTES [among *Divines*] certain Properties or glorious Excellences attributed to God, as that he is *Almighty, Eternal, Omniscient*, &c.

ATTRIBUTION, Assignment, Delivery, Applying. *F. of L.*

ATTRITE [*Attritus*, *L.*] worn, fretted, galled.

ATTRITION, a rubbing, wearing, fretting. *L.*

ATTRITION [in *Divinity*] is a full and imperfect Sorrow for Sin; the lowest Degree of Repentance; as Contrition is more deep and serious one.

ATWAIN, in two, afunder. *Chaucer.*

ATWIXT, betwixt. *Chaucer.*

AVAGE ? a Duty or Rent, that

AVISAGE } Tenants of the Manour *Writtel* in *Essex*, paid for the Liberty feeding Hogs in the Lord's Woods. *O. L.*

To **AVAIL** [*Vaioir*, *F.* of *ad* and *valere*, *L.*] to be advantageous, profitable serviceable to.

AVAIL, to bring down. *Spencer.* descend. *Chaucer.*

AVAILABLE, that may avail, be profitable, or turn to a good Account.

AVAILED, assaulted, *O.*

AVAILMENT, Advantage, Profit, Usefulness.

To **AVALE**, to let down. *Chauc.*

AVANT [*Avant, F.*] before, forward: also a Term of Disdain, as much as to say, Away, out of my Sight.

AVANT-Foss [in *Fortification*] a Moat or Ditch, encompassing the Counterescarp on the outside,

AVANT-Mure, an outward Wall.

AVANT-Peach, a Peach early ripe.

AVANT-Ward, the Avant-Guard, or Front of an Army.

AVARICE [*Avaritia, L.*] Covetousness, Niggardliness. *F.*

AVARICIOUS [*Avaricieux, F. Avarus, L.*] covetous, niggardly.

AVAST [of *A* and *Wast* *Du.*] make haste, dispatch: also hold, stop, or stay. *S. T.*

AVAUNCE, Advancement. *Chauc.*

AVAUNTER, a great Boaster. *Chauc.*

AVAUNT, be gone, away. *Milr.*

AVAUNCERS [among *Hunters*] the second Branches of a Hart's Horn.

AUBURN, dark brown, or Chestnut Colour.

AUCTION, any open or publick Sale of Goods, where he that bids most is the Buyer.

AUCTIONARII [*Old Law*] Regrattlers or Retailers of Commodities.

AUCTIONEER, one that sells, or he that manages a Sale by Auction.

AUCUPATION, Fowling. *L.*

AUCTIVE [*Auctus, L.*] augmenting.

AUD, old. *C.*

AUDACIOUS [*Audacieux, F. of Audax, L.*] confident, overbold, daring.

AUDACITY [*Audace, F. of*

AUDACIOUSNESS [*Audacitas, L.*] Confidence, Rashness, Sauciness.

AUD-FARAND, Children are said to be so, when grave and witty beyond what is usual in such as are of that Age. *C.*

AUDIBLE, that may be heard. *L.*

AUDIENCE [*Audientia, L.*] Hearing; also an Assembly of People hearkening to something spoken. *F.*

AUDIENCE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, of equal Authority with the *Court of Arches*, though inferior in Antiquity and Dignity.

AUDIENDO & Determinando, a Commission directed to certain Persons for Trying and Punishing Persons concerned in a Riot, or some heinous Misdemeanor.

AUDIT, the hearing and examining an Account. *L.*

AUDITA Querela [*Law Term*] a Writ which lies for one against whom Judgment is given for a Debt, &c. upon his Complaint, shewing some just Cause why Execution should not be granted.

AUDITOR [*Auditeur, F.*] a Hearer. *L.*

AUDITOR [in *Law*] an Officer of the King, or other great Person, appointed annually to examine the Accounts of all Under-Officers.

AUDITORS Conventual, &c. Officers formerly appointed among the Religious, to examine and pass the Accounts of the House.

AUDITORS of the Exchequer, Officers which take and settle the Accounts of the Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, &c.

AUDITORS of the Mint, such as take the Accounts there, and make them up.

AUDITORS of the Prests and Imprests, Officers in the Exchequer, who make up the Accounts of *Exchequer, Berwick, the Mint*, and of any Money imprested to any Man.

AUDITOR of the Receipts, an Officer in the Exchequer, who fileth the Bills of the Tellers, and enters them, &c.

AUDITORY, belonging to the Sense of Hearing.

AUDITORY [*Auditoire, F. of Auditorium, L.*] the Place where Lectures, Orations, Sermons, &c. are heard: also the Assembly of those that hear.

AUDITORY Nerves [in *Anatomy*] is the seventh Pair of Nerves that comes from the *Medulla Oblongata*.

AUDLEY [of *Alb Old and Leag, Sax.* a Field, *i. e.* the Old Field] a Name.

AUDLEY-END, a sumptuous Palace in the County of *Essex*, belonging to the Dukes of *Suffolk*; built by *Thomas Audley* Chancellor of *England*.

AUDREY, [contracted of *Eshelreda* of *Ædel Noble* and *Ðread Pear, Sax.*] an Abbates of the Royal *English-Saxon* Blood, Wife to *Elgfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, canonized after her Death.

AVELLANE [in *Heraldry*] a Form of a Cross, resembling four Filberds in their Husks, join'd together at their great Ends.

AVE-MARY [*i. e.* *Hail Mary*] a Prayer to the Virgin *Mary*. *L.*

AVENAGE [*Law Term*] Oats paid to a Landlord instead of other Duties.

AVENANT, agreeable, beautiful. *Chauc.*

AVENOR, an Officer of the King's Stables, who provides Oats for his Horses.

AVENTURE, Adventures, voluntary Feats, or Trials of Skill at Arms. *O. R.*

AVENTURE, a mortal or deadly Mischance; as when a Man is drowned or burned by falling accidentally into the Water or Fire;

Fire; the causing the Death of a Man without Felony. *F. L. T.*

AVENUE, a Passage or Way lying open to a Place. *F.*

AVENUE [among Gardeners] a Walk or Row of Trees, &c.

AVER, Wealth: also Bribery. *O.*

AVER, a labouring Beast.

AVER-Corn, Rent formerly paid in Corn to Religious Houses, by their Farmers and Tenants.

AVER-Penny, is Money contributed towards the King's Averages or Carriages, to be freed from that Charge.

AVERA [in *Domesday-Book*] a Ploughman's Days Work or Wages.

AVERAGE, the breaking of Corn-Fields; Etdish. Roughings. *C.*

AVERAGE [in *Law*] a certain Allowance out of the Freight to a Master of a Ship, when he suffers Damage: A Contribution by Insurers, to make Satisfaction for Insured Goods cast over board.

AVERIA, Cattle, Oxen, or Horses used for the Plough. *O. L.*

AVERIIS capis in *Wichernam*, a Writ for the seizing of Cattle to his Use, that has his Cattle wrongfully taken away by another, and driven out of the County, that they cannot be replevy'd.

AVERMENT [in *Law*] is when the Defendant offers to justify an Exception, pleaded in Bar of the Plaintiff's Action.

To AVERR [Averer, *F.*] to assert the Truth, to avouch, to prove.

AVERRUNCATION, a scraping, cutting off, a lopping off the superfluous Branches of Trees. *L.*

AVERSE [Aversus, *L.*] that dislikes or cannot indure a Thing.

AVERSION, a turning or driving away, or from.

AVERY, a Place where Oats or Provender are kept for the King's Horses.

AUFF [Auff *Dut.*] a Fool, or silly Elf's Fellow.

AUGAR [Nauzezan, *Sax.* Aueger,

AUGER [Du.] a Wimble, or Carpenters Tool for boring.

AUGE [in *Astronomy*] See *Apogäum*.

AUGEA, a Cistern for Water. *O. L.*

AUGHT, any thing. *Mit.*

To AUGMENT [Augmenter, *F.* of *Augmentare*, *L.*] to increase, enlarge, or improve any Thing.

AUGMENTATION, an Increase, Improvement. *F.* of *L.*

AUGMENTATION Court, a Court erected by King Henry VIII. for the Increase of the Revenues of his Crown, by the Suppression of Monasteries, &c.

AUGMENTUM, Growth, Increase. *L.*

AUGMENTUM [in *Grammar*] an

Addition made in certain Tenses of *Greek* Verbs, by increasing the Number of Syllables.

AUGMENTUM *Febricum* [among *Physicians*] is a Computation from what time the Heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the whole Mass of Blood, 'till it hath arrived at the height.

AUGUR, a Soothsayer, or Diviner, who foretels Things to come, by observing the Chirping of Birds, &c.

To AUGURATE [Augurer, *L.* *Auguratum*, *L.*] to conjecture or guess; to suppose, or surmise.

To AUGURIZE, to use or practice Divination by Birds.

AUGURY [Augure, *F.* *Augurium*, *L.*] Divination by the Singing, Flight, or Feeding of Birds.

AUGUST [Auguste, *F.* of *Augustus*, *L.*] Royal, Imperial, Majestick, Sacred.

AUGUST, the eighth Month in the Year so called from *Augustus Caesar*.

AUGUSTAN Confession, a Confession of Christian Faith, made by the Protestants at *Augusta* or *Augsburg* in *Germany*.

AUGUSTIN [Augustinus, *L.*] Majestical, Royal] a proper Name of Men.

AUGUSTIN, or } a Sect of Black Friars
AUSTIN Fryers } of the Order of *St. Austin*.

AUGUSTINIANS, Hereticks, called also *Sacramentarians*, holding that the Gates of Heaven are shut till the Resurrection.

AVIARY [Avisarium, *L.*] a great Cage or Place where Birds are kept.

AVIDITY [Avidus, *F.* of *Aviditas*, *L.*] Greediness, eager Desire, or Appetite.

To AVISE, to consider. *Chauc.*

AUK [Aepuð, *Sax.*] un-

AUKWARD } handy, untoward.

AULCASTER [of the River *An*, *Allenecaytes*, *Sax.* i. e. a perfect City] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

AULICK [Aulicus, *L.*] belonging to the Emperor of *Germany's* Court.

AULM, Elm. *O.*

AULN, of *Rouen*, a Measure equal to an *English* Ell; at *Lyons* to 1.016; at *Calais* to 1.052; and at *Paris* to 0.095.

AULN of *Rhenish Wine*, a Vessel that contains forty Gallons.

AUMERE, Welt, Skirt, or Border. *O.*

AUMONE, Alms. *L. T.*

Temure in AUMONE, is where Lands are given to a Religious House or Church, that some Service be said for the Good of the Donor's Soul.

AUMONIER. See *Almoner*.

AUND, Ordained. *C.*

AUNCCEL-Weight [q. d. Hand'sale Weight] a kind of ancient Instrument with

Hooks

sks fastened to each End of a Beam, which
ing raised upon the Fore-finger, shewed
e Difference between the Weight and the
ing weighed.

AUNCETERS, Ancestors. *Chauc.*

AUNCETRY, Ancestry. *O.*

AUNDER } the Afternoon. *Chefs.*

AUNT [*Un Tante*, *F. Ameta*, *Ital.* of
Imita, *L.*] a Father's or Mother's Sister.

AUNTLERS, peradventure, or if. *O.*

AUNTRITH, adventurere. *Chauc.*

AUNTROUS, Adventurous. *O.*

AVOCATION, a calling away from;
Let or Hindrance of Business. *L.*

AVOCATORIA, a Mandate of the
mperor of *Germany*, to a Prince or Subject
f the Empire, to stop his unlawful Pro-
ceedings. *L.*

AVOCATORY [*Avocatoire*, *F.*] cal-
ing away, or from. *L.*

To AVOID [of *Vuider*, *F.*] to shun, to
scape.

To AVOID [in a *Physical Sense*] to dis-
charge, or cast forth by Stool, Urine, &c.

AVOIDANCE, is when a Benefice be-
comes void of any Incumbent. *L. T.*

AVOIR-DU-POIS [*i. e.* to have Over-
weight, *F.*] a Weight of Sixteen Ounces in
the Pound, by which all things which have
a Refuse or Waste, are weighed.

AVOLATION [in *Chymistry*] a flying
away, an evaporating.

To AVOUCH [*Avouer*, *F.*] to main-
ain or justify, to affirm resolutely or boldly,
o assert.

AVOUCHABLE, that may be vouched.

To AVOW [in *Law*] to justify a thing
already done.

AVOWABLE, Justifiable.

AVOWEE } one that has the Right of
ADVOWEE } Advowson, or presenting
to a Benefice in his own Name. *L. T.*

AVOWRY [*Advouerie*, *F.*] when a Dis-
tress has been made for Rent, &c. and the
Party distrain'd on, sues a Replevin; the
Maker of the Distress shall make *Avowry*; or
justify his Plea, for what Cause he took it.

AVOWTRY, Adultery.

AURIATE, Golden. *Chauc.*

AURA, any airy Exhalation, Spirit, or
Vapour. *L.*

AURICULA *Urvi* [with *Florists*] the
Name of a Flower commonly call'd a Ri-
cotus.

AURICULÆ *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the
two Ears of the Heart.

AURICULAR [*Auriculaire*, *F. Auri-*
cularis, *L.*] of, or [spoken in the Ear; as
Auricular Confession, such as *Roman Catho-*
licks whisper in the Ears of their Priests.

AURIFEROUS [*Aurifer*, *L.*] bearing
or producing Gold.

AURIFLAMB } *St. Denis's Purple*
AURIFLAMBE } Standard, borne a-
gainst Infidels, lost in *Flanders*. *F.*

AURIGA, a Carter, Waggoner, or
Charioteer; a Northern Constellation. *L.*

AURIGATION, driving or guiding of
any Carriage. *L.*

AURIGRAPHY [of *Aurum*, *L.* and
γράω, *Gr.* to write] Writing with Gold.

AURISCALPIUM, an Instrument to
pick and cleanse the Ear from Wax. *L.*

AURORA [*Aurora*, *L.*] the Morning-
twilight, the Dawn, or break of Day. *L.*

AURORA *Borealis*, is a white Pyra-
midal Glade of Light, appearing like the
Tail of a Comet in the Northern Hemisphere
of the fixed Stars. *L.*

AURUM *Fu'minans*, *i. e.* thundering
Gold, or *Saffron of Gold* [among *Chymists*]
a Powder made of Gold, dissolved in *Aqua*
Regalis; and is so call'd, because being put
into a Spoon, and heated over the Fire, it
makes a Noise like Thunder. *L.*

AURUM *Mosaicum*, or *Muscovum*, *i. e.*
Mosaic Gold, a Composition made use of
by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Co-
lour like Brass or Copper. *L.*

AURUM *Porabile*, *i. e.* drinkable Gold
[among *Chymists*] Gold made liquid, so as
to be drinkable; or some rich Cordial Li-
quor with pieces of Leaf-gold in it. *L.*

AUSCULTATION, a hearkening or
listening to. *L.*

AUSPICIOUS [*Auspicialis*, *L.*] lucky,
happy, fortunate, favourable, prosperous.

AUSPICE [*Auspicium*, *L.*] a kind of
Soothsaying among the *Romans*, by observing
the Flight, Chirping, &c. of Birds.

AUSTERE [*Austerus*, *L.*] severe, sour,
harsh, crabbed, stern. *F.*

AUSTERITY } [*Austerite*, *F. Au-*
AUSTERENESS } *steritas*, *L.*] Seve-
rity, Strictness, Rigour.

AUSTRAL [*Australis*, *L.*] Southern,
belonging to the South. *F.*

AUSTRAL *Signs* [among *Astronomers*]
the six Southern Signs of the *Zodiac*.

An AUTANGELIST [of *Αὐτᾶγγελος*,
of *αὐτ* & himself and *ἄγγελος* a Messen-
ger. *Gr.*] one who is his own Messenger.

AUTAR and AULTER, an Altar. *O.*

AUTHENTICAL } [*Authentique*, *F.*
AUTHENTICK } *Authenticus*, *L.* of

Ἀυθεντικος, of *αὐθεντια* Authority, *Gr.*] that is of just or good Authority, generally
approved or allowed of; also Original.

AUTHENTICKS, the Title of the third
Volume of Civil Law.

AUTHENTICALNESS, Genuinc-
ness, the having good Authority.

AUTHOR [*Authour*, *F.*] the first cause
of a Thing, the Inventor, Contriver, or
Maker

Maker of it ; the Writer of a Book ; the Head of a Party or Faction. *L.*

AUTHORITATIVE, maintained, having, or done by Authority.

AUTHORITY [*Autorité*, *F.* of *Au-theritas*, *L.*] Power, Rule, Credit, Interest ; also a Passage of a Book quoted.

To **AUTHORIZE** [*Authoriser*, *F.*] to give Power or Authority, to Impower ; also to allow by Authority.

AUTOCHTHONES [*Ἀυτοχθόνες*, of *αὐτός* it self and *χθών* the Earth, *Gr.*] Home born, the Original Inhabitants of any Country. *L.*

AUTOCRACY [of *Ἀυτοκρατία*, of *αὐτός* self and *κράτος* Power, *Gr.*] Self-subsistence, Supremacy, &c.

AUTOCRATORICAL [*Ἀυτοκρατορικὸς*, *Gr.*] All-powerful, Supreme, Imperial.

AUTOGENEAL [of *Ἀυτογενής*, of *αὐτός* self and *γενῆναι* to beget, or *γενέσθαι* to be begotten, *Gr.*] Self-begotten.

AUTOGRAPHICAL, of or belonging to the Author's own Writing. *F.*

AUTOGRAPHUM [*Autographe*, *F.*

AUTOGRAPHY [*Ἀυτογραφία*, of *αὐτός* self and *γράφω* to write, *Gr.*] the own Hand-writing of any Person : Also the Original of any Treatise.

AUTOLOGY [of *αὐτός* and *λέγω* to speak] speaking of, or to one's self. *Gr.*

AUTOMATON [*Automate*, *F.* *Ἀυτομάτη*, probably of *αὐτοματεῖς*, of its own accord, *Gr.*] a self-moving Instrument ; as Clock, Watch, &c.

AUTOMATOUS & Self-moving, or **AUTOMATICAL** ; that which seems to have a Motion within it self.

AUTONOMY [*Autonomia*, *L.* of *Ἀυτονομία*, of *αὐτός* it self and *νόμος* Law, *Gr.*] living after one's own Law.

AUTOPSY [*Autopsia*, *L.* of *Ἀυτοψία*, of *αὐτός* and *ὀφθαλμοί* to see, *Gr.*] an ocular Inspection, or seeing a thing with a Man's own Eyes.

AUTOPTICALLY, with one's own Eyes.

AUTOTHEISM [of *αὐτός* himself and *θεός* God, *Gr.*] God's being of himself.

AUTOPHOROS [of *αὐτός* himself and *φέρειν* to bear, *Gr.*] a Thief taken in the very Fact, or with the Thing he stole upon him. *C. L.*

AUTREMITE, another Attire. *Chauc.*

AUTUMN [*Automne*, *F.* *Autumnus*, *L.*] the Season of the Year which begins quickly after Harvest, when Grapes and other Fruits are gathered.

AUTUMN Calville, a sort of Apple.

AUTUMNAL [*Automale*, *F.* *Autumnalis*, *L.*] of or belonging to Autumn.

AVISIONS, Visions. *O.*

AVULSION, a plucking away from. *L.*

AUX, the same as *Auge* and *Apogonum*.

AUXESIS [*Ἀύξις*, *Gr.* Increase] a Rhetorical Figure, when any thing is magnified too much.

AUXILIARY [*Auxiliaire*, *F.* *Auxiliaris*, *L.*] helpful ; that comes to aid or assist.

AUXILIARY Verbs [in Grammar] are such as help to Conjugate others.

AUXILIARIES & Regiments that **AUXILIARY Forces** & are raised in the City of London upon extraordinary Occasions, to assist the Trained Bands.

AUXILIUM, Aid, Help, Succour. *L.*

AUXILIUM Curia, an Order of Court for the Summoning of one Party at the Suit of another. *O. L.*

AUXILIUM ad filium militem faciendum & *maritandum*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, to levy a reasonable Aid, towards the Knighting the King's Son, and Marrying his Eldest Daughter.

AW [*Acht*, and *Achte*, *Teut.*] Dread, Fear, Observance, Respect.

AWAIT, to wait. *Chauc.*

AWAIT, Way-laying, or lying in wait to do Mischief. *O. S.*

AWARD [of *A* and *Wearþ*, *Sax.*] the Judgment of one chosen by the Persons at Variance to make up a Difference ; a Judgment, or Sentence upon Arbitration.

To **AWARD**, to Adjudge, or give away by Judgment.

AWAY [*Apeç*, *Sax.*] absent from, &c. To bear **AWAY** [*Apeçbærgan*, *Sax.*] to carry away.

To drive **AWAY** [*Apeçaðrjúkan*, *Sax.*] to drive off.

An **AWE-BAND**, a check upon.

AWEIWARD, aside. *Chauc.*

AWEINED, weaned. *Chauc.*

AWFUL, terrible, apt to strike a Terror into ; to be feared, or revered.

AWHAPED, amazed, astonished, daunted. *Chauc.*

AWKWARD [*Æpeþ*, *Sax.*] untoward, unhandy.

AWL [*Æle*, *Sax.*] a sharp pointed Tool. An **AWN** of Wine, 360 Pound.

AWMBRY, a Cup-board for Victuals.

AWN & a Scale or Husk of any Thing ;

ANE, & the Spire or Beard of Barley, or any Bearded Grain. *C.*

AWNING [*Sea Term*] a Sail or Tarpawling, hung over any Part of a Ship ; or a Canopy over a Wherry.

AWNSEL-Weight, a Poising of a Joint of Meat, &c. in the Hand only, without putting it into the Scales. See *Awnsel*.

AWREAKED [*Aþjrekan*, *Sax.*] wreacked, revenged. *Chauc.*

X $\frac{2}{}$ [Acye, Sax. *Azinn*, Gr.] a
 XE $\frac{2}{}$ Carpenters Tool; also the same
Axis.

XED, *Avid*, asked. *Chauc.*

XHOLM [*Exanholm*, Sax. from the
n Axel, and *Holm* Isle having many
 in it] a Town in Lincolnshire.

XILLAR $\frac{2}{}$ [*Axillaire*, F. of *Axil-*
 XILLARY $\frac{2}{}$ *laris*, L.] belonging to
 Arm-pit.

XILLARY Artery [among *Anato-*
] is that which passes from the Trunk
 of *Aorta*, into the Arm-pits.

XILLARY Veins, two Branches of
 Trunk of the *Vena Cava*, which go up
 to the Arm-pits.

XINOMANCY [of *Azinn* and *μαν-*
 Gr.] Divination by Hatches. *Gr.*

XIOM [*Axiome*, F. *Axioma*, L. of
αξιομα, of *αξιωμα* I account worthy, or
 I think, Gr.] is a common Self-evi-
 dence Principle, which is so clear in its self,
 it is not capable of being made clearer
 by any kind of Proof, but what all will
 readily admit of, as soon as they understand
 the Terms of such Principles or Propositions.

XIOM [in *Logick*] is the disposing of
 an Argument with another, whereby a
 thing is said to be, or not to be.

XIS, an Axle-tree of a Cart, Coach,
 &c.

XIS [in *Anatomy*] the third Vertebra
 in the Skull: Also that quietest Right
 side of a Vessel, which is always Equidistant
 to the Sides.

XIS [in *Geometry*] is a straight Line,
 conceived to proceed from the *Vertex* or
 top of the Figure to the Base.

XIS [of a *Circle* or *Sphere*] is a straight
 Line, passing through the Center, from one
 side to another; the same as *Diameter*.

XIS [of a *Conick Section*] a Line that
 passes through the middle of the Figure, and
 is perpendicular to the Ordinates.

XIS [of a *Cylinder*] is that quietest
 straight Line, about which the Parallelogram
 is turned, which by its Revolution forms
 the *Cylinder*.

XIS Determinate [in an *Hyperbola*] is
 a straight Line which divides into two equal
 parts, and at Right Angles, an infinite
 number of Lines drawn parallel one to ano-
 ther within the *Hyperbola*.

XIS in *Peritrochio* [in *Mechanicks*] is
 a Machine for the raising of Weights, con-
 sisting of a Cylindrical Beam, which is the
 axis, lying horizontally, and a Wheel
 fixed to the *Peritrochium*.

XIS of Rotation, or $\frac{2}{}$ [in *Geometry*]

XIS of Circumvolution $\frac{2}{}$ is an imagi-
 nary Line, about which any plain Figure is
 conceived to be turned for the making a
 solid.

AXIS of Rotation, &c. [in *Opticks*] the
 Ray, which, of all which are sent to the
 Eye, falls Perpendicularly on it, and which
 by consequence passes through the Center of
 the Eye.

AXIS Common $\frac{2}{}$ [in *Opticks*] a Right

AXIS Mean $\frac{2}{}$ Line drawn from the
 Point of Concourse of the two Optick
 Nerves, through the middle of the Right
 Line, which joins the Extremity of the same
 Optick Nerves.

AXIS [of a *Glass*] a Right Line drawn
 perpendicularly through the Center of the
 Sphere, which the *Glass-Figure* is the Seg-
 ment of.

AXIS of Incidence [in *Dioptricks*] is a
 Right Line drawn through the Point of In-
 cidence, and perpendicular to the Refracting
 Surface.

AXIS of Refraction, is that which is
 made by the Ray of Incidence, directly pro-
 longed on the Inside of the second Medium,
 by the Ray of Refraction.

AXIS of the World [in *Astronomy*] is an
 imaginary Line, conceived to pass through
 the Center of the Earth, from one Pole to
 the other, about which the whole Frame of
 the Universe moves.

AXIS [of the *Zodiack*] is a Line con-
 ceived to pass through the Earth, and to be
 terminated in the Poles of the *Zodiack*.

AXLE Tree, a Piece of Wood under a
 Cart, Waggon, Coach, &c. on which the
 Wheels turn.

AXLE Tree Pins, two long Irons with
 round Heads, that hold the Axle Tree to
 the Cart's Body.

AXMINSTER [of the River *Ax* and a
Minster, for which it was accounted famous]
 a Town in *Devonshire*.

An AYL [Aytel; Sax.] an Illness, Sick-
 ness, &c.

AYLING [Ablige, Sax.] Sickly.
 To AYL [Aytlian, Sax.] to be Sick,
 in Pain, &c.

AYE $\frac{2}{}$ [Aya, Sax.] for ever, always,
 AYE $\frac{2}{}$ again. *Spenc. Chauc.*

AYENWARD, back again. *O.*

AYMS [Aime, Ital. *aimo*, Gr.] alas.
 AYL, a Writ lying where the Grand
 father was seized in his Demesne the same
 Day he died; and a Stranger enters the same
 Day and disposes the Heir. *F.*

AYEN $\frac{2}{}$ against, instead of. *Chauc.*

AYENST $\frac{2}{}$ against, instead of. *Chauc.*
 An AYRY of Hawks [of *Eura*, Teut.
 Eggs, because at that time hatched of Eggs]
 a Nest or Company of Hawks.

AYZAMENTA [Law Term] Easements
 in Grants of Conveyance did include any
 Liberty of Passage, Highway, Water-course,
 &c. for the ease of the Tenant.

AZALDUS, a poor sorry Horse, or Jade. *O. L.*

AZAMOGLANS, young Men among the *Turks*, train'd up to be Janizaries.

AZARIAH [עזריה, of עזר the Help and עזר of the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Help of the Lord] a King of *Judah*.

AZEMECH, the Virgins Spike, the Name of a Star. *Arab.*

AZERADACH, the Bead-tree.

AZIMEN *Degrees* [among *Astrologers*] are certain Degrees in the *Zodiack*, so called, because Persons born when any of them ascend, are commonly afflicted with Lame-ness, or some other natural Imperfection.

AZIMUTH, is an Arch of the Horizon, comprehended between the Meridian of the Place, and any other Azimuth Circle.

AZIMUTH *Compass*, an Instrument used to take the Sun's Amplitude or Azimuth, to find the Variation of the Compass.

AZIMUTHS [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens intersecting one another in the Zenith and Nadir, and consequently are at Right Angles to the Horizon.

AZORES, certain Ilands in the *Atlantick* Ocean, in 40 Degrees South Latitude, where some Geographers place the first Meridian for counting the Latitude

AZORIUM, the Azure or blue Colour. *O. L.*

AZOTH [*Cymist*] the Mercury of any Metallick Body: an Universal Medicine.

AZURE [*Azur*, *F.* of *Lazulus lapis*, *L.*] the Sky-colour, or light Blue.

AZURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies a blue Colour in the Coat of Arms of all Persons under the Degree of Barons.

The AZURE, the Sky or Firmament.

AZYGOS [ἄζυγος, *Gr.*] a Vein about the Heart, which proceeds from the *Vena Cava*, and reaches to the Vertebra's of the Back.

AZYMA ? [ἄζυμα, *Gr.*] of ζ without AZYMES } and ζυμη leaven, *Gr.*] the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the *Jews*.

B A

B. An Abbreviation; as *B. A.* *Baccalarius Artium*, *i. e.* Bachelor of Arts.

B [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the Word *Bass* or *Basso*.

B. C. [in *Musick Books*] stand for *Basso Continuo*.

B. V. *Beata Virgo*, *i. e.* the Blessed Virgin.

B MI, the third Note in the Gam-ut, or Scale of Musick.

BAAL [בעל] *H. i. e.* a Lord or Possessor, *Syr.*] the Name of an Idol.

BAAL ZEBUB [בעל זבוב] *H.* the Lord of Flies, Devils] an Idol.

BAALIM [בעלים] *Lords*, *Syr.*] a Plural Number of *Baal* or *Bel*, a God the *Phœnicians* and *Samaritans*.

BAANITES, Hereticks, Followers of one *Baaner*, who taught the Errors of *Manicheans*, in the 9th Century.

BAARD, a sort of Sea Vessel, or Transport-Ship. *O. R.*

BAASHA [בשש] *H. i. e.* mail or pressing together] a King of *Israel*.

BABE ? [of *Babbolo*, *Ital.* as some imagine] others of *Bab*, being a Word an easy Pronunciation, and one of the used by Infants; others from *Pupus* or *Pu* thence *Buße*, *Teut.*] an Infant.

BABEL [בבל] *H. i. e.* Confusion] a Tower built by the Descendants of *Noah*, after the Flood also the chief City of the *Affyrian* Monarchy.

BABEWRIES ? strange Antick Word

BABOON [*Babion* or *Babouin*, *F.* so derive it of *Babe*, with the Termination *g. d.* a great Babe, from its resemblance Mankind] a large kind of Monkey.

BACCALAUREATUS, a Bachelor Degree. *L.*

BACCALAUREUS [*i. e.* *Laure-bellus*] a Bachelor of Arts in the University.

BACCHANALS, the drunken Feasts Revels of *Bacchus*, the God of Wine.

BACCHANALIAN, a riotous Person To BACCHANALIZE, to imitate *Bacchanals*.

BACCARACK Wine ? a sort of Rhenish Wine that is very excellent.

BACCHATION, Rioting, Revelling.

BACCHICK [*Bacchicus*, *L.* of *Bacchus* the God of Wine] mad, frantick.

BACCHIUS, is a Foot in Latin Verse consisting of 3 Syllables, the first short, and the two last long. *Gr.*

BACCIFEROUS *Plants*, such Herbs, Shrubs, &c. as bear Berries.

BACCIVOROUS *Animals*, living Creatures which feed upon Berries.

BACCULI [with *Physicians*] a particular kind of Lozenge, shap'd into short rolls.

BACHELER } [*Bachelier*, *F. B.* *Bachelor*, *L.*]

BATCHELOUR } single or unmarried Man. It was anciently an inferior Knight.

BACHELOR of Arts, one that takes the first Degree in the Profession of any Art or Science in an University.

BACHELOR of a Company, a young Member growing toward the Estate of one who sit in the Court of Assistants.

ACHELORS *Burton*, an Herb.
ACHELRIE, a Company of *Bache-Chauc.*

ACHILERIA [*Old Law*] the Comality, as distinguished from Nobility.

ACCILLI, Medicines which are of a round Figure, like a Stick, &c. L.

ACK [*Bac, Sax.*] the hinder part of Body.

to BACK, to mount or get up on a back: to Abet, Countenance, or Support.

ACK-BEAR } [*i. e.* bearing upon
ACKBEREND } the Back] it is used

ACKBEROND } as a Circumstance of
} the Theft: And is one of the 4 Cases,
} wherein a Forester may arrest an Offender
} next Vert or Venison, when he is found
} carrying it on his Back. L. T.

ACK-Board [*Sea Term*] to leave a Land
ack-board, is to leave it behind the Ship.

ACK-Staff } a Sea Instrument to
ACK-Quadrant } the Sun's Altitude
} in one's Back towards it.

ACK-Stay, [*of a Ship*] Stays or Ropes
} hanging to the Main and Fore Mast, which
} are to keep the Mast from pitching for-
} ward or over-board.

to BACKBITE [*of Back and bite*] to
} speak ill of one behind one's Back, to slan-
} der or reproach.

to BACKSLIDE [*of Back and slide*]
} to turn back or revolt from.

ACKSTER, a Baker. C.

BACON, Hogs Flesh salted and dried.
} *nagus* derives it from *Bake*, because it is
} dried with Smoak: But D. T. H. derives it
} from *Becan, Sax.* a Beech-tree, because
} hogs are fattened with the Mast of Beech.

BACO, a fat Hog or Bacon Hog. O. L.

BACULE } [*in Fortification*] is a kind
BASCULE } of Port-cullis or Gate, made
} of a Pit fall. F.

BACULOMETRY [*of Βακτρον a Staff*
} *μετρον* to measure, Gr.] the Art of
} ascertaining accessible or inaccessible Distances
} by Lines, by one or more Staves. L.

BAD [*probably of Quæd, Du.*] evil,
} ugly.

BADBURY [*Baðeāburg*, of *Bað* a
} edge and *Býrig* a City, *g. d.* the Town
} Hostage, perhaps because the *Vice-Saxon*
} Kings had the Hostages of subdued Coun-
} ties there in Custody] a Town in the Coun-
} ty of *Dorset*, once the Court of the *Vice-*
} *Saxon* Kings.

BADGE [*perhaps of Bagge. Teut.* a
} well] a Cognizance or Coat of Arms, worn
} by Servants of Noblemen, &c. or by Pen-
} sioners to a Parish or College, &c.

A BADGER [*perhaps of Back. Teut.*
} Jaw-bone, *g. d.* *Backer*, a Beast with
} strong Jaws, it being a biting Animal] an
} amphibious Creature.

BADGER [*Bagagier, F.*] a Carrier of
} Luggage.

BADGER [*in Law*] one that buys Corn
} or other Provisions in one Place, in order to
} sell them at another: A Huckster.

BADINAGE, Foolery, Buffoonry. F.

To BAFLE [*either of Bester to supplant*
} or cheat, or of *Baffouer*, to cover the Eyes
} with a Veil, F.] to confound by Reasons, or
} put to a Non-plus.

BAG [*Belge, Sax. Bulga, L.*] a Sack or
} Pouch.

BAG or BIG, a Cow's Udder. C.

BAGATEL, a Toy or Trifle. F.

BAGGAGE, Furniture and Necessaries
} of Soldiers, Provision for an Army: also a
} Camp-Whore, a Soldier's Trull, a Punk. F.

To BAGGE, to swell, to disdain. *Chau.*

BAGGENLY, swellingly, proudly. O.

BAGGETH, disdaineth. O.

BAGNIO, a Hot-house, a Place to
} Bathe and Sweat in. *Ital.*

BAGNOLENTSES, Heretics who fol-
} lowed the Errors of the *Manicheans*, re-
} sected the Old Testament, and Part of the
} New, maintained, That God foresaw no-
} thing of himself, and that the World had
} no Beginning.

BAHAR, at *Mocha* in the *East-Indies*,
} 386 l. *Averdupois*; at *Molucces* the lesser
} *Bahar* is 625 l. and the greater 6250 l. weight
} *Averdupois* by which Spice is sold.

BAJARDOUR [*Old Records*] a Cartier
} or Bearer of Burdens.

BAIL [*Bail, F.*] is the Freeing or setting
} at Liberty, one arrested or imprisoned upon
} Action, under Surety taken for his Appea-
} rance, at a Day and Place assigned; Also
} a Limit or Bound within a Forest.

To BAIL [*Bailler, F.*] to be Surety for a
} Person arrested, apprehended, or imprisoned.

BAILS [*Sea Term*] Hoops set over a Boat
} to bear up the Tilt.

BAILABLE, that may be Bailed, or
} set free upon Bail.

To BAILE or Bale [*Sea Term*] to lade
} Water by hand out of a Boat.

BAILIF } a Magistrate appointed with-
BAILY } in a particular Province or
} Precinct, to maintain the Peace, to admini-
} ster Justice, &c. Also an Officer appointed
} to Arrest Persons for Debt. F.

BAILIFF, an Officer that belongs to a
} Manour to order Husbandry, hath Autho-
} rity to gather the Profits for the Lord's
} Use, pay Quit Rents issuing out of the Ma-
} nour, Fell Trees, dispose of the Under-
} Servants, &c.

BAILIFF *Errant*, is an Officer ap-
} pointed by the Sheriffs to go about the Coun-
} try to serve Writs, to Summons the Country
} Sessions, Assizes, &c.

BAILIFF of *Franchises*, is one appointed
} by

by every Lord within his Liberty, to do such Offices within his Precinct, as the Bailiff Errant doth abroad in the Country.

BAILIWICK, was the whole District within which the Trust of a Bailiwick was to be Executed. And thence a whole County was formerly so called, in respect of the Sheriff; a whole Barony, in respect of the Lord Baron, a Hundred, in respect of the Chief Constable; a Manour, in respect of the Steward, &c.

BAILMENT, the Delivery of Writings, Goods, &c. to another Person. *L. T.*

BAIN [*Bain*, *F.*] a Bath or Hot-house.

BAIN, willing, forward. *C.*

BAIN, Lithe, Limber jointed, that can bend easily. *Suffolk.*

BAINARD'S Castle, in *Thames-Sweet* in London, to call'd from *William Bainard* Baron of *Dunmow*, the Builder of it.

BAIRMAN, a poor insolvent Debtor, left bare and naked. *O. L. T.*

To **BAIT** [*Bitan*, *Sax.*] to allure or intice by Bait.

To **BAIT** [*Batan*, *Sax.*] to set Beasts a Fighting together.

To **BAIT** [*Bagan*, *Sax.*] to take some Refreshment on a Journey.

To **BAIT** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Bait*, when she claps her Wings, or stoops at her Prey.

BAIZE [*Bay*, *Tout.* or perhaps of *Bafe*, *g. d.* coarse Cloth, or *Bayette*, the same] Freeze of *Baia* a City in *Naples*, or *Colchester* in *England*, &c.

To **BAKE** [*Bacian*, *Sax.*] *i. e.* to Seeth, Dress, or Roast in an Oven.

As you Brew so you shall Bake.

This Proverb is applicable to such as set Hand over Head, in Matters of Moment, without the Precaution of good Counsel and Advice; and all the Slips, Mismanagements and Afflictions of both Old or Young, thro' Rashness or Over-sight, are expos'd to this bitter Taunt. *As they have Brew'd e'en let them Bake.*

BAKER-LEG'D, Straddling with the Legs bowing outward.

BALAAM בלעם, of בלי with-

BILEAM בילעם out and עם People, or בלע the Swallowing up of Destruction and עם of the People, *H.*] a Prophet among the *Israelites*.

BALAD [*Balade*, *F.*] a Song. See *Pallad*.

BALAK בלק *H. i. e.* he Emptied or Destroyed] a King of the *Moabites*.

BALAN [among *Naturalists*] Excrecences which commonly stick to the Shells of the larger Sorts of Sea Shell-fish.

BALBUTIES, Stammering Speech. *L.*

BALAST. See *Ballast*.

BALCONY [*Palco*, *Ital.* *Balcon*, *F.*] Frame before the Window of an House.

BALD [*Bal*, *C. Br.* *Minsbew* der it of *Bald*, *Teut.* quick, because old Men are prompt to Anger and Boldness] with Hair.

BALDACHIN, is a Building in Form a Canopy, or Crown supported by Pillars for the Covering of an Altar: A Canopy carried over the Host in Popish Countries.

BALDERDASH [perhaps of *Bald*, *S.* and *Dash* to mingle, *g. d.* any thing mixt without Discretion] a Mingle-mangle, confused Discourse.

BALDMONY, an Herb so called.

BALDREAD [of *Bald* bold and *re* Counsel, *Sax. g. d.* that is bold in Court the last King of *Kent*].

BALDWIN [of *Bald* soon & *win* to overcome, *Teut. i. e.* bold Conqueror] proper Name of Men.

BALE [of *Bæl*, *Sax.*] Grief, Mischance. Trouble, Sorrow. *Chauc.*

BALE [*Bale*, *Du.* *Balle* or *Balet*, *F.*] Pack of any sort of Goods.

To **BALE** [*Balayer*, *F.* to brush]

To **BAIL** to lade Water out of a Boat Ship's Hold with Buckets. *S. T.*

BALEFUL [*Bæl* Grief, *Sax.* and *ful* sorrowful, woful. *O.*

BALENGA, a Territory or Precinct.

BALIOL College, in the University of *Oxford*, built by *John Baliol*, Father of King of *Scots* of that Name.

BALIVO Amovendo, a Writ to remove a Bailiff out of his Office, for not residing in his Bailiwick.

A **BALK** [of *Valicare*, *Ital.* to pass by a Furrow or Ridge of Land between Furrows.

A **BALK**, a Baffle or Disappointment, also Damage, or Prejudice.

A **BALK**, a great Beam. *Chauc.*

To **BALK** [*Valicare*, *Ital.*] to frustrate, disappoint, discourage, neglect.

BALK-STAFF, a Quarter-Staff. *C.*

BALKERS, Persons who from a high Place on the Shore, shew the Passage Shoals of Herrings to Fishermen.

BALL [*Bal*, *Belg.*] any round thing

A **BALL** [*Bal*, *F.*] a publick Dance Meeting.

BALL and Socket, a Device made of Brass, to hold any Mathematical Instrument on a Staff, as Quadrant, Telescope, &c.

BALLAD, a Song, commonly sung and down the Streets. See *Balad*.

BALLANCE [*Balance*, *F.* of *Bilance*] a Pair of Scales, an even Weight.

BALLANCE [in *Merchants Accounts*] when the Debtor and Creditor made even. The **BALLANCE**, one of the six Mechanical Principles or simple Powers, which

erves to find out the Equality or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies.

BALLANCE [of Trade] the Difference between the Value of Commodities bought of Foreigners, and that of our own Products exported into other Nations.

BALLANCE [of a Watch or Clock] is that part of it which by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats.

To BALLANCE [Balancer, F.] to make even Weight: To make even an Account.

BALLAST [Ballast, Teut.] Sand, Gravel or Stones, laid in the Ship's Hold, to make her sail upright.

To BALLAST [Bahleytan, Sax.] to lade with Ballast.

BALLISTER } [Balustre, F.] the lateral part or sidepart
of a Scroll in a Capital of the Ionic Column: a little Pillar or Rail, such as are on the outside of Cloisters, Galleries, &c.

BALLIVA, a Bailiwick. O. L.

BALLOCKS [Belluey, Sax. or of Ball, Eng. from their roundness] the Cods of Man or Beast.

BALLON } [Ballon, F.] a Foot-ball;
BALLOON } also a great Ball with which Noblemen and Princes use to play.

BALLON } [in Chymistry] a large Receiver or Vessel, to receive what is distill'd or drawn off by the Fire.

BALLON [in Architecture] is a round Globe or Top of a Pillar. F.

BALLOT [Balote, F.] a little Ball used in the giving of Votes.

To BALLOT [Ballotter, F.] to vote by Ballotting.

BALLOTATION } a manner of choosing Officers, by
BALLOTING } Balls of different Colours, according to the Diversity of Candidates which stand for the Office.

A BALLOW, a Pole, a long Stiek, a Quarter-Staff, &c. *Shakesp.*

BALLUSTRADE [in Architecture] a Row of Ballusters.

BALM, the Juice of a Tree growing in Palestine and Egypt.

BALM } [Baalm, F. Balsamum, L.]
BALM-Mint } of Βαλασαμων, Gr.] a sweet smelling Herb.

BALM Apple, a sort of a Plant.

BALNEARY [Balnearium, L.] a Bathing-place, a Bagnio.

BALNEUM, a Bath, a Washing place, a Hot-house; also a Stew. L.

BALNEUM Avene } [among Chy-
BALNEUM Avenosum } mistis] is a Sand-bath, when Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, &c. are infused with Water in a Cucurbitae, and being close stopp'd, are set in hot Sand. L.

BALNEUM Marie [among Chymists]

is when a Cucurbitae is close stopp'd, and placed in a Vessel of hot Water, so that the Water being gently and gradually heated, may always keep the Cucurbitae in even temperature of Heat.

BALNEUM Vaporis } [among Chy-
BALNEUM Vaporosum } mistis] is when a Vessel is set in another, half full of Water, and is heated from Vapours that arise from hot boiling Water. L.

BALOTADE [in Horsemanship] a Leap, in which a manag'd Horse offers to strike out with his hind Legs, but does it not; only making an Offer and shewing the Shoes of his hind Feet.

BALSAM [Baum, F. Balsamum, L. of Βαλασαμων, Gr.] the Juice of the Balsam or Balm-tree; also some other natural Balsams, as that of Toli, Peru, &c. also several Medicinal and Chymical Compositions; as Apple-Tree Balsam, &c.

BALSAM of Saturn [in Chymistry] a Solution of Saccharum Saturni, with Spirit or Oyl of Turpentine, digested till the Matter has gained a red Tincture.

BALSAM of Sulphur [among Chymists] is the Oily Paris of Sulphur, dissolved in Oil of Turpentine, &c.

BALSAMELLA, the Juice of an Arabian Tree called Opobalsamum.

BALSAMICK [Balsamique, F. Balsaminus, L.] having the Quality of Balsam, or belonging to Balsam.

BALSTAFF, a Quarter-staff. *Chauc.*

BALTHAZAR [בלתצר, of בלי without and אוצר Treasure, H. i. e. without Treasure] a proper Name of Men.

BALTICK, the Sea belonging to Baltia, an Island in the German Ocean.

BAMBOE, a sort of Cane, also an East Indian Measure about 5 Pints English.

BAMBOROUGH [of Bebbanburgh, Sax. from Queen Bebb, which erected it, says Bede] a Town in Northumberland, once the Court of the Kings of it.

BAMBURY [of Bana Manslaughter and Byrnygh, Sax. a City, perhaps so called for some great Slaughter there] a Town in the County of Oxford.

BAN [Bin, F.] a Proclamation made at the Head of a Body of Troops, by the sound of Trumpet or beat of Drum, for the Observing of Martial Discipline. &c.

BAN } a Proclamation, by which
Arier BAN } all that hold Lands of the Crown of France, are summoned to serve the King in his Wars, some privileged Persons excepted.

BANGAL, an East Indian Weight containing 16, 9-10 Drams Averdupois.

BANCALIA, Cushions or Coverings for Seats and Benches. O. L.

BANCUS [*Bancus*, L.] a Bench, Table or Stall, on which Goods are Exposed to Sale: Also a Place of Judicature; a Tribunal.

BAND [*Band*, Sax. *Bande*, F.] any sort of Tie: a Company of Foot Soldiers.

BAND [*in Architecture*] one of the Divisions of the Architrave.

The **BAND** of *Penfioners*, a Company of Gentlemen bearing Halbers, attending the Person of the King on solemn Occasions.

TRAIN-BANDS } Regiments made

TRAINED-BANDS } up of the Inhabitants of a City, &c. trained up to Arms.

BAND Dog, a Dog kept in Bands, or tied up; a Mastiff.

BANDAGE [*Bandage*, F.] a binding or tying up.

BANDAGE [*among Surgeons*] Lincloth fitted for binding up Wounds, Sores, &c. a Filet, Roller, &c.

BANDED, Confederated.

BANDELET [*Bandelette*, F.] a little Band, Filet, or String.

BANDELET [*in Architecture*] an Ornament encompassing a Pillar quite round about like a Ring.

BANDITTI [*Bandit*, F. *Bando*, Ital. an Edit, of *Bandire* to our-law] our-law'd Persons in *Italy*, who are turned Robbers or Highwaymen.

BANDLE, an *Irish* Measure of two Foot in Length.

BANDOLEERS } [*Bandouillers*, F.]

BANDELEIRS } little wooden Cases covered with Leather; each of them containing a Charge of Powder for a Musket, of which every Musketeer usually wore 12 hanging on a Shoulder-belt or Collar.

BANDON, a Company, a Retinue. *Chs.*

BANDORE [*Pandura*, L. of *Πανδύρα*, Gr.] a Musical Instrument.

BAND-ROL [*Banderole*, F.] a little Flag or Streamer; also the fringed Silk Flag that hangs on a Trumpet.

BANDY, a sort of crooked Club or Stick so play at Ball with.

To **BANDY** [*Bander*, F.] to make a Party at Tennis-play, to rofs about; to debate or canvass; to gather into a Faction.

BANE [*Bana*, Sax. a Murderer, a slayer or killer of Men] Destruction, Ruin.

BANE. See *Banns*.

BANE-WORT Night-shade.

To **BANG** [*Bingl*, Teut.] to beat with a Strick.

BANGLE-EAR D [*of Bengan*, Sax. to hang down] Flag-ear'd.

BANGOR [once *Banthor* q. *Denchor*, i. e. a Capital Quire] a Bishop's See in the County of *Caernarvon*.

To **BANISH** [*Bannier*, F. *Abannan*,

Sax.] to turn or send out of his Native, into some Foreign Country.

BANISHMENT [*Bannissement*, F.] being banished.

BANISTERS. See *Ballusters*.

BANK [*Banc*, Sax.] a little Hill or rising Ground, or Shelf in the Sea.

BANK [*Banc*, F. *Bancus*, L.] the Bench or Seat of Judgment.

A **BANK** [*Banque*, F. *Bancus*, L.] a Place where there is a great Sum of Money taken in and let out to Use; returned by Exchange, or otherwise disposed of for Profit.

BANK, a Carpenters Term for a Piece of Fir-wood unfit, from Four to 10 Inches square, and of any Length.

BANKER [*Banquier*, F.] a Trader in Money, or one that keeps a Bank, or gives Bills to receive Money from Place to Place, a Money Goldsmith.

BANKERS Browded, Cushions embroidered. *O.*

BANKRUPTCY [*Banqueroute*, F.] Breaking, the Act of turning Bankrupt.

BANKRUPT [*Banqueroute*, F. q. of *Bancus* and *Rumpere*, L.] one that has consumed his Estate, or is run out in Trade; a Trader that breaks and steps aside with design to defraud his Creditors.

BANN } [*Ban C. Br.* a Cry] a pub-

BANNS } lick Proclamation, by which anything is commanded or forbidden. *C. L.*

BANNS } of *Matrimony*, the Publication

BANES } of Marriage-Contracts in the Church.

To **BANN** [*of Bannen*, Du.] to exclaim against, to curse.

A **BANNER** [*Banniere*, F. *Bannar*, *C. Br.*] a Standard or Ensign.

BANNERET, anciently a Knight made in the Field, with a Ceremony of cutting off the Point of his Standard and making it as it were a Banner.

BANNIANS of *India*, a crafty but fair-spoken People, who sell the rare Commodities of those Parts.

BANNIMUS, the Form of expelling a Member the University of *Oxford*.

BANNOCK, an Oat Cake tempered in Water and baked under the Embers *C.*

BANNUM } the utmost Bounds of a

BANLEUGA } Town or Manour. *O. L.*

BANOCBSBOURN [*i. e.* the River of *Banock*] in *Scotland*, famous for the Slaughter of *Edward II.* King of *England*.

To **BANQUET** [*Banquetier*, F.] to Feast.

BANQUET, a Feast or Entertainment. *F.*

BANQUET, part of a Branch of an Horse-bit

BANQUETTE, a little Bank, a raised Way. *F.*

BANQUETTE [in *Fortification*] a small Foot-pace, in Form of a Step, at the bottom of a Parapet.

BANSTICKLE, a Tickle-back, a Fish. To BANTER, to amuse, to play upon; jest or jeer.

A PANTLING, a young Child.

BAPTISM [*Baptime*, F. *Baptismus*, L. *βαπτισμα*, Gr. *i. e.* Washing or Dipping] a sacrament in the Christian Church.

BAPTISMAL, belonging to Baptism.

BAPTIST [*Βαπτιστης*, Gr. *i. e.* a Baptizer] a Title of St. John, the fore-runner of our Saviour.

BAPTISTERY [*Βαπτιστηριον*, Gr.] a Basin or Font to Baptize in; a Bath, a vessel to Wash the Body in.

To BAPTIZE [*Βαπτισεν*, Gr.] to administer the Sacrament of Baptism, to Christen.

BAR [*Barreau*, F. *Barra*, Ital.] a piece of Iron or Wood, for several Uses.

BAR, the Place where Lawyers stand to plead Causes in Courts of Judicature; or a Place where Criminals stand to be Try'd.

BAR [in *Law*] is a peremptory Exception against a Demand or Pleint.

BAR [in *Musick*] is a Line drawn perpendicular through the Note Lines.

BAR [in *Heraldry*] a smaller Fesse.

BAR, a Rock before a Harbour. S. T.

BAR-FEE, a Fee of 20 Pence, which Prisoners acquitted of Felony paid to the Goaler.

BAR [to *Common Intendment*] is a general Bar, that usually disables the Action or Plea of the Plaintiff.

Special BAR [in *Law*] is that which falls out in the Case in hand, upon some special Circumstance of the Fact.

BAR of the Port, [*Sea Term*] a Billet thrust through the Rings, that serve to shut up the Port-Holes in a Ship.

To BAR [*Barrer*, F.] to shut or fasten with a Bar, to stop, to hinder.

BAR JESUS [*ברישוע*, Syr.] the Son of Jesus, a Name.

BARABBAS [*בראבא*, of *בר* a Son and *אבא* a Father, Syr. the Father's Son] a notorious Malefactor.

BARA-PICKLET, Bread made of fine Flour, kneaded up with Yeast.

BARAK [*ברק* H. *i. e.* Lightening] a proper Name of Men.

BARACTA, a *West-Indian* Balsam.

BARALIPTON [in *Logick*] an imperfect Syllogism, of two Universals and a particular Affirmative.

BARATRY, is when a Master of a Ship cheats the Owners, or Insurers, either by imbezbling their Goods, or running away with the Ship. L. T.

To BARB [of *Barba*, L. a Beard] to shave or trim the Beard.

A BARB, a *Barbary* Horse.

To BARB a *Lobster*, is to cut it up.

BARBARA [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, each of whose Syllables are prefixed before the Propositions of a Categorical Syllogism in the first Mood and first Figure, denoting the Universality and Affirmation of the Propositions.

BARBACAN, a Watch-Tower. F.

BARBARA [Foreign or Strange, L.] a proper Name of Women.

BARBARIANS, barbarous, rude, or wild People. L.

BARBARISM [*Barbarisme*, F. *Barbarismus*, L. of *Βαρβαρισμος*, Gr.] a Fault in Pronunciation, an Impropriety of Speech, a Rudeness of Language or Behaviour.

BARBARITY [*Barbarie*, F. *Barbaries*, L. of *Βαρβαρις*, Gr.] Cruelty, Inhumanity: Also impropriety of Speech.

BARBAROUS [*Barbare*, F. *Barbarus*, of *Βαρβαρος*, Gr.] cruel, fierce, rude, wild; improper or broken, as to Speech.

BARBAROUSNESS, Cruelty, Outrageousness, Clownishness, Unpoliteness.

BARBARY, a Country of *Asia*.

BARBARY Falcons, a kind of Hawks, so called because they make their Passage through that Country.

BARBE, a Mask, a Vizard. *Chauc.*

BARBE [*Barbe*, F. *i. e.* a Beard] whence to discharge a Cannon over a Breast-work, instead of putting it through the Loop-holes, is to Fire on Barbe.

BARBE Robert [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Hogs Ears.

BARBED, Bearded like a Fish-hook, set with Barbs; also shaved or trimmed.

BARBEL, a Fish. F.

BARBER [*Barbier*, F. or *Barba*, L. a Beard] a Shaver of Beards, &c.

BARBERRY Tree, a prickly Shrub, bearing Berries of a tart Taste.

BARBS, a Disease in Horses, known by two Paps under the Tongue.

BARBICAN [*q. d.* a *Burgh* Kenning, Sax. *Barbacane*, F.] any Out work belonging to a great Building. O. L.

BARBS } [*Barbes*, F.] a Disease in Black Cattle and Horses, known by two Paps under the Tongue.

BARBS [*Barbes*, F.] a sort of Armour for Horses formerly in use.

BARCARIA, a Barkary or Tan-house. O. L.

BARCARY [*Bergerie*, F.] Berghery, a Sheep-cote; also a Sheep-walk.

To BARD, or } to cut off the Head and BEARD Wool } Neck from the rest of the Fleece.

BARDS [of *Barad*, C. Br. *Bardes*, F.] certain Poets among the ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who described in Verse the brave Actions of great Men of their Nation; so called from *Bardus* the Son of *Druis*, who Reigned over the *Gauls*.

BARDACH { *Bardache*, F. *Bardaschio*, *BARDASH* { *Iral*. } a Boy kept for Pleasure, to be abused contrary to Nature.

BARCO *Longo*, a small, low, long, sharp built Vessel, without a Deck, going with Oars and Sails. *Span*.

BARDESANISTS, Hereticks, Followers of *Bardesanes*, who followed the Errors of the *Valentinians*, and held that the Doctrine of the Resurrection was false.

BARNEY [probably from *Begr*, Du. an Horse and *Ca*, *Sax*. Water, i. e. a Pasture for Horses by the Water-side] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, memorable for the Tomb of *St. Oswald* the King.

BARE [*Bajie*, *Sax*.] naked, uncovered, plain.

To make **BARE** [*Abajuan*, *Sax*.] to uncover, to make naked.

A **BARE**, a Place made smooth to Bowl in, a Bowling Alley, without Grass.

BARE Pump, a Pump to pump Liquor out of a Cask.

To **BARGAIN** [*Barguigner*, F. to Cheapen, to Haggle] to Agree, or Contract in Buying and Selling Wares.

A **BARGAIN** [*Bargen*, C. Br.] a Contract.

BARGAIN and Sale, a Contract made of Manours, Lands, Tenements, &c. transferring the Property thereof from the Bargainor to the Bargainee.

BARGAINEE, the Person that accepts of such a Bargain.

BARGAINOR [*Berguigneur*, F.] he that offers a Bargain.

BARGANET } a Ballad, Song, or **BARGANET** } Dance. *O*.

BARGE [*Barca*, Ital. *Barque*, F.] a Boat commonly used for State: Also a large Vessel for carrying of Goods on a River.

BARGE Couples [in *Architecture*] a Beam or Piece of Wood mortised into another, to strengthen the Building.

BARGE Course [with *Architects*] part of the Tiling of a House that projects over the principal Rafters, where there is either a Gable or a Kirkin-head.

BARGH, a Horse-way up a steep Hill. *erksh*.

BARGH Master, a Surveyor of Mines.

A **BARGH Mote**, a Court held concerning the Affairs of Mines.

BAR JONAS [*בריון*], of *בר* a Son and *יון* a Dove, *Heb*.]

BARK [of *Bark*, *Dan*.] the Rind or outermost Coat of a Tree.

To **BARK**, to pill off the Bark of Trees.

To **BARK** [*Beopcan*, *Sax*.] like a Dog: Foxes are also said to *Bark*, when they make a Noise at Rutting-time.

BARK Binding, a Distemper-in Trees, cur'd by slitting the Bark.

BARKARY, a Heath-house, or Tan-house. *L. I.*

A **BARKEN**, the Yard of an House.

BARK Fir, a Tanner's Tub.

BARK Galling, is when Trees are galled by being bound to Stakes.

BARKLEY [*Beopceman*, probably of *Beopce* a Beech-tree, and *Lan* for Leaf, a Field, *Sax*. by Reason of the plenty of Beech-trees growing there] a Town in *Glocestershire*.

BARKSHIRE [of *Beopoc* a Wood, *Sax*.] so called because of the abundance of Box growing there.

BARLEY-Corn, the least of our long *English* Measures, three of which in length make an Inch.

BARM [*Beopim*, *Sax*.] the Head, or Workings out of Ale or Beer, Yeast.

BARM, the Bosom, the Lap. *Chauc*.

BARM Cloth, an Apron. *Chauc*.

BARMOTE, a Court held within the Hundred of the *Peak* in *Darbyshire*, for regulating the Miners Trade.

BARN [*Bejpn*, *Sax*.] a Repository for any sort of Grain, Hay, &c.

BARN } a Child. *Scotch*, or North-
BEARN } *Country*.

BARNS or *Bearn-Teams*, broods of Children. *C*.

BARNABASS } [*ברנבא*], of *בר*

BARNABY } a Son, and according to *Jerom* [*בריא*] a Prophet, the Office of a Prophet being put for Consolation, *Syr*. i. e. Son of Consolation] a proper Name of Men.

BARNACLES [perhaps of *Bear* and *Neck*, from *Beapjan* to carry, and *Necca* the Neck, *Sax*.] Irons put on the Noses of Horses to make them stand quietly.

BARNACLE [perhaps of *Bearn* a Child or Offspring, and *Aac*, *Sax*. an Oak] a Soland Goose; a Fowl in the *Bass*, an Island on the Coasts of *Scotland*, supposed by some to grow on Trees, or by others, to be bred out of rotten Planks of Ships.

BAROMETER } [*Barometre*, F. of **BAROSCOPE** } *Baros* Heavy and *metron* Measure, *Gr*.] an Instrument for finding out the Variations of the Air; a Weather-Glass.

Marine **BAROMETER**, a Sea Instrument for the same Use.

Wheel **BAROMETER**, a Contrivance for the applying of an *Index* to any Baroscope.

BARON [*Baron*, F. perhaps of *Beorn*, Noble, *Sax.*] a Degree of Nobility, next a Viscount: Of Barons there are several Es; *Barons* of the Cinque Ports, *Barons* of Exchequer Court, and *Barons* that are Eers of the Realm.

BARON and Femme [*Law Term*] a an and his Wife. F.

BARON and Femme [*Heraldry*] is when a Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife born *per Pale* in the same Escutcheon.

BARONAGE, the Title and Dignity a Baron: Also a Tax to be raised out of Bounds or Precincts of Baronies.

BARONESS [*Barronne*, F.] the Wife a Baron.

BARONET, the lowest Degree of Honor Hereditary, founded by K. James I.

BAROSCOPE [of *Baros* heavy and *Scopos* an Examiner, &c. Gr.] See *Barometer*.

BARR [*Barr*, C. Br. *Barre*, Dut. *Barre*, F.] a piece of Wood, Iron, &c. to ten a Door, Window, &c. or stop up a Way.

BARRACAN, a sort of coarse Camlet.

BARRACK [*Barraque*, F.] a Hut for Soldiers to Lodge in, to shelter themselves from the Weather.

BARRACHO a Technical Word, expressing a Sylogistick in Logick, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, and the next two particular Negatives.

BARREL [*Barril*, F. *Barril*, C. Br.] Measure of Wine, Oil, &c. containing 36 Kilderkins, or 31 Gallons and half; Ale 32 Gallons, and of Beer 36.

BARREL of Essex Butter, contains 6 l. of Suffolk Butter, 256 l.

BARREL of the Ear. [in *Anatomy*] a large Cavity or Hollow behind the Drum.

BARREN [*Onberende*, Dut. Unbecom, *Sax.*] unfruitful, empty, dry, sorry.

BARREN Ivy, Creeping Ivy.

BARREN Signs [in *Astronomy*] *Gemini*, *so*, and *Virgo*.

BARRETER [of *Barratter*, O. F.] a BARRATOR

Wrangler, a Stirrer up, Maintainer of Quarrels. L. T.

BARRETRY [in *Policies of Insurance* or *Ships*] signifies Disensions and Quarrels among Officers and Seamen.

To **BARRICADE** [*Barricader*, F.] to cut up with Bars, &c.

BARRICADE [*Barricade*, F.] a Defence made in haste, with Barrels of Earth, Arts, or Trees cut down, &c.

BARRIERS [*Barrieres*, F.] a Boun-ty or Defence.

BARRIERS, a Martial Exercise of ten, Fighting with Swords within Bars.

BARRIERS [in *Fortification*] great Stakes planted to Foot from one another.

BARRISTER, a Pleader at the Bar, a Lawyer.

Vacation BARRISTERS, such as are newly call'd to the Bar, who are obliged to attend the Exercise of the Houle for the six following long Vacations.

BARROW [*Bejepe*, *Sax.*] a Wheelbarrow.

BARROW Hog [of *Beapig*, *Sax.* a Boar and Hog, *Engl.*] a Male Swine.

BARROW [*Beopig*, *Sax.*] a little Hill or Mount of Earth.

BARRY [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided *Bar-ways* into an even number of Partitions.

BARRY-Bendy [in *Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided evenly both *Bar* and *Bend-ways*,

BARRY Island, in *Glamorganshire*, so called from *Baruch*, a Devout Man who was inter'd there.

BARRY Pily [in *Heraldry*] a way of dividing a Coat of Arms, which is to consist of Eight Pieces.

BARSABAS [*ברשבא*, of *בר* a Son *שבא* Rest, *Syr.* i. e. the Son of Rest; or of *בר* a Son and *שוב* to return, i. e. the Son of Conversion, *Syr.* and *Heb.*] the Name of the 70 Disciples.

To **BARTER** [*Barater*, F. to circumvent, *Barrattare*, Ital.] to Truck; to change one Commodity for another.

BARTH, a warm Pasture for Calves, Lambs, &c. C.

BARTHOLOMEW [*ברתולמו*] of *בר* a Son, *תלה* hanging or elevating, and *מים* Waters, *H. i. e.* the Son of him who makes the Waters to mount] a proper Name of Men.

St. **BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital**, in London, indow'd for the Use of Sick and Lame Persons by King Edward VI.

BARTLEMIES, *Bartholomew Days*, so call'd from Massacres or Cruelties committed on them.

BARTLET, a diminutive of *Bartholomew*, a Sirname.

BARTON, a Coop to keep Poultry in; a Back-side, Fold-yard, or Out-house. C.

BARTULPH [of *Beopht* and *Ulph*, i. e. Help in Counsel, or famous Helper] a proper Name of Men.

BARUK [*ברוך* H. i. e. Blessed] a proper Name of Men.

BARULES, Hereticks, who said the Son of God had only a Phantom of a Body.

BARULET [in *Heraldry*] signifies the quarter of a Bar, or, half of the Closet.

BARZILLAI [*ברזילאי* H. of *ברזל* Iron, i. e. as hard as Iron] a Nobleman of the Jews.

BAS *Chevaliers*, interior Knights, by bare Tenure of a Military Fee.

BASE [*Bas*, F.] low, mean, vile; cowardly, dishonest; close-fisted, stingy.

BASE Coin, Money of less Value than it ought to be.

BASE Court, any inferior Court, which is not a Court of Record; as the *Court-Baron*, *Court Lees*, &c. L. T.

BASE Estate } [*Law Term*] Lands or
BASE Fee } Tenements held at the Will of the Lord of the Manour.

BASE Tenants [*Law Term*] holding in Villenage, &c.

BASE, the smallest Piece of Ordinance: Also a Fish, otherwise called a Sea-Wolf.

BASE [*Basis*, L. of *Βάσις*, Gr.] the Bottom of any Figure. F.

BASE [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line in the *Hyperbola* and *Parabola*, arising from the common Intersection of the Secant Plane, and the Base of the Cone. *Geom.*

BASE [in *Fortification*] is the exterior Side of the *Polygon*, viz. the imaginary Line, drawn from the *Flank'd Angle* of the *Bastion*, to that which is opposite thereto.

BASE [in *Heraldry*] is the lowest Part of an Escutcheon.

BASE [of a *Solid Figure*] its lowermost Side, or that on which it stands. *Geom.*

BASE [of a *Triangle*] any Side of it may be called the Base; but usually and most properly that Side, that lies parallel to the Horizon, is taken for the Base. *Trig.*

BASELARD } a Dagger or Wood-knife.
BASELRED } *Chauc.*

To **BASEIATE** [*Basistum*, L. to kiss.

BASIL [*Βασίλειος*, Gr. Regal or Kingly] a proper Name of Men.

BASIL [among *Joiners*, &c.] is the sloping edge of a Chisel, or of the Iron of a Plane.

BASIL, the Herb Sweet-Basil.

BASILIARE Os [among *Anatomists*] the same with *Sphenoides*.

BASILICA } [*in Anatomy*] the
The **BASILICK Vein** } inner Vein of the Arm or Liver-Vein.

BASILICA [*Architettura*] a great Hall, having two Ranges of Pillars, and two Isles or Wings with Galleries over them.

BASILICAL [*Basilique*, F. *Basilicus*, L. of *Βασιλικός*, Gr.] Royal, King-like.

BASILICK [*Basilique*, F. *Basilica*, L. of *Βασιλικός*, Gr.] a magnificent Church.

BASILICK Constitutions, an Abridgment and Reform of the Laws of the Emperor *Justinian* made under *Basilius*, &c.

BASILICON, an Ointment, made of Pitch, Rosin, Wax, Oil, &c. Gr.

BASILICUS, a fixed Star in the Constellation *Leo*, called *Cor Leonis*. L.

BASILISK [*Βασιλικός*, Gr.] a Serpent call'd a *Cockatrice*.

BASILIDIANS, Hereticks in the Age, who held the Errors of *Simon Mag*.

BASINETS, an Herb.

BASING [of *Baying*, Sax. a Coat Mail, because of the Resemblance it thereto] a Town and Castle of *Hampshire*.

BASING Hall } [*once called*]
BASSISHAW Street } *sing is - bas*

from *Baying* a Cloak and Ape an H. Sax. q. d. a Place for Cloth, of which Cloaks, &c. are made a Hall and Street near the *Guild-Hall* of *London*.

BASIOGLOSSUM [*in Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles, arising from the Root of the Bone *Hyoïdes*.

BASIS [*Βάσις*, Gr.] a Base, Foundation, or Bottom.

BASIS [*in Anatomy*] signifies the upper and broader part of the Heart.

BASIS [*in Architecture*] the Foot which bears up a Pillar. L.

To **BASK** [*Backeren*, Du.] to lye in a Place expos'd to the Heat of the Sun.

BASKET [*Bagaſtu*, C. Br.] a well known Utenfil.

BASNETUM, a Helmet. O. L.

BASON [*Basin*, F.] a Vessel to wash Hands in, &c.

BASS [*Bas* and *Basse*, F.] low, mean

BASS [*in Musick*] the lowest of all Parts.

BASS-VIOL, a Musical Instrument. The **BASS**, an Island on the Coast of *Scotland*, noted for the Refuge of the great Flock of *Earnacles* or *Seland Geese*.

BASS, i. e. } a Cushion made of Serpents
BASSOCK } to kneel on in Churches

BASSA } an Officer of great Authority among the *Turks*; or
BASHAW } a Governor of a Place, or a Commander of a Body of Soldiers.

BASSE, a Collar for Cart-Horses, made of Rushes, Sedge, Straw, &c.

BASSE [of *Baiser*, F. to kiss, or *Bisum*, L.] a Kiss. *Chauc.*

BASSE Encerins } [*in Fortification*]
BASSE Inclosure } Bray.

BASSET, a sort of Game at Cards.

BASSETTO [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Bass-Viol or Bass-Violin of the smallest Size, and is call'd so to distinguish it from Bass-Viols or Violins of a larger Size.

BASTARDO Viola [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Bastard Viol. *Ital.*

BASSOON [*Basson*, F.] a Musical Instrument, the Bass Hautboy.

BASSO [*in Musick Books*] generally signifies the Bass; but sometimes in *Picc* Musick for several Voices, the Singing is more particularly call'd so.

BASSO Concertante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece.

BASSO Continuo [in *Musick Books*] signifies the thorough Bass, or continual Bass, and is commonly distinguished from other Bases by Figures over the Notes; which Figures are proper only for Organ, Harpsicord, Spinner, and Theorbo Lute.

BASSO Recitante [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Basso Concertante*. *Ital.*

BASSO Ripieno [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then, in some particular Places. *Ital.*

BASSO Viola [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass Viol. *Ital.*

BASSO Violino [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Bass for the Bass Violin. *Ital.*

BAST, Lime-tree Wood made into Pipes and Mats.

BASTARD [*Bâtard*, F. or of *Bas* and *rou*. C. Br. *q. d.* basely descended] born of Wedlock, False, Counterfeit. *F.*

To **BASTARDIZE**, to make Bastards: so to adulterate, corrupt, marr, or spoil.

BASTARDY [*Bâtardise*, F.] the being Bastard: The Defect of Birth, objected to one born out of Wedlock.

To **BASTE** [*Bâster* or *Bastonner*, F.] to beat or bang soundly.

To **BASTE** [*Bâter*, F.] to sow slightly in long Striches.

To **BASTE**, to moisten Meat with Dripping while roasting.

BASTINADO [*Bastonnade*, F.] Cuddling, Banging, or Beating with a Cudgel. *Span.*

BASTION [in *Fortification*] is a Mass of Earth raised on the Angles of the Polygon, and consists of two Faces, two Flanks, and a George. *F.*

BASTION Composed, is when the two Sides of the interior Polygon are very unequal.

BASTION Curved is one whose **BASTION** with a *Tenail* Point is cut off, and makes an Angle inwards, and two Points outwards.

BASTION Deformed, that which wants one of its Demi-Gorges, because one Side of the interior Polygon is so very short.

Demi BASTION, hath but one Face and Flank, and is usually raised before a Horn-work or Bastion.

BASTION Detach'd, is one which is separated from the Body of the Works.

Double BASTION, is that which on the Plain of the Great Bastion, hath another Bastion built higher, leaving 12 or 18 Feet between the Parapet of the Lower, and the Foot of the Higher.

Flat BASTION is one that hath a *Plat BASTION*'s Rampart and a Parapet, ranging only round about their Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left toward the Center.

Regular BASTION, is that which hath its due Proportion of Faces, Flanks, and Gorges.

Solid BASTION, is that which hath its Earth equal to the Height of the Rampart, without any void Space toward the Center.

BASTON [of *Bâton*, F. a Staff] an Officer belonging to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King's Court with a Red Staff, for the taking such to Prison as are committed by the Court.

A **BAT** [*Bætt*, *Sax.*] a Club to strike a Ball with, at the Play call'd Cricket: Also a small Bird resembling a Mouse, call'd a *Rear-Mouse* or *Flinter Mouse*.

BAT Fowling, a way of catching Birds in the Night, while they are Roosting on Trees and Perches.

BATABLE Ground, Ground in Debate whether it belong to *England* or *Scotland*, lying between both Kingdoms.

BATARDIER, a Place in a Garden prepar'd for the planting of Fruit Trees.

BATAVIA, *Holland.*

BATAVIANS, People of *Holland.*

BATAUNTLY, boldly. *O.*

BATAILOUS, Ready for the Battle. *Chauc.*

BATCH [in *Germany*] Four Cruetzers, or 2 Pence, 2 Farthings, 2 thirds *Steerling*.

To **BATE**, to abate or take off from a Reckoning.

BATE, the Texture of Wood.

To **BATE** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Bate*, when she flutters with her Wings either from Fift or Pearch.

BATERSEA (one call'd *Patrick's Ea*, i. e. *Patrick's Isle*) a Town in *Surrey* on the River *Thames*.

BATH, both. *Chauc.*

BATH [*Na't Ba'tan*, *Sax.* call'd by *Antoninus* the Waters of the Sun; and from the great Concourse of diseased People *Aemanceaytæn*, *Sax.* i. e. the Sick Folks Town] a Town in the County of *Somerset*, famous for the Hot Baths there.

A **BATH** [*Bæth*, *Sax.*] a Place to bathe or wash in.

To **BATHE** [*Bæthan*, *Sax.*] to wash, to soak.

BATHING [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk is made to wash her self.

BATHMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Cavity or Hollow in the Bone of the Arm. *Gr.*

BATHRUM [in *Surgery*] an Instrument contriv'd for the Ease and Security of laxated Joints, after their Reduction.

BATHMUS [among *Surgeons*] such Cavities of the Bones, as receive the Prominences of others into them.

BATMAN [at *Smyrna*] a Weight containing 6 Oaks or 400 Drams.

BATTAIL, an ancient Trial by Combat. *F. of L.*

BATTAILED, Embattled; also having Battlements. *O.*

BATTALIA [*Military Term*] Battle Array, Order of Battle.

BATTALION [*Bataillon, F.*] a Body of Foot Soldiers consisting of 7 or 800 Men.

To draw up **BATTALIONS**, to Range a Body of Foot, in the most advantageous Manner for engaging the Enemy.

BATTEL [*Bataille, F.*] an Engagement or General Fight between two Armies.

BATTEL Array or *Royal* [among *Cock-fighters*] a Fight between 3, 5, or 7 Cocks, engaged all together, so that the Cock which stands the longest gets the Day.

Main BATTEL, the Main Body of an Army.

To **BATTEL**, to feed as Cattle do; to grow fat.

A BATTELER, a Student in the University that Battles or Scores for his Diet.

A BATTEN [among *Carpenters*] a Scantling of Wooden Stuff, from 2 to 4 Inches broad, and about an Inch thick.

To **BATTEN** [either corrupted of *Fatten*, or of *Batten* Teut. to benefit, or *Badian, Sax.* to Bathe] to fatten or get Flesh: also to wetter or roll about in. *C.*

BATTER, a Mixture of Water, Flour, Eggs, &c. to make Pancakes, &c.

To **BATTER** [*Batre, F. of Batture, L.*] to beat down, to demolish.

BATTERY [*Baterie, F.*] a violent beating or striking any Person.

BATTERY [in *Fortification*] is a Place raised on Purpose to plant Cannon upon, thence to Fire upon the Enemy.

BATTERY of a Camp, a Place where Cannon are planted, which is usually surrounded with a Trench and Pallisadoes at the Bottom, and a Parapet at the Top, having as many Loop-holes as there are Pieces of Artillery.

BATTERY de Enfilade, is one which scours or sweeps the whole length of a Strait Line. *F.*

BATTERY on Echarp, is that which plays obliquely. *F.*

BATTERY de Revers is one that Murdering **BATTERYS** beats upon the back of any Place.

BATTERY Joint } when several
BATTERY par Ecumerade } Guns
play at the same time upon one Place,

BATTERY Sunk or *Buried*, is when its Platform is sunk or let down into the Ground, so that there must be Trench cut in the Earth, against the Muzzles of the Guns, for them to fire out at, and to set as Loop-holes.

Cross **BATTERIES**, 2 Batteries which play a-thwart one another, so as to be with greater Violence and Destruction.

BATTEURS de Ffraise, are Scouts Horsemen set out before, to make Discoveries, and give an Account to the General.

BATTING Staff, a Tool used by Lau dressers to beat wash'd Linen.

BATTITURA, those Scales or Flat which fly off hot Iron when first taken out of the Fire, and beat on the Anvil.

To **BATTLE** [in the University of *Oxford*] is to take up Provisions in the College Book.

BATTELEMENTS [so called of *Batt*, the Turrets of Houses built flat, and Piece of Masonry on the Top of a Building or Wall like a Dent.

BATTLE Abby, a Place in the County of *Suffex*, so called by *William the Conqueror* in Token of a signal Victory obtained over *Harold*, the first *English-Saxon* King; who was the first Step to his reducing the whole Kingdom to Obedience.

BATTLE Bridge, a Place in the County of *York*, where *Harold* the last *English Saxon* King, discomfited and slew *Harold Hardrade* the then King of *Norway*: Also the Name of a Place in the County of *Middlesex*.

BATTLE, a kind of small Boat. *O.*

BARTOLOGY [*Bartologie, F. Bartigia, L. of Βαρτολογία, Gr.* either of *Bart*, a Prince of the *Cyrenians*, who had a very shrill or squeaking Voice, or *Bartus* a very silly Poet, and *λόγος* Speech] a very foolish Repetition of the same Words over and over again in the same Discourse; a very Babbling.

BATTOON [*Bâton, F.*] a short thick Club or Stick, a Truncheon or Marshal's Staff: Also the Earl Marshal's Staff.

BATTOON [in *Heraldry*] signifies the fourth Part of a Bend Sinister; an usual Mark of Illegitimacy.

BATTUTA [among *Musick Masters*] signifies the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot in keeping or beating Time. *Ital.*

BATUS [\square H.] an Hebrew Measure containing 72 Sextaries.

BATZE, a Piece of German Coin wanting one Tenth of a Penny of being 3 *d.* Sterling.

BAUPELS, Jewels cut. *O.*

BAUFEE, a Farthing.

BAUDEKIN, Tissue or Cloth of Gold with Figures embroidered in Silk. *G. R.*

BAUD, bold. *Chauc.*

A BAUD ? [*Baude*, F. impudent] a
 A BAWD } Procurefs; a lewd Woman
 that makes it her Business to debauch others
 for Gain.

BAUFREY, a Beam or Joist. O.

BAVINS, Brush faggots.

BAULK, to cross, to disappoint.

BAUDRICK, Furniture. *Chauc.*

BAWATY, Linsey-woolsey.

BAWDRICK, a Cord or Thong for
 the Clapper of a Bell; a Sword Belt; a
 Jewel, &c.

BAWDRY, the Employment of a Bawd
 or Procurefs.

BAWDY, filthy, lewd, smutty; also
 lewd or filthy Discourse or Words.

To BAWL [*Balare*, L. to Bleat as a
 Sheep] to make a Noise.

BAWREL, a Hawk like a Lanner.

To BAWSE, to cry out. O.

BAWSIN, big, gross: a Badger. O.

A BAXTER, a Baker. O.

BAY, [*Byge*, Sax. *Bayge*, Du.] an
 Arm of the Sea coming up into the Land,
 and ending in a Nook.

BAY [among *Fowlers*] when a Dog de-
 tains a Partridge by barking till she be shot,
 he is said to keep her at Bay.

BAY [in *Architecture*] is a Space left in
 a Wall for a Door, Gate, or Window. F.

BAYS [*Fortification*]. Holes in a Parapet
 to receive the Mouth of a Cannon. F.

BAY or Pen, is a Pond-head, to keep
 in good store of Water, for driving the
 Wheels of an Iron Mill.

BAY Colour [*Bay*, Gr. Ash-colour'd]
 light brown reddish Colour in Horses, &c.

BAY Tree [*Baiou*, Gr.] the Female
 Laurel.

BAY Window, is a round Window, or
 made Arch-ways.

To BAY [*Abbayer*, F.] to bark as a
 Dog, to bleat or cry like a Lamb.

To BAY [with *Hunters*] Deer are said
 to Bay, when after they have been hard run,
 they turn Head against the Hounds.

BAYARD, a Bay Horse.

A BAY, a Bay Tree.

BAYONET [*Bayonette*, F.] a broad
 Dagger to stick on the Muzzel of a Musket.

To Play or Run at the BAYS, an Exer-
 cise used at *Boston* in *Lincolnshire*.

BAZAR, a Market-place in *Persia* and
 the *East Indies*.

BDELLIUM, [*בדלין* H.] the Gum
 of a black Tree in *Arabia*, about the big-
 nefs of an Olive-tree.

BE, a Proposition common to the *Teu-
 tonic*, *German*, *Saxen*, *English*, &c. Dia-
 lects.

To BE [*Beon*, Sax.] to exist.

BEACON [Beacen, of *By* a Habitation
 and *Ken* to discover, or of *Beacon* or

Beacon, Sax. to shew by a Sign] a long
 Pole set upon a rising Ground, near the
 Sea Coasts, on which Pitch-barrels are
 fastened ready to be fired, to give notice of
 Invasions, prevent Ship wreck, &c.

BEACONAGE, Money paid for main-
 taining of Beacons.

BEAD [Bead, Sax.] a Prayer.

A BEADS Man [*Bebedman* of *Es-
 dan*, Sax. to pray] one who says Prayers
 for his Patron, &c.

BEAD Roll ? a List of such who used to
 BED Roll } be pray'd for in the Church;
 any long tedious List, or confused reckon-
 ing up of many things together.

BEADLE [*Bydel*, Sax.] a Messenger
 or Apparitor to a Court: Also an Officer
 that belongs to an University, to a Hall or
 Company of Citizens, to a Ward or Parish;
 also a Forest Officer.

BEADS, small round Balls, usually worn
 for Bracelets and Necklaces, &c.

BEADS [in *Architecture*] are Mouldings
 which in the *Corinthian* and *Roman* Orders
 are cut and carv'd into short Imbosments,
 like Beads in a Necklace.

Bidding of BEADS. See *Bidding*.

BEAGLE [*Bagle* of *Eugler*, F. to low or
 make a Noise, as these Dogs do in pursuit
 of their Game] a sort of Hunting Dog.

BEAK [*Beck*, Du.] the Bill or Nib of
 a Bird.

BEAL [in *Falconry*] the crooked upper
 part of a Hawk's Bill.

BEAK ? [of a Ship] the outward

BEAK Head ? Part of it, before the
 Fore-castle, which is fastened by the Stem,
 and supported by the Main Knee.

BEAKER [*Becker*, Du.] a sort of
 drinking Cup.

BEAKING [in *Cock fighting*] is the
 fighting of Cocks with their Bills; or their
 holding with their Bills, and striking with
 their Spurs.

A BEAL, a Whelk, Pimple, or Pustle.

To BEAL, to gather Matter as a Sore.

BEAM [Beam, Sax.] a Piece of great
 Timber used in Buildings: Also a Ray of
 Light proceeding from the Sun, or some
 other Luminous Body.

BEAM [on the Head of a Deer] that
 Part which bears the Antlers, Royals, and
 Tops.

BEAMS [of a Ship] are the great main
 cross Timbers which hold the Sides of the
 Ship together, and which also support the
 Decks and Orlops.

BEAM ? a Sea Monster like a Pike,

BEAM Fish ? a dreadful Enemy to Man-
 kind, seizing like a Blood-hound, and ne-
 ver letting go if ever he gets fast hold. The
 Teeth of this Fish are so venomous, that
 unless

unless an Antidote be presently apply'd, the least Touch of them is Morral.

BEAM [of an *Anchor*] the longest part of it.

BEAM *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the second Start on a Stag's Head.

BEAM *Compasses*, an Instrument made of Wood or Brals, with sliding Sockets, to carry several Points, in order to draw Circles with very long Radii.

BEAM *Feathers* [in *Falconry*] the long Feathers of a Hawk's Wing.

BEAN, a well known Pulse. *Sax.*

BEAR [Beja, *Sax.*] a certain wild Beast: Also two Constellations of Stars, called the *Greater and Lesser Bear*.

To BEAR [Bajan, *Sax.*] to carry, to hold up, to bring forth, to yield.

To BEAR [in *Heraldry*] a Person who hath a Coat of Arms, is said to bear in it the several Charges or Ordinaries which are in his Escutcheon.

To BEAR [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to come to bear when it lies right with the Mark.

To BEAR [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to bear a good Sail, when the Sails upright in the Water: Also to bear Ordnance, when she carries great Guns.

To BEAR in with the Harbour, is when a Ship sails into an Harbour, with the Wind large, or before the Wind.

To BEAR in with Land, is when a Ship that was to Windward comes under another Ships Stern, and so gives her the Wind.

To BEAR off from Land, is when a Ship keeps off from Land, and when a Seaman would express how one Place lies from another, he says, *It bears off so or so*.

BEARD [Beard, *Sax.* of *Barba*, L.]

BEARDED Husk [among *Florists*] is a Rose-husk, or other such like Husk that is hairy on the Edges.

BEARERS, Persons that carry any thing.

BEARERS [in *Law*] such Persons who bear down or oppress others

BEARERS [in *Architecture*] are Posts or Brick Walls, which are trimmed up between the two Ends of a Piece of Timber to shorten its bearing.

BEARERS [in *Heraldry*] are such as have Coats of Arms distinguished from others by Colour, or other Differences.

BEARING [in *Heraldry*] is that which fills an Escutcheon; the same as *Charge*.

BEARING [in *Navigation*] is the Point of the Compass, that one Place bears or stands off from another.

BEARING Claws [among *Cock-fighters*] are the foremost Toes of a Cock on which he goes.

BEARN [Bearn, *Sax.*] a Child. *O.*

BEAST [Bête, *F.* of *Bestia*, L.] a Creature void of Reason; a lewd Person, Man or Woman; a Game at Cards like *Leo*.

BEASTS of *Chace*, are in number five, the Buck, Doe, Roe, Fox, and Marten.

BEASTS of the Forest } are five in number, the Hind, the Hare, the Boar, and Wolf.

BEASTS of *Warren*, the Hare and Coney.

To BEAT [Beatan, *Sax.* *Batte*, *F.* *Batuere*, L.] to strike, knock, or bang.

To BEAT [among *Hunters*] Hares or Conies are said to beat or Tap, when they make a Noise in Rutting-time.

To BEAT [Hunting Term] a Stag that runs first one way and then another, is said to beat up and down.

To BEAT an Alarm [Military Term] is to give Notice by beat of Drum of some sudden Danger, that all may be in readiness.

To BEAT a Charge, is by beat of Drum, to give a Signal to fall on upon the Enemy.

To BEAT the General, is to give Notice by beat of Drum, to the Forces that they are to March.

To BEAT the Reveille, is by beat of Drum, to give leave, at break of Day, to come out of Quarters.

To BEAT the Tar-tee, is by beat of Drum, to order every one to retire to their Quarters.

To BEAT the Troop, is by beat of Drum to give Notice to all to repair to their Colours.

BEATIFICAL } [Beatifque, *F.* of *Beatifick* } *risicus*, L.] making Happy or Blessed; belonging to the Blessed or Happy.

BEATIFICATION, the Act by which the Pope declares a Person to be Blessed after his Death. *F.* of *L.*

To BEATIFY [Beatifier, *F.* of *Beatificare*, L.] to make Blessed, to enroll among the Blessed.

BEATILLES [in *Cookery*] Tid bits; as Cocks-Combs, Livers, Gizzards, &c. *F.*

BEATING with Child, Breeding. *York.*

BEATING in the Flanks, a Distemper in Black Cattle.

BEATITUDE [Beatitudo, L.] Blessedness, Bliss, Happiness. *F.*

BEATRIX [*s. e.* one that makes happy] a proper Name of Women.

BEATS [in a Watch or Clock] are the Strokes made by the Fangs or Pallets of the Spindle of the Ballance, or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum.

BEAU [Beau, *F.*] a Fop, a Spark, a Spruce Gentleman.

BEAUCHAMP [*Beau-champ*, F. *i. e.* good and fair Field] a Surname.

BEAUCHIEF [*Beau-chef*, F. *i. e.* a good head] an Abbey in *Derbyshire* so called, probably because a great many Learned Men lived there.

BEAUDESERT [*q. d.* a brave Desert] Place in the County of *Stafford*.

BEAUFORT [*Beau and Fort*] *i. e.* a sumptuous and commodious Fort.

BEAULY [*Beau lieu*, F. a brave pleasant Place] a Tract of Land in *Hampshire*.

BEAUMARIS [*Beaumarais*, *v.* a fair Fen or Marsh] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

BEAUMONT [*Beau-mont*, F. a pretty Mount] a proper Name.

BEAUPERES, Companions, Equals. *Spencer*.

BEAUPLEADER, a Writ upon the Statute of *Marlbridge*, for not Pleading fair; where the Sheriff or Bailiff takes a Fine of a Party, that he may not Plead fairly, or aptly to the Purpose.

BEAU SEMBLANT, fair Appearance. *Chaucer*.

BEAUTEOUS } comely, handsome,
BEAUTIFUL } fair, fine.

TO BEAUTIFY, to make beautiful, to set off, or set out, to grace.

BEAUTY [*Beauté*, F.] Comeliness, Handfomness.

BEAUTY [*Architecture*] the agreeable Form, and pleasing Appearance, the Building represents to the Eye of the Beholder.

A BEAUTY, a beautiful, very fair, handsome, or charming Person.

BEAVY, a Company. *Chauc*.

BEAWDLEY [*Beau-lieu*, F. *i. e.* a brave pleasant Place for its Situation] in the County of *Worcester*.

BEBLEDDY, bloody. *Chauc*.

TO BEBLOTTE, to blot. *Chauc*.

TO BECALM [of *Be* and *Balm*, Du.] to make calm, to appease.

BECALMED [*Sea Term*] is when the Water is so very smooth, that the Ship has scarce any Motion, or a very slow one.

BECCAFICO, or Fig-eater, a little Bird like a Wheat-ear, a kind of *Orotolan*.

BECHICKS [*Bechica Medicamenta*, L. of *Berberis*, Gr. to cough] Medicines good for asswaging or curing a Cough.

BECK, a little River or Brook.

BECK [*Beacn*, Sax.] a Nod or Sign with the Head.

TO BECKEN [*Beacnan* or *Becennan*, Sax.] to make a Sign by one's Finger, &c.

BECLAPPE, to bind, to entrap. *Chauc*.

BECLIPPING, encompassing, embracing, surrounding.

TO BECOME [*Bequemmen*, Teut. *Be* and *Cpeman*, Sax. to please] to fit, to adorn; also to be made or done.

BED [*Beð*, Sax.] to lie, or rest on.

BED of Snakes, a Knot of young ones.

TO BED [for bid] to pray. *Spenc*.

BED [in *Gunnery*] is a thick Plank which lies under a Piece of Ordinance on the Carriage.

TO BED with one, is to lie together in the same Bed; most usually spoken of new married Persons on the first Night.

TO BED [*Hunting Term*] a Roe is said To Bed, when she lodges in a particular Place.

TO BEDAGGLE [of *Be* and *Deagan*, Sax. to dip] to dirty the Skirts or Bottom of one's Cloaths.

BED A'e } a friendly Meeting of Neigh-
BID A'e } bours or Acquaintance, at
the House of new married Persons, &c.

BEDDE, bad. *Chauc*.

BEDDER } the nether Stone of an
BEDETTTER } Oil-Mill.

TO BEDE, to bid. *Chauc*.

BEDE [Beðe, Sax. a Prayer] a learned English Monk, called Venerable St. Bede, or Bede from his earnestness in Prayer.

BEDE House, an Alms-house or Hospital.

BEDES Men, Alms-men, who pray'd for their Benefactors and Founders.

BEDEL [*Byðel* of *Byðdan* to Publish, &c. Sax.] a Beedle, a Cryer, one that publishes any thing. See *Beadle*.

BEDELARY, the Precinct or Jurisdiction of a Beadle.

BED Mouldings [in *Architecture*] those Members in a Cornish which are placed below the Coronet or Crown.

BEDEREPE } Service which inferior
BEDRIP } Tenants did for their

Landlords, in cutting down their Corn, &c.

BEDFORD [Bedanford, Sax. *q.* Beds and publick Inns by a Ford] the Name of the Capital Town in *Bedfordshire*.

BEDIGHT, dressed, adorned. *Spenc*.

BEDLAM [i. e. *Bethlehem*] a stately Hospital in *Moorfields* for Mad Folks.

A BEDLAM } a Person that is
A BEDLAMITE } Mad or Distracted.

BEDOLVIN, dug in, buried. *Chauc*.

TO BEDOTE, to cause to doat, to bewitch. *Chauc*.

BEDRADDE, dreaded. *Chauc*.

BEDREINTE, drenched. *Chauc*.

BEDRAWLED, bedrabbled, bedrivelved. *Chauc*.

A BEE [Beo, Sax. *Bi*. Dan. *Bit*, Du. *Bi*gn Teut. *Wabbi*. C. Br.] a laborious Fly which makes Honey.

BEECH [Bece, Sax.] a kind of Tree.

BEEF [Beuf, F. of *Bove*, Caro *Butula*, L.] the Flesh of an Ox, &c.

BEELD, shelter. C.

BEENSHIP, Worship, Goodness. C.

BEER

BEER [Beere, Sax.] a known Drink.
 BEER } Force or Might; as with all
 BIRRE } my Beer, i. e. with all my
 Might. *Chesb.*

BEER [among Weavers] is nineteen ends of Yarn, running altogether out off the Trough, all the length of the Cloth.

BEERSHEBA [בארשבע] of באר a Well and שבע he iware, or שבועה an Oath, *H.* the well of an Oath; the Name of a Place in *Canaan*.

St. BEES, a Town in *Cumberland*, so called from St. *Bega*, an *Irish* Virgin, who lived a solitary Life there.

BEESOM [Bejm, Sax. *Besem*, Du.] a Broom to sweep with.

BEESTINGS } [Bytting, Sax.]

BREASTINGS } the first Milk of a Cow after Calving.

BEET [Beta, L.] a Garden Herb.

BEETLE [Bitel, Sax.] an Insect.

BEETLE } [Bytel, Sax.] a wooden

BOYTLE } Instrument or Hammer for driving of Piles, Stakes, Wedges, &c.

To BEFAL [Bejeolan, Sax.] to happen.

To BEFOOL [of *Be* and *Folle*, F. or Fool, *Eng.*] to make a Fool of, to call Fool.

BEFORE [Bejorian, Sax.] on the forepart, &c.

REFORN, before. *Chauc.*

To BEFOUL [Bejulan, Sax.] to make foul, to dawb, to dirty, &c.

To BEG [Begeren, Teut.] to ask, to crave with Entreaty.

To BEGET [Begettan, Sax.] to produce, to generate.

BEGGAR [either of *Begeren*, Teut. to Beg, or else, *g. d. Baggat*, of *Beg*, because they carry their Provision about in Bays] one who begs for an Alms.

BEGILED, imprisoned. *Chauc.*

To BEGIN [Begginnen, Du & Teut. *Aginnen*, Sax.] to make a Beginning.

BEGLERBEG [i. e. Lord of Lords] a chief Governour of a *Turkish* Province.

BEGIRT [of *Be* and *Lijrtan*, Sax.] girt about.

To BEGUILLE [of *Be* and *Guiller*, O. F. or *Begalian*, Sax. to bewitch] to Conzen or Deceive.

BEGUINES, an Order of Nuns of St. *Bega*.

BEHALF [of *Be* and *Haly*, Sax.] part, interest, side, &c.

BEHATED, hated. *Chauc.*

To BEHAVE [of *Be* and *Habhan*, Sax.] to carry, to demean one's self.

To BEHEAD [Behedjan, Sax.] to cut off the Head.

BEHEMOTH [בהמות *H.*] a wonderful Creature, some take it to be the River-Horse.

BEHEN } the Root of *Valerian*, Red or
 BEHN } White also a kind of Fruit
 BEHESTS } of *Be* and *Hæge*, Sax. a
 Command } Orders, Messages, Commands,
 Requirements; also a Promise. *Chauc.*

BEHETE, to promise. *Chauc.*

BEHIND [of *Be* and *Hindan*, of *Hynan* Sax. *Hinden* Teut.] backwards.

BEHIGHT, called. *Spenc.* promised. O.

BEHITHER, on this side. C.

To BEHOLD [Behaldan, Sax.] to look upon.

BEHONGIT, hanged. *Chauc.*

To BEHOVE [Behovan, Sax.] to become, to be the Duty of.

BEHOVEFUL, useful, Profitable. O.

BEHOUNCED, trick'd up, made fine.

BEJAPED, trick'd, impos'd upon, deceived. *Chauc.*

To BELIE, to buy. *Chauc.*

To BEKNOWIN, to acknowledge, to confess. *Chauc.*

BELACCOILE, a friendly Salutation.

BELAGGED, left behind.

To BELAGE } [Sea Term] to fasten any
 To BELAY } running Rope when it
 is haled, that it cannot run forth again.

BELAMOUR, a Lover. *Spenc.*

BELAMY [Bel ami, F. fair Friend] a proper Name.

BELATED, late in time.

To BELAY [of *Belajan*, Sax. to betray, or *Be* and *Lay*] to way-lay, or lay wait for.

To BELCH [Balcectan, Sax.] to break Wind upwards.

BELCHIR, good Cheer. *Chauc.*

BELDAM [of *Belle* and *Dame*, F.] a fine Lady, but Ironically a decrepit or ugly old Woman.

To BELEAGUER [Beilegeten, Du.] to Besiege, to lay Siege to a Town.

BELEAGURED, Besieged; also afflicted or oppressed.

BELENOIDES [in Anatomy] the shooting forth of the Bone called *Aisformis*, which is fixt in the Basis of the Skull.

BELEVED, left. *Chauc.*

BELFRY [of *Bell*, Sax. and *Ferre* to bear, L. or *Beuffroy*, F. a Watch-tower] that part of a Steeple where the Bells hang.

BELGÆ, the Inhabitants of that part of the Low Countreies call'd *Belgium*, L. Also a People who formerly inhabited *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*.

BELGARDS [of *Belles Regards*, F.] beautiful Looks. *Spenc.*

BELGIAN } of, or belonging to the
 BELGICK } Low Countries.

BELIEF [Ireleja, Sax.] Credit.

To BELIEVE [Belejan, Sax.] to give Credit to.

BELIAL [בליעל, of בלי without d יעל he profited, *H. i. e.* of no use] Wicked, Unprofitable; also the evil.

BELINGGATE ג [either of King *Belin* or *Bilingsgate*] or *Belinus* the first under of it; or of *Bellan* Teut. to war, from the Noise of many Waves beating against the Shore; or *Bælgæ*, *Sax.* a Urse or Waller, because they that go there buy carry ready Money] a Wharf for Ships near *London-bridge*, the grand Fish-port or Market of the City.

BELIVE, anon, by and by, or towards sight.

BELL [בעל *Chald.*] the Sun worshipp'd by the *Chaldeans* and *Assyrians*.

A **BELL** [Bell of *Bellan*, *Sax.* to make a great Noise or Roar] a loud sounding Instrument or Vessel.

BELLASSISE [*Belle affize*, *F.*] a pleasant Situation.

BELLECHOSE, pretty thing. *Chauc.*

BELLEW [*Bell-eau*, *F.*] a pleasant Water or River] a Place in *Lincolnshire*.

BELLIBONE ג [of *Bell* and *Bonne*, *F.*] a fair Maid. *Spenc.*

BELLACITY [*Bellacitas*, *L.*] War-keness.

BELLICOSE [*Belliqueux*, *F.* *Bellicosus*, *L.*] Warlike, Valiant in Arms.

BELL METAL, a Mixture of Tin and Copper.

BELLIPOTENT [*Bellipotens*, *L.*] nighty or powerful in War.

BELLING [with *Hunters*] the *Roe* bel-eth, *i. e.* makes a Noise in Rutting Time.

To **BELLIGERATE**, to make War. *L.*

BELLE ISAUD, well said. *Chauc.*

BELLONA, a Deity of the Pagans reputed to be the Goddess of War. *L.*

To **BELLOW** [*Bellan*, *Sax.*] to Cry as Bulls, Oxen, or Cows do: *Forestus* also applies the Word to the Hart.

BELLOWS [בלעג *Sax.* *i. e.* Blast-bag] an Utensil for blowing the Fire.

BELLUINE [*Bellunus*, *L.*] of or belonging to Beasts.

BELLUM [in *Law*] an ancient way of Trial by Arms or Combat.

BELLY [בלעג *Sax.*] the part of the Body enclosing the Guts, Bladder, &c.

The **Billy** has no Ears
[From *Venter non habet aures*, *L.* the *French* say, *Ventre affame n'a point d'Oreilles*.

This Proverb intimates, that there is no arguing the Matter with Hunger, the Mother of Impatience and Anger: It is a prudent Caution not to contend with hungry Persons, or contradict their quarrelsome Tempers, by ill tim'd Apologies or Perswasions to Patience: It is a Lecture of Civility and Discretion, not to disturb a

Gentleman at his Repast, and trouble him with unseasonable Addresses at Meal-Times.

BELLY Fretting [in a *Horse*] the Gallling the Belly with the Fore-girts: Also a great Pain in the Belly.

BELLY Bound, a Disease in Cattle.

To **BELLY** ג to grow fat, to jut To **BELLY out** ג forth, to strut.

BELLY Cleat, an Apron, *C.*

BELLVEDERE [pleasant to behold, *It.*] the Name of one of the Pope's Palaces in *Rome*: the Herb *Broom Toad Flax*.

BELLSWAGGER, a swaggering Fellow, a hectoring Blade, a Bully.

To **BELONG** [*Belangen*, *Teut.*] to appertain to.

BELOVED [of *Be* and *Luxian*, *Sax.* to love] Loved by.

BELT [*Belt*, *Sax.*] a Girt to hang a Sword by: Also a Disease in Sheep.

BELZEBUB ג [בעלזבוב, of *BAALZEBUB* בעל אבוב a Lord and a Flie, *H. i. e.* the God of Flies] the Prince of Devils.

To **BELY** [*Belcegan*, *Sax.*] to speak falsely of.

BEMENT, lamented, bemoaned. *O.*

BEMES, Trumpets. *O.*

To **BEMOAN** [*Bæmænan*, *Sax.*] to lament.

BEN ג the Fruit of a Tree like *Tama-behn* risk, of which Perfumers get an Oil proper to receive any sort of Scent.

BENAIAH [בניהו, of בניהו a Building and יהוה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Lord's Building] the Son of *Jehoiada*.

A **BENCH** [*Bænce*, *Sax.*] a Seat.

BENCHER, a Lawyer of the first Rank in the Inns of Court.

BEND, a Muffler, Caul, or Kercher. *Chaucer.*

BEND [in *Heraldry*] one of the eight Honourable Ordinaries, made by two Lines drawn cross ways, from the Dexter Chief to the Sinister Base Point.

BEND Sinister, is drawn from the Sinister Chief Point to the Dexter Base.

BEND Voided, is when two Strait Lines, drawn within the Bend, run very near parallel to the outward Edges of it.

To **BEND** [*Benban*, *Sax.*] to bow or crook; to yield or stoop, to stretch out.

To **BEND the Cable** [Sea Term] is to make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To **BEND the Main Sail** [Sea Term] is to make it fast to the Yard.

BENDES, Bonds. *Chaucer.*

BENDES, Bars plac'd cross-ways. *Spenc.*

BENDELET [in *Heraldry*] a little Bend, which takes up a 6th part of a Shield.

BENDWITH, an Herb.

BENDY [in *Heraldry*] is when a Scutcheon is divided Bend-ways into an even Number of Partitions.

BENDS, the utmost Timbers of a Ship's side, to set the Feet on in climbing.

BENEAPED [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Beneaped*, when the Water does not flow high enough to bring the Ship off the Ground, or over the Bar.

BENEATH [*Benecop, Sax.*] under, below.

BENEBREDE, Bread made of Beans. *Chaucer.*

BENEDICTINES, an Order of Monks, founded by St. *Benedict*.

BENEDICTION, Blessing, especially that given by Parents to Children. *L.*

BENEFACITOR, a Doer of good Offices, a Patron. *F. of L.*

BENEFICE [*Benefice, F. Beneficium, L.*] originally signified Funds given to Soldiers, as a Reward for Services: But it passed afterward into the Church, where Funds were given for the Subsistence of the Clergy: An Ecclesiastical Living.

BENEFICENCE [*Beneficentia, L.*] a Delight to do good to others; the doing of good Offices, Kindness, Liberality.

BENEFICIAL [*Beneficialis, L.*] that yields Benefit, Profitable, Advantageous. *F.*

BENEFICIARY [*Beneficiarius, F. Beneficiarius, L.*] a Person obliged or benefited by one: A Pensioner.

BENEFICIO *primo Ecclesiastico habendo*, a Writ directed to the Lord Chancellor, &c. by the King, to bestow the Benefice that shall first fall in the King's Gift, upon this or that Man.

BENEFIT [*Beneficium, L.*] Kindness, Favour, Advantage.

BENEFIT of the Clergy, a Privilege formerly allowed, by Virtue of which a Man convicted of Felony or Manslaughter, was put to read in a Latin Book, of a Gorbick Black Character; and if the Ordinary of *Newgate* said, *Legit ut Clericus*, i. e. He reads like a Clerk, he was only burnt in the Hand, and set free; otherwise he suffered Death for his Crime.

BENEMPT, named, bequeathed. *Spencer.*

BENE PLACITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies, If you please, or, if you will. *L.*

BENEPLACITY [*Beneficium, L.*] well-pleasing.

BENERTH, a Service formerly rendered by the Tenant to his Lord, with his Plough and Cart. *O. L.*

BENES, Bones. *Chaucer.*

BENEVOLENCE [*Benevolentia, L.*] Good-will; that sort of Love which disposes one Man to confer a Kindness upon another; also a voluntary Gratitude given by the Subjects to the Sovereign.

BENEVOLENT [*Benevolens, L.*] bearing Good-will, wishing well, Favourable, Friendly, Affectionate, Kind.

BENEVOLENTIA *Regis habenda*, Form in ancient Fines to purchase the King's Favour, in order to be restored to Estate, Title, or Place.

BENEVOLENT Planets [among *Astrologers*] such as afford a favourable Influence which are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

BENHADAD [בן־הדד *H. i.*] the Son of *Noise* a King of *Syria*.

BENJAMIN [בנימין] of בן a Son and ימין the Right Hand, *H. i. e.* the Son of the Right Hand] the youngest of *Jacob's* 12 Sons.

BENJAMIN } [*Benjoin, F.*] a Drug
BENZOIN } much used in Perfume and sweet Bays.

BENIGN [*Benigne, F. Benignus, L.*] Courteous, good Natur'd, Kind.

A **BENIGN** Disease, is one that is favourable, that has no irregular or dreadful Symptoms.

BENIGNITY [*Benignitas, F. Benignitas, L.*] Goodness, Tenderness, Courtesy, Sweetness of Disposition.

To **BENIM** [of *Benymán, Sax.*] to take away, to bereave. *Chaucer.*

BENIZON, a Blessing. *O.*

BENNET [of *Benedictus, L.* blessed] proper Name.

St. **BENNETS** in the *Holm*, i. e. a Place encompassed with Rivers] in the County of *Northfolk*.

BENOMEN, taken away. *Chaucer.*

To **BENSIL**, to bang or beat. *York.*

BENSBURY [i. e. *Cnebensbury*, so called from one *Cneben*, a Captain under *Erhelred*, King of *Kent*, there slain in a Fight against *Ceaulin*, King of the *Vice Saxons*] Town in the County of *Sturrey*.

BENSON [of *Ben's Son, i. e. Benjamin Son*] a Surname.

BENT, inclined. *Milt.*

BENT, yielding or complying. *Spencer.*

BENTS, Bulrushes. *Spencer.*

BENT, a Precipice or Declivity of Hill. *Chaucer.*

To **BENUMB** [*Benymán, Sax.*] to make numb.

BENUMBED [*Benum & Benummer Sax.*] deprived of the Sense of Feeling.

BEQUATH, bequeathed. *Chaucer.*

BEQUEATH [of *Be* and *Cprepar Sax.* to say] to give one a Legacy by word of Mouth: To give or leave by last Will and Testament.

BEQUEST [in *Law*] a Legacy.

BERAINED, rained upon. *Chaucer.*

BERCARIA } [*Old Law*] a Sheep
BERCERIA } Pen or Sheep-Fold.

BERCOVET } 10 Pood in *Russia*, or
 BERQUET } 173 one third *l. Aver-*
pois
 BERDE, the Beard. *Chauc.*
 BERE, a Bier. *Chauc.*
 BERE, Weight, Pressure, Bearing *Spenc.*
 To BEREAVE [*Bepeayan, Sax.*] to
 prive or rob one of a thing.
 BEREFT, bereaved or deprived of.
 BERGAMOT, a Pear of a delicious
 taste: Also a Perfume.
 BERGMSTEAD [of *Beopn* a Fort,
 am a House, and *στεβδα, Sax.* a Stead]
 Town in *Kent.*
 BERGANDER, a Fowl.
 BERGH *Master*, Bailiff or Chief Offi-
 er among the *Derbyshire* Miners.
 BERGHMOTH } a Court held to de-
 BERGHMOTE } termine Matters re-
 cting to Mines.
 BERIA [*Old Law*] a flat wide Heath
 or Plain.
 BERIN, to hear. *Chauc.*
 BERINGER } [of *Βαρητι*, Bears,
 BERINGARD } *Teut.* and *Gard*, a
 ceper] a proper Name.
 BERIS, Bears. *Chauc.*
 BERM [in *Fortification*] is a Space of
 ground left at the Foot of the Rampart on
 one side next the Country, design'd to re-
 ceive the Ruins of the Rampart, to prevent
 its filling up the Foss.
 BERMUND [either of *Beja, Sax.* a
 bear, and *Βουν* *Teut.* a Mouth; or of
Bejan, Sax. to bear, and *Μουθ*, Peace.]
 BERMUNDSEY [of *Bejmund's* *Isle*,
Sax. i. e. Bermund's *Isle*] a Parish in *South-*
warke so called, formerly famous for an
 Abbey erected by *Bermund*, either Lord or Abbot
 of the Place.
 BERN, one of the four Protestant Can-
 ons of *Switzerland*; of which there are 13,
 the other nine being Popish.
 BERNARD [either of *Βαρν*, *O. E.*
 a Child, and *Αρν* *Du.* Nature; or as *Ver-*
legan, *q. d. Beornhart*, one of a stout
 Heart] the Name of a devout Abbot.
 BERNARD College, an ancient College
 in the University of *Oxford*, Rebuilt by *Sir*
Thomas White, and called *St. John's Baptists*.
 BERNARDINES, Monks of the Or-
 der of *St. Bernard*.
 BERNICIA [*Beopnica* *Ανεξ* *De*, and
Beopnica-nice, Sax. i. e. the Province of
Berwick: perhaps from *Beopn* a Man-Child
 and *νικη*, *Gr.* Victory; so called for the
 warlike Disposition of the Inhabitants]
Berwick upon *Tweed*.
 BERNULPH [*Beapn* Issue and *Ulph*
 Help, *Sax. q. d.* one that provideth for
 his Children] a King of the *Mercians*.
 BERRA, a plain open Heath. *O. L.*

A BERRY [Beaten of *Bejan, Sax.*
 to bear] the Fruit of Shrubs, Bushes, &c.
 BERRIES, are Fruits covered with a
 thin Skin, which contains a Pulp, that
 grows soft and moist when ripe.
 BERRITHATCH, Litter for Horses. *O.*
 A BERRIER, a Thresher. *C.*
 BERRY, the same with *Birrough*.
 A BERRYING Seed, a Threshing-
 Floor.
 BERSA [*Old Law*] a Bound, Limit, or
 Compass.
 BERSARE [*Old Records*] to shoot,
Teut. Bersare in Foresta, i. e. to hunt or
 shoot in a Forest.
 BERSATRIX [*quasi* *Veratrix, L.*] a
 Rocker of young Children in a Cradle. *O. R.*
 BERSELETTA, a Hound or Hunting
 Dog. *O. R.*
 BERT, burst. *Chauc.*
 BERTH } [*Sea Term*] convenient Sea-
 BIRTH } room to Moor a Ship.
 BERTHA [*Beopht*, *Sax.* Noble, Fa-
 mous] the Name of a Woman.
 BERTHINSECK } a Scotch Law, by
 BERTINSECK } which a Man is
 not to be hanged for Stealing a Sheep or
 Calf that he can carry away in a Sack upon
 his Back, but scourged only.
 BERTHOLD [*Beopht* Brave and
 Hold a Ruler, *Sax. q. d.* a good Ruler]
 the Name of a Man.
 BERTHULPH [*Beopht* Illustrious
 and *Ulph* Help, *Sax. q. d.* a Famous
 Helper] a Bishop of *Winchester*, An. 900.
 BERTON [*Bejaton, Sax.*] a Form or
 Barn for Barley.
 BERTONARII, Tenants of Bertons
 or Farmers. *O. L.*
 BERTHWALD [*Beopht* Famous and
 Wealthy to Rule, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of
Canterbury.
 BERWENT Fells [of *Birtwent* the
 River and *fells*, *Teut.* a Rock or Cliff]
 Mountains in *Cumberland*, through which
 the River *Berwent* runs.
 BERWICK [of *Aberwick, i. e.* a Town
 at the Mouth of a River, or *Bejic-tun*,
Sax. i. e. Corn Town] formerly a famous
 strong Hold in *Northumberland*.
 BERTYING a Ship, *i. e.* the raising
 up of the Ships Sides.
 BERWICA [in *Doomesday Book*] a
 Village.
 BERULIANS, Hereticks in the 12th
 Century, who affirmed that all Human Souls
 were created in the Beginning of the
 World, &c.
 BERYL [*Beryllus, L.* *Βηρυλλος*, *Gr.*]
 a precious Stone of a faint Green Colour.
 BERYNG, Behaviour. *Chauc.*
 BESAILE [*Bisayen*, *F.* the Father of
 one's

one's Grandfather] a Writ for an Heir, whose Grandfather dying possess'd of Lands and Tenements, a Stranger enters upon the Premises, and keeps out the Heir.

BESANT } a very ancient Gold
BESANTINE } Coin, stamp'd at Byzantium or Constantinople.

BESANTS [in Heraldry] a Term for round Plates of Gold without any Stamp.

BESCA, a Spade or Shovel. *O. L.*

BESCORNED, scoffed at. *Chauc.*

To BESEECH [*Besek*, *O.* of *Becan*, *Hejrecan*, *Sax.* to seek] to pray or humbly intreat.

To BESEEM [*Besemett*, *Teut.* perhaps of *Be* and *Seon*, *Sax.* to see] because that which is comely is pleasant to look at.

BESEEN, bearing a good Aspect. *Spenc.*

To BESET [*Bejettan*, *Sax.* *Besitten* *Du.*] to encompass.

BESET, spent. *Chauc.*

BESEY, become. *O.* Well besey, of good Aspect.

BESHET, shut up. *O.*

To BESHITE [of *Be* and *Besitan*, *Sax.*] to foul with Ordure.

To BESHREW [*Beschreyen*, *Teut.* to inchant] to curse, to rail at, wish ill to, to use Imprecations.

BESHYNE, to shine upon. *Chauc.*

BESIDE [of *Be* and *Side*, *Sax.*] on the side, or near to.

BESIDERY, a sort of good baking Pear.

To BESIEGE [of *Be* & *Affieger*, *F.*] to lay Siege to a Town with Military Forces.

BESIEGED [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be besieged, when it is in Position between the Bodies of two ill-boding Planets, *Mars* and *Saturn*.

BESIEN, to Trouble. *Chauc.*

To BESMEAR [of *Be* and *Bmejan*, *Sax.*] to smear over.

BESMIRCH'D, dawb'd, &c. *Shakes.*

BESMITETH, smiteth. *Chauc.*

BESMOTTERED, besmuttered. *O.*

To BESMUT [*Bejmittan*, *Sax.*] to dawb with smut.

To BESOT [of *Be* and *Soz*, *Sax.*] to make stop'd.

BESPATTER, to dash with dirt, to defame, or slander.

To BESPEAK [of *Be* and *Spæcan*, *Sax.*] to speak for, or order something to be made; also to enchant.

BESPREN, sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRENGED, besprinkled. *O.*

BESPRENT } sprinkled. *Spenc.*

BESPRINT } sprinkled. *Spenc.*

To BESPRINKLE [of *Be* and *Brenckelen*, *Du.*] to sprinkle upon.

BESSE, a Copper Coin at *Ormus* in the

Persian Gulph, four Cosbegg, in value 1 d one 3 gr. *Sicling*.

BEST [*Betej*, and contracted *Bejt* *Sax.*] the most choice.

BEST, a Beast. *Chauc.*

BESTAD, disposed, ordered, beset, oppressed. *Spenc.*

BESTAIL, all sorts of Beasts or Cattle *F. L. T.*

BESTIAL [*Bestialis*, *L.*] belonging to a Beast, beastly, brutish. *F.*

BESTIAL Signs [of the *Zodiack*] *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Capricornus*.

BESTIALITY [*Bestialis*, *F.* of *Bestialitas*, *L.*] the Copulation of a Man or Woman with Beasts.

BESTIALLICKE, Beastly. *Chauc.*

To BESTIR [of *Be* and *Stiran*, *Sax.*] to move about briskly, labour strenuously.

To BESTOIKE, to betray. *O.*

To BESTOW [of *Be* and *Stop*, *Sax.* a Place] to give, to lay out.

BESTROUGHT, mad, distracted. *O.*

BESYA, trouble, grief. *O.*

To BESWINK, to Labour. *Chauc.*

To BET [*Betton*, *Teut.*] to lay Wagers when Gamblers are playing, against one Side in Favour of the other.

BETA [*Bēta*, *Gr.*] the second Letter of the *Greek Alphabet*: Also the Herb called *Beet*.

To BETAKE [*Betæcan*, *Sax.*] to take to, to apply to: Also to give up, to deliver. *Chauc.*

BETT, Boot or Help. *O.*

To BETT, to bid or command. *O.*

BETAUGHT, Recommended. *Chauc.*

BETECHÉ, to Recommend. *Chauc.*

To BETEN [of *Betan*, *Sax.*] to abate also to kindle. *O.*

To BETEEM, to deliver. *Spenc.*

To BETEEM, to bring forth or breed *Sikeesp.*

BETH, both. *Chauc.*

To BETHINK [*Beþencan*, *Sax.*] to call to mind.

BETHLEM } *בית לחם* *H*
BEHLEHEM } *i. e.* the House of Bread] a City of *Judah*.

BETHLEHEMITES, Friars who wore the Figure of a Star on their Backs.

To BETIDE [of *Be* and *Tit*, *Sax.*] to happen to, to betel.

BETIGHT, happened. *Spenc.*

BETIMES [of *Be* and *Tima*, *Sax.*] early, in season.

BETIN [of *Betan*, *Sax.*] to make, to prepare.

BETLE } an *Indian* Plant called Water

BETRE } Pepper.

BETONY [*Betoina*, *F.* *Betonica*, *L.*] the Name of an Herb.

To BETOKEN [*Betrecken*, Teut. or

and Tacian, Sax.] to shew by Signs.

BETRAPPID, taken in a Trap. *Chauc.*

BETRASSID } deceived, betrayed.

BETRASHID } *Chauc.*

To BETRAY [*Betraget*, Dan. *Be-*

ger, Du.] to be false to, to deliver up

acherously; to discover, or disclose.

BETREINT, sprinkled.

To BETRIM, to adorn, to deck. *Shak.*

To BETROTH [of *Be* and *Troth*,

etwomen, Du.] to give or receive a Pro-

mise of Marriage.

BET, better. *Spenc.*

BETTEE, an Instrument made use of

House-breakers, to break open Doors,

ouses, &c.

BETTER [*Betteer*, Sax.] more good,

ctul, &c.

BETS, [from *Beatus* Blessed] a Name.

BETWEEN [*Betwýnan*, Sax.]

BETWIXT [*Betwix*, Sax.]

BEVANS, a Sirname common to the

elsh, as much as to say *ap Evans*, q. d.

ome of *Evans* or *John*.

BEVEL, an Instrument made use of by

arpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, &c. for

ae adjusting of Angles.

BEVEL, crooked, awry. *Shakesp.*

BEVER [a *Bovere*, Ital. to drink] a

small Collation between Dinner and Sup-

per: Also the Visor or Sight of a Head-

piece.

BEVER [Bevoir, F. formerly, q. d.

air to look at] a Castle in *Lincolnsbire*,

rom the Pleasantness of its Situation.

BEVERAGE [Beveraggio, Ital. *Bren-*

ge, *bevrage*, O. F.] a mingled Drink.

To pay BEVERAGE, to Treat upon

the first wearing of a new Suit of Cloths.

BEVERLY [Beveplega *Bede's* Abby

in *Deir-Wood*] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

BEVILE [in *Heraldry*] broken, or open-

ing like a Carpenter's Rule.

BEVY [Beve, Ital.] three Partridges.

A BEVY [of *Roe-bucks*] a Herd of

them.

BEVY Grease, the Fat of a *Roe-buck*.

A BEVY [of *Quails*] a Brood or Flock.

To BEWAIL [of *Be* and *Wail*, of

Woman, Sax.] to lament.

To BEWARE [of *Bewaren*, Belg.

Jepanian, Sax.] to take care of, to avoid.

BEWARED, spent, or laid out. *O.*

BEWEPE, to bewail. *Chauc.*

BEWILDERED, scared or frighted;

also that hath lost his Way.

BEWITS [in *Falconry*] pieces of Lea-

ther to which the Bells of Hawks are fa-

stened, and buttoned to their Legs.

BEWOND [Beþýndan, Sax.] imposed

upon, puzzled, embarrassed. *Chauc.*

To BEWRAY [of *Beþpegan*, Sax.]

to reveal, or discover a Secret: Also to foul

or daub with Ordure.

BEWREEK, to revenge. *O.*

To BEWITCH [of *Be* and *Wicce*,

Sax. a Witch] to afflict by Witchcraft, to

insinuate.

BEWRYEN, to declare, to discover.

Chaucer.

BEYAPED, cheated. *O.*

BEYOND [Beþýndan, Sax.] further.

BEYETE, begotten. *Chauc.*

BEZALIEL [בצליל, of ב in, ל

the Shadow. and אל God, H. i. e. the

Shadow of God] a famous Artificer among

the Jews.

BEZANTLER [q. d. *Bis-antler*] a se-

cond Branch of a Stag's Horn.

BEZEL } [*Higgimus* derives it of *Bassin*,

BEZIL } F.] the upper part of the Col-

let of a Ring, that encompasses and fastens

the Stone.

BEZOAR [of *Paxahar* in the *Persian*

Language, i. e. a Destroyer of Poison] a

Stone taken out of the Maw of a *Persian*

Goat.

BEZOAR Animale [among *Physicians*]

the Hearts and Livers of Vipers dry'd in

the Sun and powder'd.

BEZOAR Minerale [with *Chymists*] a

Preparation of Butter of Antimony, fixed

by Spirit of Nitre, and reduced to a Powder.

BEZOARTICK Remedies [among *Phy-*

sicians] Cordial Medicines, good against

Poison and infectious Diseases.

BEZOARDICUM Joviale, a Prepara-

tion of *Regulus* of Antimony, Block-Tin,

and Sublimate Corrosive.

BEZOARDICUM Lunale [with *Chy-*

mists] a mixture of rectified Butter of Anti-

mony with fine Silver, dissolving the Mass

in Spirit of Nitre.

BEZOARDICUM Martiale, is a So-

lution of *Crocus Martis*, made by Reverber-

ation in Butter of Antimony, and then the

Spirit of Nitre poured on it.

To BEZZLE [q. d. to Bezzle] to guz-

zle, tipple, or drink hard.

BIALOCOYL, fair Welcoming. *O.*

BIAS [Biais, F.] a Weight fixed on

one side of the Bowl, turning the Course of

the Bowl that way towards which the Bias

looks: Inclination, Bent.

To BIAS [Biaser, F.] to set a Bias upon

one; to incline, to prepossess him.

BIATHANATOI [of *Bia* Violence

and *thanatos* to kill, Gr.] Persons taken a-

way by violent Deaths.

To BIB [of *Bibere*, L.] to drink or sip

often.

BIBBID, suck'd up. *Chauc.*

BIBEROT [in *Cookery*] minced Meats

made of the Breasts of Partridges and fat

Pullets.

BIBITORY Muscle [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle that draws the Eye down toward the Cup when one drinks.

BIBLE [*Biblia*, L. of ΒΙΒΛΙΟ. Gr. a Book] the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament, so called by way of Excellency.

BIBLIOGRAPHER [*Bibliographus*, L. ΒΙΒΛΙΟΓΡΑΦΗΣ, of ΒΙΒΛΙΟ a Book and ΓΡΑΦΩ to write, Gr.] a Writer of Books.

BIBLIOPOLIST [*Bibliopola*, L. of ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΟΛΗΣ, of ΒΙΒΛΙΟ and ΠΩΛΩ to sell, Gr.] a Bookseller or Stationer.

BIBLIOTHEQUE [*Bibliotheca*, L. of ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ, of ΒΙΒΛΙΟ and ΘΗΚΗ a Repository, Gr.] a Library, a Study, a Place where Books are kept; also the Books themselves. *F.*

BICE, a Colour used by Painters, either Blue or Green.

BICEPS Musculus [among *Anatomists*] the first Muscle of the Elbow or Thigh, having two Heads.

BICIPITAL } [of *Biceps*, L.] having
BICIPITOUS } two Heads.

BICKERING [*Bicre*. C. Br.] Tilting or Skirmishing, Quarrel, Dispute.

BICKERMEN, Strife. *Spenc.*

BICORNOUS [*Bicornis*, L.] that hath two Horns, forked.

BICORPORAL [*Bicorpor*, L.] that hath two Bodies.

BICORPORAL Signs [among *Astrologers*] those Signs of the Zodiack that are double-bodied.

To **BID** [*Beoðan*, Sax.] to invite, to pray, to entreat.

To **BID** for a Commodity [*Biððan*, Sax.] to offer Money.

To **BID** a *Psalm*, to make a Request. *O.*

BID-ALL } an Invitation of Friends to
BID-ALL } drink at a poor Man's House, to get their charitable Assistance.

BIDDING [of the *Beads*] a Charge which the Parish-Priest gave to his Parishioners, at certain times to say so many *Pater-nosters* upon their Beads.

To **BIDE**, to abide. *Chauc.*

BIENNIAL [*Biennis*, L.] that is of two Years continuance, two Years old.

BIER } [*Biere*, F. *Bere*. Teut.] a
BEER } wooden Frame to carry a dead Body upon.

BIFARIOUS [*Bifarius*, L.] two fold, or that may be taken two ways.

BIFORMED [*Biformis*, L.] double-shaped having two Shapes.

BIFURCATED [*Bifurcatus*, L.] two forked.

BIG [*Bug*, Dan. *Bucc*, Sax. a Belly] large.

BIGA, a Cart, or Chariot drawn by two Horses coupled: In *Old Records*, a

Cart with two Wheels. *L.*

BIGAMY [*Bigamie*, F. *Bigamia*, L. of *Bi*, L. twice, and *γάμος* manage, Gr.] a having two Wives or Husbands at the same time.

BIGGE, a Pap or Teat. *Essex.*

To **BIGGE** [of *Bicgan*, Sax.] to build *Chaucer.*

BIGGEN, a Child's Cap or Coif. *Shak.*

BIGGINING, the up-rising of Women after Child-birth. *C.*

BIGGIN [*Beguin*, F. of St. *Begga*, who first instituted it for a distinction of some Religious Women] a Coif, or Linen Cap for a young Child.

BIGHES, Jewels. *O.*

FIGHT } [among *Sailors*] any turn or
BITE } part of a Cable or Rope that lies compassing or rolled up.

BIGHT } [of a *Horse*] is the inward
BOUGHT } bent of the *Chambrel*: Also the bent of the Fore-knees.

BIGOT [in *Religion*] is a superstitious Person, one whose Devotion is over-strained: an Hypocrite. *F.*

BIGOT [in *Politics*] one who obstinately, fondly, and strenuously adheres to a Prince or Party, maugre all Oppression.

BIGOTISM } [*Bigotie*, F.] Superstiti-
BIGOTRY } on, Hypocrisy, a fond and obstinate adhering to a Man's own Opinions and Humours.

BIGOTTED, grown a Bigot.

BIHESTS, Promises. *Chauc.*

BIHETE, to promise. *Chauc.*

To **BIKENNE**, to acknowledge. *O.*

BILANDER, a small sort of Ship.

BILANCIUS [*Desferendis*, a Writ directed to the Corporation, to carry Weights to a particular Haven, to weigh Wool that such a Man is licensed to Export.

BILBERRIES, the Fruit of a small Bush, or Bramble Bush.

BILBOES [among *Mariners*] a sort of Punishment at Sea.

To **BILDE**, to build. *Chauc.*

BILE [*Bile*, Sax. *Bilis*, L.] a thick, yellow, bitter Liquor, separated in the Liver, collected in the Gall-Bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the *Duodenum* or beginning of the *Jejunum*, by the common Duct.

BILEVE, Faith, Belief: Also to believe. *Chauc.*

BILGE } [of *Bilg* a Belly, Sax.]
BILLAGE } the Bottom of the Floor of a Ship.

BILGE, *Water* [*Sea Term*] Water which can't come to the Well in a Ship's Hold, by reason of the breadth of the Bilge.

BILGED } a Ship is said To be bilged,
BULGED } when she has struck off some

her Timber on a Rock or Anchor, and creby Leaks.

BILIOUS [*Bileus*, F. *Biliosus*, L.] full Bile or Choler, Cholerick.

BILIVE, forthwith, immediately. *Spem.* To **BILK** [ot *Bilck*, Teut.] to disap-oint or deceive; to bubble or gull.

BILL [Bill, Sax.] an Edg'd-Tool used Husbandmen in Lopping Trees, &c.

BILL [at Law] is a Declaration in riting, expressing the Grievance or wrong the Plaintiff has suffered by the defendant.

BILL [of Debt] is a Bond or Writing bligatory, drawn up in *English*.

BILL [of Entry] a Bill containing an account of Goods entered at the Custom-ouse.

A **BILL** [of Exchange] is a Note, or-dering the Payment of a Sum of Money in ic Place, to a Person appointed, in Con-deration of the like Value paid to the raver in another Place.

BILL [of Lading] is a Deed signed by ic Master of a Ship, by which he ac-knowledges the Receipt of the Merchants oods, and obliges himself to deliver the me, at the Place to which they are con-gned.

A **BILL** [of Parcels] is a particular account, given by the Seller to the Buyer, f the Sorts and Prizes of Goods bought.

BILL [of Sale] is a Deed given by a rson borrowing a Sum of Money, and elivering Goods as a Security to the ender.

BILL [of Store] is a Licence granted at ic Custom-House, to Merchants to carry ores and Provisions, necessary for their oyage Custom free.

BILL [of Sufferance] a Licence granted to a Merchant to Trade from one *English* ore to another, without paying Custom.

BILLA Vera, the Indorsement of the grand Inquest, upon any Indictment which ney find to be probably true.

BILLAGE, the Breadth of a Floor of Ship when she lies a-ground.

BILLARD, a Bastard Capon. C.

BILLEMENTS [*i. e.* *Habiliments*] Ornaments and Cloaths of Women.

BILLET [*Billets*, F.] a Stick or Log of Wood cut for Fewel: An Ingot of Gold or Silver.

BILLET [*Billette*, F.] a Ticket for Quartering of Soldiers: A Letter or Note olded up.

BILLET [in *Heraldry*] a particular sort of Bearing.

BILLET Deux, a short Love-Letter, ent to a Sweetheart or Mistress. F.

To **BILLET** Soldiers, to Quarter them a Houses, by Billet or Ticket.

BILLIARD, an imperfect or bastard Capon.

BILLIARDS [of *Billiard*, F.] a Game.

A **BILLINGSGATE**, a scolding im-pudent slut.

BILLIONS, Billionions or twice Milli-ions, or [in *Numeration*] it is Numbers of Millions; shewing that the Word Millions is twice mentioned, as 9999999999.

BILLITING, the Dung or Ordure of a Fox.

BILLOW [*Bilg*, Teut. a Wave, or of *Beilen*, Teut. to bark] a Surge of the Sea; a great rolling Wave.

BIMARICAL [*Bimaris*, L.] of two Seas.

To **BIMENE**, to bemoan. *Chauc.*

BINARIOUS [*Binarius*, L.] of or be-longing to two.

BINCHESTER [of *Vinodium*, L. and *Caister*, Sax. a City] a Town in the Bi-shoprick of *Durham*.

To **BIND** [*Binden*, Teut. *Bindan*, Sax.] to tie up, or together.

A **BIND**, a Stalk of Hops. C.

A **BIND** of *Eels*, 250.

BINDING [in *Falconry*] is a Tiring, or when a Hawk seizes.

BINDING Joists [*Architecture*] Joists in a Floor, into which the Trimmers of Stair-cases and Chimney-walls are framed.

BINDWEED, an Herb.

BINETH [*Beneo*, Sax.] beneath.

BINETHEN [*Beneo*, Sax.] the same as *Bineth* before.

BINN [*Binne*, Sax.] a large Chest to put Corn or Bread in.

BINNARIUM, a Pond or Stew for the keeping and feeding of Fish.

BINOCLE [of *Bini oculi*, L. *i. e.* two eyes] a double Prospective-glass, to see a distant Object with both Eyes at once. F.

BINOMED [of *Benymán*, Sax.] taken away. *Chauc.*

BINOMIAL [*Algebra*] a Term expres-sing a Quantity divided into 2 Parts. *Gr.*

BIOGRAPHER, one who writes the Lives of eminent Men. *Gr.*

BIOGRAPHY [of *Bios*, Life and *grapho*, Description, *Gr.*] the vital Flame, Natural Heat, or Life of Animals.

BIOVAC [*Military Term*] a Night-

BIHOVAC Guard performed by the whole Army when there is any Apprehen-sion of Danger. F.

To *Raise* the **BIOVAC**, is to return the Army to their Tents.

BIPARTIENT [in *Arithmetick*] that divides into two Parts; a Number is so called, when it divides another into two, without a Remainder.

BIPARTITE [*Bipartitus*, L.] divided into two Parts.

BIPARTITION, the Act of dividing any thing into two parts. *L.*

BIPATENT [*Bipatens, L.*] open, or lying open on both Sides.

BIQUADRATE [*Algebra*] the fourth Power, arising from the Multiplication of a Square Number or Quantity by it self.

BIQUINTILE [*Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, consisting of two fifths of the whole Circle, or 144 Degrees.

BIRAFI, bereaved. *Chauc.*

BIRCH [*Birce, Sax.*] a Tree peculiar to *Great Britain*.

BIRD [*Bird, perhaps of Bredan to breed, Sax.*] a Fowl.

The **BIRD of the Eye**, the Pupil or Sight of the Eye. *Suffolk.*

BIRD, a Mistris or Wench. *Chauc.*

BIRDS Eye, a binding Herb.

BIRGANDER, a kind of wild Goose.

BIRK, a Birch-tree. *C.*

BIRLET, a Coif or Hood. *O.*

BIRT or **BURT**, a certain Fish of the *Turbot-kind*.

BIRTH [*Beorþe, Sax.*] a being Born, Descent, Extraction.

BIRTH [among *Mariners*] convenient Sea-room for Ships at Anchor; a convenient Place to moor a Ship in: Also a Place Aboard for the Mess to put their Chests in.

BIRTHING, a Term used when the Sides of a Ship are raised.

BISCOT, a Fine of two Pence for every Perch of Land, to be paid on default of Repairing Banks, Ditches, &c. *L. T.*

To **BISECT** [of *Bis* and *sectum, L.* to cut] to cut into two.

To **BISECT** [in *Geometry*] to cut or divide a Line, Angle, or Arch, &c. into two equal Parts.

BISECTION, } a Division of any

BISSECTION, } thing into two equal Parts. *L.*

BISEGMENT } [of *Bis* and *segment*,

BISSEGMENT } a Segment, *L.*] one of the Parts divided into two equal Halves.

BISSE, a sort of Stock Dove or Wood Pigeon.

BISHOP [*Byscop, Sax. Bischof, Du. Bishoff, Teut. Episcopus, L. Eπισκοπος, Gr.*] a chief Officer in the Church, who has the Charge of a Diocesis.

BISHOP, the little spotted Beetle, called the Lady-bird. *Suff.*

Suffragan BISHOP } one who has the

Titular BISHOP } Style and Title of a Bishop.

BISHOPING [among *Horse Coursers*] signifies those Sophistifications they use to make an old Horse appear young, a bad one good, &c.

BISK } odds at the Play of Tennis

BISQUE } a Stroke allowed to the weaker Player. *F.*

BISK } [in *Cookery*] a rich kind of

BISQUE } Potrage, made of Quails, Capons, fat Pullets, and more especially of Pigeons roasted.

BISMARE [*Bismor, Sax.*] abuse scandal. *Chauc.*

To **BISMARE** [*Bismorian, Sax.*] to scoff at, to disagree. *Chauc.*

BISMUTH, a sort of imperfect Metal like Tin, but brittle, call'd Tin-glass.

BISPREINT, sprinkled. *Chauc.*

BISSA, a Hind or Beast of the Forest *O. L.*

BISSEXTILE [*Bissextilis, of Bis*

twice and *Sextilis, of Sextus, L.* the sixth Leap-year, which happens every fourth Year: For once in every four Years a whole Day is added to make up the odd six Hours whereby the Course of the Sun yearly exceeds 365 Days, being inserted next after the 24th of February. *F.*

BISSON Rheum, Blind Rheum. *Shak.*

BISTORT [*Bistoria, L.*] the Herb Snake-weed.

BIT, commanded, bidden. *Chauc.*

BIT [*Bitole, Sax.*] of a Horse's Bridle.

BITANDE, biting. *Chauc.*

BITAUGHT, Recommended. *Chauc.*

A **BITCH** [*Bice, Sax.*] a female Dog

To **BITE** [*Bitan, Sax.*] with the Teeth.

BITMOUTH, the Bit or Iron put in a Horse's Mouth.

BITRENT, plaited or twisted about, encompassed, surrounded. *Chauc.*

BITT, of the Value to a Ryal; current at *Barbadoes* for 7 d. half-penny.

BITTACLE [*Sea Term*] a Frame of Timber in the Steerage of a Ship where the Compass stands.

BITTER [*Biten, Sax.*] unpleasant in Taste; Grievous.

BITTER [*Sea Term*] a Turn of a Cable about the Timbers call'd *Bitts*, when the Ship lies at Anchor.

BITTERFULL, bitter, sorrowful *Chaucer.*

BITTER Sweet, Winter Nightshade.

BITTERN } [*Bitoo, Du. Butor, F.*

BITTOUR } of *Buto, L.*] a kind of

Hern, a Bird haunting Lakes and Fens.

BITTERN [in the *Salt Works*] a Liqueur which remains at the Top after the last has sunk to the Bottom, having stood 12 Hours after boiling to cool.

BITTS [in a Ship] two main Pieces of Timber, to which the Cable is fastened when she rides at Anchor.

BITUMEN, a kind of fat Clay or lime, clammy like Pitch, and in Smell somewhat like Brimstone. *L.*

BITUMINOUS (*Bitumineus*, *F.* *Bitumineus*, *F.*) tull of Brimstone, or unctuous Clay belonging to Baumen.

BIVALVE (*Bivalvis*, *L.*) a Term used of Shell Fishes which have two Shells.

BIVALVE [*Botany*] Seed Cods of such plants as open all their whole Length to discharge their Seeds; as Beans, &c.

BIVALVULAR, being bivalved.

BIVENTRAL [*Bis* and *Venter*, *L.*] each hath two Bellies; as *A Biventral Aufse*.

BIZEN'D, blinded. *C.*

BIWOPIN, weeping. *Chauc.*

To **BLAB** [*Blappen*, *Teut.*] to tell any thing publicly, that ought to be concealed.

BLACK [*Blac*, *Sax.*] a Colour.

BLACK Berries [*Blæce-bejuan*, *Sax.*] the Berries of the Black-thorn.

BLACK Book, a Book kept in the Exchequer, which contains the Orders of that Court.

BLACK Maile, a Link of Maile, or small Pieces of Money; also Rents formerly paid in Provisions of Corn or Flesh.

BLACK Maile [*in the Northern Counties*] is a Rent either of Money, Corn, or Cattle, &c. paid to some Persons in Power, inhabiting upon the Borders, allied with Scots-Troopers or known Robbers, to be protected from those Ravagers.

BLACK Monday, Easter Monday 1359, when Hail-stones kill'd both Men and Horses in the Army of our *K. Edward III.* in *France*.

BLACKNEY [*of Black*, *Eng.* and *Isa*, *Sax.* an Isle, *q. d.* Black Island] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BLACK Rod, the Usher of the Order of the Garter, so called from his black Rod, with a golden Lion at the Top, he attends the King's Chamber, and House of Lords in Parliament.

Every Bean has its Black.

This is an exculatory Proverb for the common Failings of Mankind, and intimates that there is no Man perfect in all Points, wise in all Respects, or awake at all Hours; and is a Satyr against Cenforiousness; and accordingly, *Vixiis nemo sine naevicis*, says *Horace*; and the *Greeks* say, *Πάντα κοροιδάοισι' ἔχῃ λόγον ἐγχεδης*; and the *Italians*, *Ogni grano ha la sua semola*.

BLADARIUS, a Corn-chandler, or Meal-man. *O. L.*

BLADDER [*Blas*], of *Blapan*, *Sax.* to Blow] a skinny Bag which receives the Urine of Living Creatures. *D.*

BLADDER Nut, a Plant that bears

greenish Bladders, which contain a small Nut.

BLADE [*of Blæd*, *Sax.* a Leaf] the cutting Part of a Sword.

BLADE [*of Blæd*, *Sax.* *Blad*, *Du.*] the Blade of Corn.

BLADIER, an Ingrosser of Corn and Grain. *O. L. T.*

BLAIN [*Blæzene*, *Sax.* *Blæyne*, *Du.*] a Boil or Ulcer.

BLAKE, naked. *O.*

BLAKE [*spoken of Butter and Cheese*] yellow. *C.*

BLAKID, blackened. *Chauc.*

BLAKES, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

To **BLAME** [*Blamer*, *F.*] to find fault with.

BLAME, Imputation, Reproach, Scandal. *F.*

BLAMEABLE [*Blamable*, *F.*] to blame, or deserving to be blamed.

BLANC Manger [*in Cookery*] a kind of Jelly made of Calves Feet, and other Ingredients, with pounded Almonds, &c. *F.*

BLANCH [*Blanche*, *F.*] white.

To **BLANCH** [*Blanchir*, *F.*] to whiten; to take off the Skins of Almonds, &c.

BLANCHERS [*in the Mint*] Workmen that anneal, boil, and cleanse the Money.

BLANDILOQUENCE [*Blandiloquentia*, *L.*] fair and flattering Speech; courteous Language, Complement.

BLANDISE, to soothe, to flatter. *Chauc.*

To **BLANDISH** [*Blandiri*, *L.*] to flatter, or soothe up with fair Speeches.

BLANDISHMENT [*Blandices*, *F.* *Blandimentum*, *L.*] a Complement, a Caress, an alluring Caress, a Wheddele.

BLANK [*Blanc*, *F.*] pale, wan, or out of Countenance.

A **BLANK** [*Blanche*, *F.*] a void Space in Writing; an unbenefited Ticket in a Lottery; a piece of Metal in the Mint ready for Coining: Also a Coin stamp in *France* by King *Henry V.* in Value 8 d.

BLANK Verse, Verses without Rhymes.

BLANKERS, white Garments. *O.*

BLANKET [*Blanchet*, *F.*] a Coverlet for a Bed: Also a woollen Cloth used in a Printing-press, to make a fair Impression of the Letters.

BLANQUET, a sort of Pear.

To **BLARE** [*Blaren*, *Du.*] to sweat, or melt away, as a Candle does.

BLAS, the Motion of the Stars. *Helm.*

BLASE, sprouting forth. *O.*

BLASOURS, Praisers. *O.*

To **BLASPHEME** [*Blasphemer*, *F.* *Blasphemare*, *L.* *Βλασφημῆν*, *Gr.*] to curse, revile, speak evil of God or Holy Things.

BLASPHEMOUS } [*Blasphemā-*
BLASPHEMATORY } *rotre*, *F.*
Blasphemus,

Blasphemus, L. Βλασφημία, Gr.] belonging to, or full of Blatphemy.

BLASPHEMY [*Blaspheme*, F. *Blasphemia*, L. of Βλασφημία, q. ελαττειν to hurt and εμωλω Reputation, Gr.] Cursing and Swearing, vile, reproachful Language, tending to the Dishonour of God, or to the Hurt of any Man's Name or Credit.

BLAST [*Blayst*, Sax. *Blast*, Teut.] a puff of Wind; also Damage happening to Corn, Trees, &c.

To **BLAST** [*Blaytan*, Sax. *Blasten*, Teut.] to spoil the Fruits of the Earth; to marr, to spoil; to disappoint a Design.

BLASTINGS, Winds and Frosts that immediately follow Rain, and are very destructive to Fruits, &c.

BLATANT; barking, bawling. O.

BLATERATION, babbling. L.

To **BLAZE** [of *Blaye*, Sax. *Blaz*, (in Du. *Blazen*, Teut.) to blaze as a Fire or Torch: to publish or spread abroad.

To **BLASON** [*Blasfonner*, F.] to Paint, express or display the Parts of a Coat of Arms, in proper Colours and Metals: to set forth the Good or Ill Qualities of a Person.

A **BLAZE** [*Blaye*, Sax.] as of a Torch, Fire, &c.

BLAZE [in a *Horse*] a white Face.

BLASON [*Blafon*, F.] the display of a Coat of Arms.

BLAZONRY, the Art of Heraldry.

BLEAK, [*Black*, Du.] chill or cold: Also pale, wan.

A **BLEAK** or *Blay*, a little Fish.

To **BLEAT** [*Blætan*, Sax.] to cry like a Sheep or Goat.

A **BLEB**, a Blister, a Blain; also a Bladder, a Bubble in the Water. C.

BLE, Sight, Aspect. O.

BLEE [*Blæb*, Sax. *Bl*, F.] Corn. O.
To **BLEECH** [of *Ebleece*, Sax. *Pale*, or *Wlerken*, Du. *Wleichen*, Teut.] to whiten abroad in the Sun.

To **BLEED** [*Blehan*, Sax.] to lose Blood; also to let Blood: Also to yield, as *The Corn Bleeds well*, i. e. yields well upon Threshing. C.

BLEEDING *Cull* [with *Sharper's*] one that when he is once *Suck*, i. e. has lost a little Money, will not give out till he has lost all.

BLEINE, a Blain, a Bile. *Chauc.*

BLEMISH [probably of *Bleme*, F. pale] a Stain in a Man's Reputation and Honour: a Spot, a Fault, a Disgrace.

BLEMISH [in *Hunting*] when the Beagles and Hounds, finding where the Chace has been, only make a Proffer and Return.

To **BLEMISH** [probably of *Biemir*, F. to grow Pale] to spot or stain: To hurt one's good Name and Reputation.

BLENCH [*Scotch Law*] to hold Land in *Blench*, is to hold by payment of a Penny,

a Rose, a Pair of gilt Spurs, &c.

BLENCHEFS, Faults. *Shakefp.*

To **BLENCH**, to Sin, to Fear. *Shakefp.*

To **BLEND** [*Blenchan*, Sax.] to mix or mingle together.

BLEND Water, a Distemper incident to Black Cattle.

BLENT, ceased, stayed, turned back. C.

BLENT, mingled, blinded. *Spenc.*

To **BLERE**, to dim, darken, to cloud the Eyes. *Chauc.*

BLESLOQUENT [*Blasloquus*, L. stammering in Speech.

To **BLESS** [*Blestyan*, Sax.] to bestow or pronounce a Blessing on, to prosper.

BLESS, the waving of a Sword. *Spenc.*

BLETA [*Old Law*] Pete or Earth digged up and dried for Fuel.

BLETSE [of *Blestyan* to bless, an yce, Sax. a Sight, to wit, for the Pleasantsness of its Prospect] a Town formerly called *Bletnesbo* in *Bedfordshire*.

BLEVIN [*Blivian*, Du.] to abide, to tarry. *Chauc.*

BLEW. See *Blac*.

BLEYME [in *Horses*] a Disease, an Inflammation arising from bruised Blood, between the Sole and Bone of the Foot, to ward the Heel.

BLIGHT, a Hurt done to Corn or Fruit Trees, which makes them look as they were blasted.

BLIGHTED, blasted.

To **BLIN**, to cease. *Spenc.*

BLIND [*Blind*, Sax. *Blind*, Dan. as Teut.] to deprive of Sight.

BLINDS [*Blindes*, F.] Bundles of Coffers bound at both Ends, and set up between Stakes *Fortification*.

BLINKARD [of *Blinker*, Dan. *Bliken* Du. and Teut.] one that winks or twinkles with his Eyes.

To **BLINK Beer** [*Blinnan*, Sax.] keep it unbroached till it grows sharp.

BLINKS [among *Hunters*] Boughs athwart the way, where a Deer is to pass.

BLINNE [*Blinnan*, Sax.] to desert, cease to give over. *Chauc.*

BLISS [*Blisse*, of *Blissyan*, Sax. rejoice] Happiness, Gladness.

BLISSOMING, is the Act of Generation between a Ram and an Ewe.

BLIST ? [of *Blesse*, F.] wounded. *Spenc.*

BLEFST *see*.

BLISTER [*Blupfster*, Du.] a rising *Blit* or *Blits*, a kind of Beet.

BLITH ? [*Blithe*, Sax.] yielding.

BLITHSOM Milk; also pleasant, juncid, merry.

BLIVE or *Belive*, [q. d. by the *Ev* readily, quickly, immediately.

BLIVE [of *Be* and *Live*, Sax.] brisk.

To **BLOBER**, to blubber. *Chauc.*

BLOCK [*Block*, Teut.] the Stem or ump of a Tree.

BLOCKS [in a *Ship*] are wooden Pul-les on which the Running Ropes go.

BLOCKAD [*Military Term*] is the encompassing a Town or Place with armed troops, and that it must either be starved or surrender.

BLOCKADING, is when the Besiegers op all Ways and Passages, and all Intel-igences, that may be sent into, or out of the Town.

BLODERIT, blubbered. *Chauc.*

BLOMARY, the first Forge in an Iron Mill.

To **BLONDRIN**, to toil, to bluster, to blunder. *Chauc.*

BLONT, dull, heavy, cowardly. *Chauc.*

BLOOD ? [*Bloð*, Sax. *Blod*, Dan.

BLOUDS, *Bloedt*, Du. *Blut*, Teut.] the chief Humour of the Body : Also a Disease in the Backs of Cattle.

BLOOD Hounds, Hunting Dogs of an exquisite scent.

BLOOD Red-hot, the last Degree of heat given by Smiths to their Iron in the Forge.

BLOOD Running Iech, a Disease in Horses.

BLOOD Spavin, a soft swelling which grows thro' the Hoof of an Horse.

BLOOD Bolter'd, smear'd with dry Blood. *Shakespeare.*

BLOOD Stone, a Stone very effectual for the stopping of Blood.

BLOOD Wit [of *Bloð* and *Wita*, Sax.] a Fine or Amercement, anciently paid for shedding of Blood. *O. L.*

BLOODING, a Blood-pudding.

BLOODY, besmeared or dawbed with Blood ; Blood-thirsty, cruel.

BLOODY Hand, the Crime of a Trespasser in the Forest against Venison, with his Hands or other part bloody.

BLOODY Flux, an Exulceration of the Guts, with frequent and bloody Dejections.

A **BLOOM** [contracted of *Blossom*, or *Blum*, *Bloem*, Du.] a Blossom or Flower of a Tree, &c.

A **BLOOM** [in the *Iron Works*] is a four square Piece of Iron of two foot long.

To **BLOOM**, to put forth Blossoms, to flourish.

BLOOSM, Blossom. *Spence.*

BLOSME, Blossom. *Chauc.*

A **BLOSSOM** [*Blöym*, Sax.] a Flower of a Tree or Plant.

To **BLOSSOM** [*Blöymian*, Sax.] to break forth into Blossoms.

To **BLOTE**, to swell : Also to set a soaking or drying by the Fire.

BLOTEN, Fond, as Children of a Nurse. *Cheshire.*

A **BLOW** [*Blowt*, Du.] a Stroke.

To **BLOW** as a Flower [*Blopan* Sax.]

To **BLOW** [*Blapan*, Sax.] as the Wind, Blows, &c.

BLOW Milk, skim'd or stratten Milk.

BLOWER, a sort of Whale, that spouts out a great deal of Water.

BLOWING Houses Furnaces where Tin or Iron is melted and Cast.

BLOWING Snake, a sort of Viper in *Virginia*, which blows and swells the Head very much, before it gives the Bite.

BLOWZE, a fat, red-fac'd blotted Wench, or one whose Head is dress'd like a Slattern.

BLUBBER, a sort of Sea-Fish ; also Whale Oil, or Fat before it is boiled.

BLUE [probably of *L'eau* the Water, because of its representing the Colour of the Sky] a Colour.

BLUE as a Razor, corruptly for *Blue* as *Azure*.

BLUE Bottle, a Weed growing much among Corn: Also a large blue Fly.

To **BLUFF**, to Blind-fold or Hood-wink.

BLUFF Headed [among *Sei'ors*] a Ship which hath a small Rake forward on, and her Stern too streight up

A **BLUFFER**, an Host or Landlord. *C.*

BLUNDEL [*Blud*, F. Red, and *El dim*, i. e. Reddish] a Sirname.

BLUNT, a Sirname from the same Root.

BLUNDER, a Fault, Mistake, or Oversight.

BLUNDERBUSS [*Donder-buss*, Du.] a short Brass Gun of a large Bore : Also a careless Person, or one that commits Blunders.

BLUNKET, a light blue Colour.

To **FLUSH** [probably of *Blofen* Du.] to redden in the Face, either from Modesty, Shame, or Surprise.

To **BLUSH** another, i. e. to be like him in Countenance. *C.*

To **BLUSTER** [*Blayt*, Sax. q. d. *Blaster*] to make a Noise, as a boisterous Wind ; to keep a great Stir or heavy Noise.

To **BLYN**, to cease, desist, leave off. *O.*

BLYNCHED, kept off ; also looking asquint. *Chauc.*

BLYSNGE, blazing, flaming. *Chauc.*

BLUYE. See *Belive*.

BOANERGES [*בננו רמא* Syr. i. e. Sons of Thunder] a Title given by our Saviour to the Apostles *James* and *John*.

A **BOAR** [*Baj*, Sax.] a Male Swine.

BOARD [*Bojrd*, Sax. *Werd*, Du.] a Plank, a Table.

To **BOARD**, to cover with Boards, to diet or entertain at Table, to be Dieted, Boarded.

To go **ABOARD**, to go into the Ship.

To **BOARD** [*Sea Term*] is to draw

nigh to Ship during a Fight, in order to enter Men on any part of her.

BOARD and *Board* [*Sea Term*] is when 2 Ships come so near as to touch one another.

BOARDER, who Diets with another.

To **BOAST** [*Boan, Sax. Bost, C. Br.*] to brag.

A **BOAST** [*Bounz, Sax. Bost, C. Br.*] a brag or bounce.

BOAT [*Bate, Sax. Boot, Du. Bot, Teut. Bateau, F.*] a Vessel for Sea or River. To *Tend the BOAT* [*Sea Term*] is to keep her from beating against the Rocks, Shore, or Ship sides.

To *Free the BOAT*, is to make a Rope fast round about, and to fasten the Boat-rope thereto.

BOAT Rope a Rope by which the Ship

GIFT Rope trows her Boat at the Stern.

BOATSWAIN [*Batypar, Sax.*] an

OSON Officer in a Ship, who

takes all the Anchors, Cables, Ropes, Sails, &c. into his Charge.

BOB Tail in *Archery* is the Steel of a Shaft or Arrow that is small Erected, and is big toward the Head.

To **LOB**, to strike; also to cheat.

A **Dry BOB**, a taunt or scoff.

BOBB'D, cheated.

BOBBINS, little Tools us'd in making

Bone Lace, in throwing Silk, &c.

BOCARDO [*in Logick*] the 5th Mood of the 3d Figure, in which the middlemost Proposition is an Universal Affirmative, the first and last particular Negatives.

BOCASINE, fine Buckram, a sort of Linen Cloth.

BOCHE, an Imposthume, Boeth, or Ulcer.

BOCKIA [*among Chymists*] a Glass Vessel with a great Belly like a Cucurbit.

BOCK Herd [*Bock Herd, Sax.*] a Place where Books, Writings, and Deeds are kept.

BOCKFREL one of the kinds of long.

BOCKERET winged Hawks.

ROCKLAND, is Land held by Bock or Charter, which has not been made over to others, either by Gift or Sale. S.

To **BODE** [*Bobian, Sax.*] to declare or shew, to foretel.

BODKIN, commanded, bid, or bade. *Cha.*

BODKIN, an Uensil Women roll their Hair on, and also for other Uses. *C. Br.*

BODLEIAN Library, a famous Library at Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley.

BODMIN [*of Bod a Kite and Min, C. Br.*] the Bank of a River, by Reason of the great Number of Kites that frequent it.

BODOARI [*from Bod a River and parts a Ferry, C. Br.*] a Place in *Flinshurg*.

BOPY [*Bobige, Sax. Statore*] a com-

-pound of Matter and Form: A Party of Soldiers; a Company of People.

BODY, a Simpleton. *Yorksb.*

BODY [*in Chymistry*] is the Vessel which holds the Matter in distilling the Spirit of Vegetables.

BODY [*in Gunnery*] is a Magnitude which hath three Dimensions, as *Length, Breadth, and Thickness*; and it is oppose to Body as it is a Term in Natural Philosophy, inasmuch as the first is penetrable, and the second impenetrable.

Regular BODY [*among Geometricians*] is that which has all its Angles and Sides and also all Planes that compose its Surface like and equal.

Irregular BODY, a Solid not bounded by equal and like Surfaces.

Mixed BODIES [*in Chymistry*] are Things, which naturally grow and encrease as Animals, Metals, Minerals, and Plants.

BODYKIN, a little Body. *O.*

BOG [*probably of Boon: Du. t*

bond, because it gives way, being trod upon in a Marshy Ground, Muddy or Watery

BOGGE, bold; forward, saucy.

To **BOGGLE** [*probably from Bog, Quagmire*] to be uncertain what to do, to waver, to scruple.

BOHEMIA, a Kingdom now belonging to the Emperor of Germany.

BOHEMIANS, the People of Bohemia. Also a sort of Roving People like Gypsies.

BOIAR, a great Officer of State among the *Muscovites* and *Persians*.

To **BOIL** [*Bouillir, F. of Bullire, L.*] to seeth as a Pot.

BOIL [*Bilis, L. Cholera*] a kind of Swelling or Sore.

BOILARY of Salt a Salt-house or

BULLARY Place where Salt is boil'd.

BOISEAU, of Corn at Bourdeaux in France, two Bushels and near half a Peck but at Rochel, two Bushels and half a Peck *English Measure*.

BOISTEROUS [*of Bivete, Sax.*

Tempest, according to *Minsvous*] stormy, tempestuous, fierce, vehement, unruly.

BOISTEROUSNESS, Rudeness.

BOISTOUS, haking, lame; lowly; also so rude, ignorant. *O.*

To **BOKE**, to point at; also to belch.

BOKET, a Bucket. *O.*

BOKILING, buckling on. *Chauc.*

BOLD [*Bald, Sax. Baud, C. Br.*] courageous, stout, undaunted.

BOLE Armoniacke, a sort of Earth, called crumling Stone, brought from Armenia, and other Parts, very much used in Physick, &c.

BOLE, a Bull. *Chauc.*

BOLONIAN Stone, a grey Stone which

beir

cing calcin'd in a Chymical Furnace shines in the dark like a lighted Coal.

BOLL, a round Stalk or Stem, the Body of a Tree; also the Seeds of a Poppy.

BOLLE, a Bowl, a Bottle. *Chauc.*

A **BOLL** of Salt, two Bushels. *C.*

BOLLEN, (swoln or swelled). *O.*

BOLLIMONG Buck-wheat, a sort of

BOLLMONG Grain: Also a Medley of several sorts of Grain together,

To **BOLNE**, to swell, to boil up. *Chauc.*

BOLSTER [*Bolyter*, *Sax.*, *Bolster* Du.] a Cushion to lay the Head on.

BOLT [*Bolt*, *Sax.*] an Iron fastening to a Door: A narrow piece of Stuff. *O. R.*

BOLT of Canvas, 28 Ells.

BOLT, a kind of Herb.

BOLT Boat [*Sea Term*] a strong Boat, that can well endure a rough Sea.

BOLTS [in a Ship] Rings to which the Breeches and Tackles of the Ordinance are fastened; also Iron-pins of several sorts which belong to the Rigging of a Ship.

BOLT Rope, is that into which the Sail of a Ship is fixed or fastened.

BOLTSPRIT, the Mast in the Head

BOWSPRIT of a Ship, that stoops forwards, of the same Length and Thickness with the Foremast.

To **BOLT**, to fasten with a Bolt.

To **FOLT**, to sift Meal.

To **BOLT** [among Hunters] a Coney is said to be Bolted, when she is first started.

BOLTER, a Cloth to sift Flour thro'.

BOLTING, an Exercise in Gray's Inn: an arguing of Cases among the Students.

BOETING Hutch, a Chest or Trough

BUNTING Hutch, to sift Meal in.

BOLTS, an Herb; also Arrows. *Spenc.*

BOLUS [*Bolus*, *Gr.*] a Moriel or Gobbet. *L.*

BOEUS [in *Physick*] a Dose, as much as may be taken at a Mouthful, of a Consistence somewhat thicker than Honey.

BOEUS [in a *Mineral Sense*] a kind of Earth, which Dr. Grew supposes to be a Bed, as it were the *Materia prima*, or first Matter of Stones and Metals.

BOMBS [*Bombes*, *F.*] are hollow Balls of Iron, which are charged with Powder, and sometimes Nails and Pieces of Iron, to be shot into besieged Towns.

A **BOMBARD** [*Bombarde*, *F.* *Bombarda*, *L.* *Burbl*] a great Gun.

To **BOMBARD** [*Bombarder*, *F.*] to shoot Bombs out of Mortars into Towns.

BOMBARDO [in *Musick Books*] is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Harpsichord. *Ital.*

BOMB Chest, a Chest of Wood, filled with Bombs and Gunpowder, put under Ground in order to be blown up into the Air, with those that stand upon it.

BOMBASINE, a sort of Stuff. *F.*

BOMBAST, affected Language; swelling, blustering Nonfence; the Cotton Plant: Also a sort of Cotton or Fustian.

To **BOMBAST**, to stuff with Bombast; also to beat or bang soundly.

BOMBASTICK, belonging to Bombast, swelling, high flown.

BOMBYCINOUS [*Bombycinus*, *L.* of *Bombyx*, *Gr.*] made of Silk.

BOMBILATION, humming of Bees. *L.*

BON Clretien, the Name of an excellent large French Pear. *F.*

BONASIANS, Hereticks who appeared in the fourth Century, and held that Jesus Christ was the Son of God only by Adoption.

BONA Fide [*i. e.* in Good Faith] an Expression used when a thing is done without Fraud or Deceit. *L.*

BONA Notabilia [*Law Term*] Goods which a Man dying has in another Diocesis, besides that in which he dies, which must amount at least to the Value of 5 Pounds. *L.*

BONA Patria, when twelve Men, or more, are chosen out of the County, to pass upon an Assize, which are called *Jurors* or *Jurators*. *L.*

BONANA Tree, a Tree growing in America, which hath Leaves half a Yard broad, and a Yard and half long.

BONA-ROBA, a Whore. *Ital.*

BONAVENTURE [*i. e.* good Luck] the Name of a famous *Franciscan* Friar. *F.*

BONAVENTURE Mizen, a second Mizen-Mast, a Mast added to some great Ships, and stands next to the Poop.

BOND [*of Bond*, *Sax.*] an Obligation.

BOND, bound. *Spenc.*

BOND Men, Persons who have bound themselves by Covenant to serve their Lord.

BONDY, Simpleton. *Yorksb.*

BONE [*Ban*, *Sax.* *Begn*, *Dan.* *Bein*, *Teut.*] a similar Part, hard and void of Sense, which affords Form and Support to the whole Body. *Anatomy.*

BONE, a Boon, a Gift. *Chauc.*

BONE Breaker, a kind of Eagle.

To carry a **BONE** in her Mouth [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to do so, when she makes the Water foam before her in Sailing.

BONES, Bobbins, as *Bone-Lace*, *i. e.* Bobbin-lace. *C.*

BONGOMILES Hereticks, so called **BOGOMILES** of *Bongomiles*, a Monk, who called Churches the Devil's Temples, made no account of the Holy Sacrament; believed God had a Human Form, and that they could conceive and bring forth the Word as well as the Blessed Virgin.

BONGRACE [*of Bonne grace*, *F.*] shelter which is worn on the Head to keep the Face from tanning.

BONGRACE [among *Mariners*] is a Frame of old Ropes, or Junks of Cables, laid at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships sailing in cold Latitudes, to preserve them from Damage of great Flakes of Ice.

BONE *Spavin*, a great Crust as hard as a Bone, which grows on the inside of the Hoot, or on the Heels of a Horse.

BONIFACE [Well dycer] a Name.

BONIS *non amovendis*, a Writ to the Sheriffs of London, not to permit one Condemned, who brings a Writ of Error, to remove his goods till the Error be tried.

BONITO, a leaping Fish. *Chauc.*

BONKETS, Liveries, Gray-coats. *Sp.*

BONNET, a sort of Cap. *P.*

BONNET [in Fortification] a Work raised beyond the Counterescarp, having two Faces which form a Salient Angle.

BONNETS [Sea Term] are small Sails set upon the Courfs or Main-sail, and Fore sail, when they are too narrow or shallow to Cleath the Mast.

BONNET a Priestre, i. e. *The Priests Cap* [in Fortification] an Outwork which has three Salient Angles at the Head and two inward. *F.*

BONNY. genteel, fine, Spruce. *Scot.*

BONNEY [with *Miners*] a distinct Bed of Oar, that communicates with no Vein.

A **BOOBY** [perhaps from *Bouvier*, *F.* an Herdman, for such most an end are very Ignorant; or from *Bobo* or *Bovo*, *Ital.* a Fool; or from *Bub*, *Teut.* *Boebe*, *Belg.* a Child, *g. d.* one who will be a Child still] a great ignorant Fellow.

BOOD, abode, married. *Chauc.*

BOODETH, shewerth. *O.*

BOOK of Rates, a Book shewing at what Value Goods that pay Poundage, shall be reckoned at the Custom-House.

BOOKISH, given to Books.

BOOK [Boc, *Sax.* of *Bocce* a Beech-Tree] the ancient *Germans* writing upon the Bark of Beech Trees instead of Paper.

BOOLIE, beloved. *O.*

ROOM [of *Beam*, *Sax.* a Tree] hence

ROOM [among *Mariners*] a long Pole to spread out the Clew of the studding Sail; A Cable stretch'd athwart the Mouth of a River or Harbour, with Yards, Top-masts, Backing, Spars of Wood, &c. lash'd to it, to prevent an Enemy's entering.

BOOMING, flowing in a full or impetuous Stream.

BOOMING, a Ship is said To come *Booming*, when she makes all the Sail she can.

BOON *Beuc*, *Sax.* *Bon*, *F.*] a Favour, good Turn or Request; also a Bone. *Chauc.*

To **BOON** or *Bien*, to do Service to another, as to a Landlord. *C.*

BOOR [Bort, *Da.* *Teubj*, *Sax.* *Salter*, *Teut.*] a Country Clown.

A **BOOR**, a Parlour, a Bed Chamber or inner Room. *Cumberl.*

BOORISH [*Walmisch* *Teut.* *Boorisch*, *Du.*] clownish, homely, rude.

BOOSE, an Ox or Cow Stall. *C.*

BOOT [Bote, *Sax.* a Compensation, *Boeten*, *Du.* to profit, perhaps o *Bouhen*, *Gr.* to help] Aid, Help, Succour. *O.* It is now used for Advantage, Overplus.

BOOT of Bale, ease of Sorrow. *O.*

To **BOOT Hale**, to go about Plundering, to Pillage, to Rob. *N. C.*

BOOT Haler, a free Booter or Robber. *N. C.*

BOOTES [*Bootes* *Gr.* the Ox-driver a Northern Constellation. *L.*

BOOT Tree 2 two pieces of Wood in the

BOOT Last 3 Shape of a Leg, driven into

Boots to widen them.

BOOTING, a sort of Rack used in Scotland, by putting an Iron Bar on the Leg of an Offender, and driving an Iron Peg upon his Shin-bone.

BOOTING Corn, a Rent of Corn so called, because it was paid by the Tenants

by way of *Bote*, to the Lord, as a Recompence of his making them Leases.

BOOTLESS, unprofitable, vain.

BOOTS, the Plant Marshmallows. *C.*

FOOTS [perhaps from *Foot*, *Du.*

Foot, or *Boteau*, *F.* a Wreath, because in those rude times Straw wreathed about their Legs was instead of Boots] Coverings for the Legs in Travelling.

BOOTH [*Beede*, *Du.* *Blot*, *C.* *Br Bode*, *Sax.*] a small Cottage.

BOOTY [of *Butte*, *Du.* *Baite*, *Teut.* Pillage, Prey, Spoil.

BOOZ [*W*] *H. i. e.* in Strength] King David's Grandfather.

BORACHIO, a sort of Vessel made of Skins, wherein Wines are brought from the Tops of the Mountains of Spain. *Sp.*

BORAGE. [*Borago*, *L.*] an Herb.

BORAMETZ, a strange Plant in *Scythia*, like a Lamb, which consumes the Grass round about it.

BORAX, a Mineral used by Goldsmith in melting and soldering of Gold. *L.*

BORBORYGMUS [*Borborygmus*, *Gr.* a rumbling or croaking of the Guts. *L.*

BORD. *left*. *Suenc.*

To **BORD** [of *Aborder*, *F.*] to accost *Spence.*

BORD, a Shilling. *Cont.*

BORDAGE 2 a Duty paid in Fair

BORD Half penny and Markets, for setting up of Boards, Stalls, Tables, &c. for selling Wares.

BORDARIA [of *Borj's*, *S.*] a Cottage

BORDARII, a sort of meaner Farmers who had a Bord, i. e. a Cottage allowed them

acm, for which they supply'd the Lord
with Poultry and Eggs.

BORDA [Bojrt, Sax.] a Bord or
bank. *O. L.*

BORDAGIUM, Bordage, the Tenure
of holding Bord-lands.

BORD Cloth, Table Cloths. *Chauc.*

BORDE, a Jest. *Chauc.*

BORDES, Bawdy-houfes. *Chauc.*

To **BORDER** [Border, F.] to edge,
find, border, or lace.

BORDER [Bordure, F. a Fringe] the
End or Edge of a Garment, Country, &c.

BORDERS [among Florists] are the
Leaves which stand about the middle thrum
of a Flower.

To **BORDER** a Pasty, to cut it up.

BORDERER, one who lives on the
Borders, or utmost Bounds of a Country.

BORDILLERS, Haunters of Bawdy-
houfes. *Chauc.*

BORDLAND Rents, the same as Table
Rents.

BORD Lands, Lands which Lords keep
in their Hands for the Maintenance of their
Board or Table.

BORD Lode, a Service required of the
Tenants, to carry Timber out of the Woods
of the Lord to his House. *L. T.*

BORDRAGINGS, Incursions or rava-
ging the Borders. *Spenc.*

BORDURE [in Heraldry] a Tract or
Compass of one Metal, Colour, or Furr,
within the Escutcheon all round it.

To **BORE** [Bojrtian, Sax.] to make an
Hole.

BORE [in Gunnery] the Hollow in the
inside of a Piece of Ordinance, &c.

BOREE, a kind of French Dance.

BOREAL [Borealis, L.] Northern.

BOREAL Signs, the six Northern Signs
of the Zodiack, viz. *Aries, Taurus, Ge-
mini, Cancer, Leo, and Virgo.*

BOREAS [Boreas, Gr.] the North
Wind.

To **BORN**, to burnish. *O.*

BORNS, Limits, Bounds, &c. *Shakesp.*

BOROW ? [Borow, of Bojrt, Sax.]

BOROUGH [Burg, Teut.] a Corpo-
rate Town, a large Village:

BOROUGH Master, the Mayor, Bailiff,
or Governour of a Town.

BOROUGH Head, anciently signified a
Member of Parliament.

BOROW English [Law Term] a Custom
whereby Lands and Tenements descended
to the youngest Son, who was presumed to
be least able to shift for himself.

BOROW Holder ? Borowhead or Head-
lors Holder ? borough.

BORREL, a plain, rude Fellow, a Boor.
Spencer.

BORROW, a Surety or Pledge. *O.*

To **BORROW** [Bojrtian, Sax. *Boj-
gen* Teut.] to take upon Credit.

BOSCAGE [Boscagium, L. Barb. or
Bocage, F.] a Grove or Thicket.

BOSCAGE [in Law] Food, Mast, such
as Woods and Trees yield to Cattle.

BOSCAGE [in Painting] a Picture that
represents much Wood and Trees.

BOSCASTLE [for *Botereaux-Castle*, of
the Norman Name *Boterau*, a Garter; that
Family bearing a Garter in its Coat of
Arms] a Town in Cornwall.

BOSCUS, all manner of Wood. *O. L.*

BOSEHAM [either from *Boz*, Teut.
a Bush and *Ham* an House, or *Bojrt*, Sax.
a Fence; or as *Somner* will have it of *Bois*,
F. a Wood and *Ham*] called also *Bosenham*;
a Town in the County of *Suffex*.

BOSKY, Fat, Swelled, &c. *Shakesp.*

BOSOM [Boym, Sax. *Bosom*, Du.]
the part of the Body inclosing the Heart.

BOSPHORUS [Bosporus, of *Bce*
and *πορεια*, i. e. a Passage, passable by
Oxen, Gr.] a strait or narrow Neck of
the Sea that separates two Continents.

BOSS [Bosse, F.] a Knob or Scud; a
Bunch.

BOSS, a Water Conduit, running out of
a Gor-bellied Figure.

BOSTAL, a Way up a Hill. *Suffex.*

BOSTANCE, boasting. *Chauc.*

BOSTOCK [Boze Boat or Overplus,
and *Stocce*, Sax. a Trunk of a Tree] a
Town in *Cheshire*, once called *Bostock*:
Also a Surname.

BOTA, a Boot, such as is worn by
Monks. *O. L.*

BOTANICAL ? [Botanique, F. *Bota-*

BOTANICK [nica, L. of *Botanice*,
Gr.] belonging to Herbs, or Plants.

BOTANICKS ? [Botanique, F. *Bota-*

BOTANY [nica, L. of *Botany*,
Gr. a Herb] the Science of Simples, which
shews how to distinguish the several kinds
of Plants.

BOTANIST [Botaniste, F. *Botanicus*, L.]
an Herbalist, or one skilful in Herbs, &c.

BOTANOLOGY [Βοτανολογια, of *Bo-*
ταν and *λογια* a Description, Gr.] a De-
scription of Herbs and Plants.

BOTARGO, Spawn of a Mullet pickled.

To **BOTCH** [Botzen, Du. to mend]
to mend by patching; to do Work clumsily,
and ill-favouredly.

A **BOTCH** [Bosse, F. a Blister] a pocky
Ulcer or Sore; also a Sore in the Groin.

A **BOTCHER**, a clumsy Workman.

BOTE [Bot, Sax.] Amends, Compens-
ation, Recompence: Also Help.

BOTESCARL, Boatswain.

BOTH [from *Butu*, Sax. from *Be* and
tu two] the one and the other.

BOTHIA

BOTHA, a Booth or Tent: set up in Fairs and Markets. *O. L.*

BOTHAGIUM, Duties paid to the Lord of the Manour for pitching Booths.

BOTHUM, a Bud. *Chauc.*

BOTILER [*Bouteillier*, F.] of the

BUTLER } King; an Officer that provides the King's Wines.

St. **BOTOLPH**, *Camden* supposes it is derived from the Noun Boat and Uiph, *Sax.* Help, because perhaps he was the Mariner's tutelary Saint, and for that Reason was so much adored at *Boston*.

BOTONTINES [*q. Buttings*, *i. e.* heaps of Earth] in *Huntingtonshire*.

BOTTLE Bridge [*e. thar Botolph's Bridge* or from Bottle a Village, *Sax.* and Bridge] a place in *Huntingtonshire*.

BOTTLE [*Bouteille*, F.] a Vessel to contain Liquids.

BOTTOM [*Botm*, *Sax.*] the Ground of any thing: Also a Blossom or Bud. *O.*

BOTTOMRY } is when a Master of a
BOTTOMAGE } Ship borrows Money upon the Bottom or Keel of the Ship, *i. e.* to be paid with Interest at the Ship's safe Return, otherwise the Money is all lost, if the Ship be lost.

BOTTS [perhaps of *Bitan*, *Sax.* to bite] Worms or Grubs which destroy the Grass in Bowling-greens, &c. little Worms that breed in the Strait Gut of a Horse.

BOVATA Terra, as much Land as an Ox can Till, or 28 Acres. *O. L.*

BOUCHE of Court, or } a certain Quantity

BOWGE of Court } City of Provisions allowed to a Servant in the Palace of a Prince, or the House of a Nobleman. *F. L. T.*

BOUCHED Him, stopp'd his Mouth. *O.*

BOUCHET, a large, round, white Pear, like the Besidery.

BOUCONS [in *Cookery*] Veal Steaks rolled up with thin Slices of fat Bacon and Gammon. *G.*

BOUDS, Insects breeding in Milt.

BOVE, above. *Chauc.*

BOVERIA } an Ox-stall, or Cow-

BOVERIUM } house. *O. L.*

BOVERTON [of *Bove*, *L.* an Ox, and *ton*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Glamorganshire*.

BOVETTUS, a young Steer, or cut Eullock. *O. L.*

To **BOUGE** out [of *Bouge*, F. *Bulga*, *L.* a Bag] to stick out.

BOUGERONS, Buggers. *Chauc.*

A **BOUGH** [*Boŷ*, of *Boŷan*, *Sax.* to bend] a Shoot or Branch of a Tree.

BOUGHTS, circular Folds; Windings. *Spenc.*

BOULLANS [in *Cookery*] little Pies, made of the Breasts of Roasted Capons minc'd with Calves Udder, &c. *F.*

BOUN, ready. *O.*

BOUN, swelled. *Norfolk.*

BOUN and *Unboun*, dress and undress. *O.*

BOUNCING Cheat, a Bottle. *Can.*

To **BOUND** [*Bondir*, F.] to leap back, or rebound.

BOUND Going, as *whither are you bound*: [of *Abunden*, *Sax.* ready, and this from *Bindan* to bind, by a Metaphor taken from Soldiers, who, when they are to march, truss up Bag and Bageage.]

BOUNDARY, that which sets out the Limits or Bounds of a Country.

POUNDS [*Bornes*, F.] Limits.

BOUNTEOUS } Free, Generous, Li-

BOUNTIFUL } beral.

BOUNTEVOUS, bounteous. *Chauc.*

BOUNTY [*Bouze*, F. Goodness] Generosity, Liberality.

To **BOURD**, to jest. *N. C.*

BOURDON, the Drone of a Bag-pipe. *Ch.*

BOURE [*Buŷe*, *Sax.*] a Bedchamber, an House. *O.*

BOURGEOISE [in *Cookery*] as Veal dress'd & *la Bourgeoise*, *i. e.* after that Country fashion. *F.*

POURN [a Town hard by a *Bourn*, *i. e.* a River] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, where King *Edmund* was crowned.

BOUT, without. *Chesc.*

BOUTEFEU [*Boute-feu*, F.] a wilful firer of Houses, an Incendiary, a fower of Dissention and Strife.

BOUTON, a Dish of large Slices of Bacon covered with a Farce and a Ragoo, and bak'd over two Fires. *F.*

BOUTS, as many *Bouts* [of *Behzen*, *Sax.* to beat] Times, Tryals, Essays

BOW [*Boŷa*, *Sax.*] an Instrument for shooting Arrows: A Mathematical Instrument for making the Projections of the Sphere; taking the Height of the Sun, &c.

BOW, or } a Yoke of Oxen. *C.*

OX-BOW }

The **BOW** [of a Ship] the broadest part before, beginning at the Loof and compassing ends of the Stem, and ending at the innermost Part of the Forecastle.

To **BOW** [of *Buŷan* or *Byŷan*, *Sax.*] to bend.

BOW Bearer, an Officer in a Forest.

BOW Piece, that piece of Ordinance which lies in the Bow of a Ship.

BOWELS [from *Buŷau*, F. or *Baculus*, *L.* a Padding] the Guts: Also Commiseration, Compassion.

BOWERS } Anchors which are call'd

BOW Anchors } rid in the Ship's bow.

BOWER [of *Buŷ* or *Buŷe*, *Sax.* a Parlour] an Arbour made with Trees or Greens interwoven.

BOWET } [among *Falconers*] a young

BOWESS } Hawk, so called, when she draws

rows any thing out of the Nest, and covers
clamber on the Boughs.

BOWGE [*Sea Term*] a Rope fastened to
middle of the Sail, to make it stand
stiffer to the Wind.

A BOWGE of a Cour [of *Bouge*, F.
in *Bulga*, L. a Portmanteau] an Allow-
ance of Diet from the King, or superior
lords, to their Knights, Esquires, &c. who
end them in an Expedition.

BOWKE, a Body, the Belly, or Sto-
ch. *O.* Also Bulk. *Chauc.*

A BOWL [perhaps from *Bulla*, L. a
bubble, or *Bōx*, Gr. a round Clod or
oil. Du. *Boule*, F.] a round Ball of
wood for a Bowling-green.

A BOWL [of *Bolla*, Sax.] a Vessel or
cup to drink out of.

BOWL [in a *Ship*] a round space at the
head of the Mast for the Men to stand in.

BOWLING } [in a *Ship*] a Rope made
BOW-Line } fast to the middle part of
outside of a Sail, which is called the
winning-bridle.

Sharp the Main BOWLING } [*Sea Term*]
Hale up the BOWLING } made use
when the Bowling is to be pulled up
reder.

BOWLING Knot [among *Sailors*] a
kind of Knot which will not slip, by which
Bowling-bridle is made fast to the
engles.

To BOWLT a Coney [of *Bowser*, F.]
to start or put up a Coney.

To BOWSE [among *Sailors*] is to hale,
pull the Tackle.

To BOWSE [of *Wapfen*, Du. or of
blow, Gr. to blow up the Skin; or of
bo, L. Voss.] to drink stoutly.

BOWSER [*Bowser*, F.] the Puffer or
casurer of a College in an University.

BOWSING [in *Falconry*] is when a
hawk often drinks, and yet continually
drifts for more.

BOWSPRIGHT. See *Boltsprite*.

BOWT of the Knee, the bend of it. *Line*.

BOWYER, a Maker or Seller of Bows
and Arrows.

BOX [Boxe, Sax.] a wooden Chest or
offer.

BOX [of *Βοτρυον*, Sax.] the Wood
of the Box-tree.

BOX and Needle, a Compass apply'd to
Throdolite, &c. used in Surveying, &c.

BOYAN [in *Fortification*] is a Ditch fer-
rated from the main Trench, border'd with
Breast-work, and drawn from one Trench
another, for better Communication.

BOY [of *Παις*, Gr. or *Bube*, Teut.
infans] a Lad.

BOYSTLY, Rudely. *Chauc.*

To BRABBLE [*Brabbelen*, Du.] to
argue or brawl.

BRACCO, a large fleet Hound or Hunt-
ing Dog. *O. L.*

A BRACE [of *Embrasser*, F.] a Couple
or Pair; as a Brace of Dogs; Bucks; Hares;
Foxes, &c.

BRACE [in *Architecture*] is a Piece of
Timber fram'd in with Bevil joints, to keep
the Building from swerving either way.

BRACE, an *Italian* Measure; which, at
Leighorn, is equal to two *English* Ells.

BRACE [in *Printing*] is a particular
Mark to join several Words or Sentences;
thus, *¶*

To BRACE the Yard [*Sea Term*] to
bring the Yard to either side.

BRACED, join'd or fasten'd together
with a Brace.

BRACED [in *Heraldry*] is when three
Chevrons are intermingled.

BRACES [of a *Ship*] are Ropes belong-
ing to all the Yards of a Ship, except the
Mizen, two to each Yard, the Use of
which is to set the Yard square, or even
across the Ship;

BRACES [of a *Coach*] are thick Lea-
ther Thongs, upon which it hangs.

BRACELET [*Bracelet*, F. of *Brachia-
um*, L. the Arm] an Ornament for the
Wrists of Women: Also a piece of Ar-
mour, used anciently to defend the Arm.

BRACENARIUS [*Old Law*] the
Huntsman or Master of the Hounds.

BRACER, a Piece of Leather lac'd off
an Archer's Arm.

A BRACH, a kind of Hound. *Shakesp.*

BRACETUS } a Hound. *O. L.*

BRACHETA [*Old Law*] a Bitch or
Female Dog.

BRACHIAL [*Brachialis*, L.] belong-
ing to the Arm.

BRACHIÆUS Externus [in *Anatomy*]
a Muscle of the Elbow, inserted in the Ca-
vity of the Shoulder-bone. *L.*

BRACHIÆUS Internus, a Muscle of
the Elbow, implanted to the upper and
fore-part of the Bone, called *Ulna*.

BRACHYCATALECTON [*Βραχυ-
κατάληκτος*, Gr.] a Verse that has a Syl-
lable wanting at the End.

BRACHYGRAPHY [*Βραχυγραφία*,
of *βραχυς* short and *γραφία* Writing, Gr.]
the Art of Writing short-hand.

BRACHYLOGY [*Brachylogia*, L. of
βραχυλογία, of *βραχυς* and *λογία*, Gr.]
shortness of Speech; a concise Ex-
pression.

BRACK [of *Bræcan*, Sax. to break]
a Flaw or Fault in any thing.

BRACKAN, Fern. *Lincolns.*

BRACKET [*Bracetto*, Ital.] a cramp-
ing Iron; a kind of Stay in Timber-work.

BRACKETS [in a *Ship*] small Knees;
serving

erving to support the Galleries; the Timbers that support the Gratings in the Head.

BRACKISH [of *Watk*, Du. Salt] somewhat salt.

BRADÉ, broad. *Spenc.*

BRADFORD [formerly *Bradensford*, i. e. the Broad-tord] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

BRADYPEPSIA [from *Brady*, of *Brady* slow and *pepsis* Digestion, Gr.] slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the acid Ferments in the Stomach.

BRAG, proudly. *Spenc.*

BRAGGARD } [*Braggart*

BRAGGADOCHIO } Du.] a bragging vain glorious Fellow, a Coward.

Brag's a good Dog, but Wolf's a better.

This Proverb is a Taunt upon *Braggadochio's*, who talk big, boast and rattle: It is a Memento for such who make plentiful Promises to do well for the future, but are suspected to want Constancy and Resolution to make them good.

To BRAGG [*Braguer*, F. *Braggren*, Du. to walk in State] to boast.

BRAGGET [of *Bragot*, C. Br.] a Drink made of Honey and Spice.

To BRAID } [of *Brayden* Du.] to

To BREAD } weave or plait Hair, to curl.

A BRAID, a Lock or West of Hair: A small Lacc or Edging.

BRAID or Braff, burst. *Spenc.*

BRAIDE, arose, awaked. *Chauc.*

BRAID [*Adjective*] trim, finical, wove, &c. *Shakesp.*

BRAIDD [of *Brædan*, Sax.] pulled out, drawn. *Chauc.*

BRAIDED, Faded, lost its Colour.

BRAILS [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes, belonging to the two Courses and the Mizen, whose use is, when the Sail is furled across, to hale up its Bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up, or let fall.

Hale up the BRAILS } [*Sea Phrase*] are

BRAIL up the Sails } Terms used when the Sails are to be haled up in order to be furled.

BRAIN [*Brægen*, Sax. *Bræyne*, Du.] all the soft Substance contain'd within the Skull: It is the general Organ of Sense, in which the Soul, the Governor of the Body, perceives and judges of the Sensation of all the sentient Parts, out of which it communicates the animal Spirits, &c. In a figurative Sense, Wit, Judgment, &c.

To BRAIN, to dash out the Brains.

Shuttle BRAINED, fickle, unconstant.

BRAIT, a rough Diamond.

BRAKE [*Brachan*, Sax.] female Fern.

BRAKE [*Bræck* Du.] an Instrument with Teeth, used in dressing Flax or Hemp: Also a Baker's Knecading Trough: Also the

Handle of a Ship's Pump.

BRAKE [of *Bræcan*, Sax. to break a sharp Bit or Snaffle for Horses.

BRAKELEY [of *Brake*, i. e. Fern, because it was formerly much over-run with Fern] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

BRAMANS } a Sect of Philosophers

BRAMINES } in *India*, who live on Herbs and Fruits.

BRAMBLES [*Bræmble*, Sax.] prick Shrubs.

BRAMBLE Net, a sort of Net for catching of Birds.

A BRAMBLING, a Bird so called.

BRAN [*Bran*, F. *Brant*, C. Br.] of Husk of Ground Corn.

BRANCASTER [anciently *Branodnum*, with *Cæsar*] a Castle, *Brancastra* a Town in the County of *Norfolk*.

BRANCH [*Branche*, F.] a Bough of Tree; the Stock of a Pedigree: Also the Horns of a Stag's Head.

BRANCH [among *Fowlers*] a Canary bird of the first Year, brought up by the old One.

To BRANCH *Stand* [in *Falconry*] is to make a Hawk take the Branch, or leap from Tree to Tree, till the Dog springs the Partridge.

To BRANCH out, is to divide or spread into Branches.

BRANCHED [in *Heraldry*] spread into Branches, as a Deer's Horns.

BRANCHER [*Branbier*, F.] a young Hawk, or other Bird, that begins to fly from Branch to Branch.

BRANCHILET, a little Branch.

BRAND [*Brant*, Sax.] a Piece of burning Wood; a Mark made by a Red-hot Iron: A Note of Disgrace or Infamy. Also a Sword. *Spenc.*

BRAND Goose } [*Brand-gang* I

BRANT Goose } q. d. Geese of a grey Colour] a sort of wild Fowl.

To BRAND [*Branden*, Du.] to burn or mark with a hot Iron.

BRAND-Iron, a hot Iron, to Brand set a Mark upon a Malefactor; an Iron set a Vessel upon over the Fire.

To BRANDISH [*Brandir*, F.] to manifest with shaking, to shake to and fro the Hand.

BRANDLING, a small Worm for Fishing, the Dew-Worm.

BRANDLITH, a Fence or Rail about the Mouth of a Well.

BRANDON [perhaps from *Brand* burnt, and *don*, Sax. Town, q. d. Burnt Town; or, as *Leland* will have it, cited from *Bran* a Cow, and *Dune*, Sax. an Hill or of *Bræn* C. Br. a King, q. d. King Mount] a Town, formerly famous, in the County of *Norfolk*.

RANDRITH, a Trevet or other Iron
 in a Vessel on over the Fire. C.
 RANDY [of *Brenden*, Du. to burn,
side vin, F.] Spirit of Wine.
 o BRANGLE [perhaps of *Abalgen*,
 or *Balgen*, Teut. to be angry] to
 d, quarrel, or bicker
 RANK, a sort of Grain called *Buck-*
se.
 RANSELS, Brawls. *Spenc.*
 RANT, steep. C.
 RASED [in *Heraldry*] as three Chev-
 ells brased, are three Kids passing one
 her cross-wire.
 RASIATOR [of *Brasium*, L. Malt] *Q.*
 rewer or Malster. O. L.
 RASIL, a Province of *South America*;
 a sort of heavy red Wood brought from
 ice.
 RASINA } [Old Law] a Brew-
 RASINARIA } house.
 RASS [Bney, Sax.] a sort of Metal.
 RAST, butst, broke. *Spenc.*
 o BRAST, to break. O.
 RAT [of *Bjuttan*, Sax. to break] a
 O.
 RAT [Bjatt, Sax. perhaps of *Bjeto*-
 educate] a beggarly Child, or a
 contemptuous Name of a young Infant or
 ld.
 RAVADO [Bravade, F.] a vain glo-
 is Boasting or Vapouring. Sp.
 RAUDRIE, Embroidery. *Chauc.*
 RAVE [Brave, F.] Courageous, Gal-
 , Excellent, skillful.
 o BRAVE } [in *Faux Brave*, F.] a
 o BRAVO } Bully, an hectoring Fel-
 , a Swaggerer.
 o BRAVE it [Braver, F.] to ad the
 ve, to Affront, to Dare, to Hektor.
 BRAVERY [Braverie, F.] Courage,
 our, Finery, Gallantry.
 BRAUGHWHAM, a Dish made of
 rse, Eggs, Clap Bread and Butter, boil-
 together. *Lancast.*
 BRAUNCH, a Branch. O.
 BRAWDERY, Embroidery. O.
 o BRAWL [perhaps of *Braeler*, Da.
 ullen, Du. to bellow, or *Bruiler*, F.]
 hide, to scold or wrangle.
 A BRAWL, a Dispute or Squabble:
 o a kind of Dance.
 BRAWN [perhaps of *Bap*, a Boar and
 n conerced, Sax. i. e. *Bapjun*, *q. d.*
 hardest or firmest part of a Boar] hard
 h, fous'd Meat of Boar's Flesh.
 BRAWNY, full of Brawn or Sinews,
 ay, lusty, strong.
 o BRAY [Bpacan, Sax. Brayer, F.]
 bruise or pound in a Mortar; to temper
 , as Printers do.
 o BRAY [Baire, F. *Barrire*, L.] to
 ke a Noise or Cry like an Ass.

False LRAY [in *Fortification*] a false
 Trench made to hide the real one.
 To BRAYD, to break out. O.
 BRAYER [with Printers] an Instru-
 ment to temper Ink with.
 BRAYL [among *Falcons*] a Piece of
 Leather to bind up a Hawks Wing.
 To BRAZE, to cover with Brass.
 BRAZEN, of Brass; also impudent.
 BRAZIER, a Maker or Seller of Brass-
 Ware.
 BREACH [of *Bjrecan*, Sax. to break] a
 breaing of Friendship or Peace, a falling out.
 BREACH [in a *Fortified Place*] is the
 Ruin of any part of the Works, beat down
 with Cannon, &c.
 BREAD [Bjrecod of *Bjrecan*, Sax. to
 nourish] the Staff of Life.
 BREAD, Appearance. O.
 BREAD of *Treet* [Old Law] coarse
 bolted Bread, Household-bread.
 BREAD Room [in a *Ship*] is the Place
 where the Bread or Bisket is kept.
 To BREADE, i. e. to make broad, to
 spread. C.
 To BREAK [Bjrecan, Sax.] to break
 in Pieces: also to turn Bankrupt.
 A BREAK, Land plough'd the first
 Year after it hath lain Fallow in Sheep-
 Walks. *Norfolk.*
 To BREAK Bulk [Sea Term] to take
 part of the Ship's Cargo out of the Hold.
 To BREAK Ground [Military Term] is
 to open the Trenches, or begin the Works
 for carrying on a Siege.
 BREAK that Deer [in *Carving*] i. e.
 cut up that Venison at Table.
 BREAM [Brame, F.] a Fish.
 BREAST [Bjrecyrt, Sax.] one of the
 three Ventrers in an animal Body, which con-
 tains the Heart and Lungs.
 BREAST Caskets [in a *Ship*] the longest
 and biggest Caskets; a sort of Strings placed
 in the middle of her Yard.
 BREAST Fast [in a *Ship*] is a Rope
 fastened to some part of her forward on, to
 keep her Head fast to a Wharf, &c.
 BREAST Hooks [in a *Ship*] are the
 Compassing Timbers before, which streng-
 then her Stern and her Fore-part.
 BREAST Pain, a Disease in Horses.
 BREAST Plough, a Plough driven with
 the Breast.
 BREAST Ropes [in a *Ship*] are those
 which fasten the Barrels to the Yard.
 BREASTWORK [in *Fortification*] the
 same with *Parapet*, which see.
 BREATH [Bpaðe, Sax.] the Air
 received and discharged by the Dilatation
 and Compression of the Lungs.
 BRECCA [Old Law] a Breach, Decay,
 or any other want of Repair.
 BRECK, a Bruise. O.

BRECK or Brack [of Brecan, Sax. to break] a Gap in a Hedge.

BRECKNOCKMERE, in Brecknockshire, called Llanabethan, C. Br. that is, a standing Slough; by Girald called *Clamofus*, from the thundering Noise it makes when the Ice is thawed.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, called in *Welsb* *Brecheban*, from *Brechanus*, a Prince that had 24 Daughters, who were all canonized in the Choir of Saints.

What is Bred in the Bone will never be out of the flesh.

This Proverb is apply'd to such as imitate some Vice of their Parents; and intimates, That Persons naturally addicted to any Vice, will scarce ever be reclaimed afterwards by the Art of Rhetorick, or the Power of Perswasion, Authority, or Command: So say the *Latins*, *Lupus pilum mutat non mentem*; the *Greeks*, *ὄλιον ἀγαθόν κείρεται ὁσίν;*; the *Hebrews*, **כַּלְבָּא לֹא יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה לַאֲדָמָה**.

BREDE, Breadth. O.

To BREDE, to make Broad. O.

BREECH [perhaps of Breece, Sax. or Blotch Du.] the Backside or Fundament.

BREECH [in *Gunnery*] is the hindermost part of a Piece of Ordinance.

BREECHES [Breece, Sax.] a Garment for Men from the Waste to the Knees.

BREECHINGS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes by which the Guns are lash'd fast, or fasten'd to the Ship's side.

To BREE, to frighten. C.

To BREED [Briedan, Sax.] to produce, to nourish, &c.

BREEZ, a fresh Gale of Wind.

BREEZ [Brioya, Sax.] a Gad-fly or Horse-fly.

BREHONE, an *Irish* Judge or Lawyer; the *Irish* Law is called the *Brehone* Law.

BREGMA [Briγμα, Gr.] the Mould of the Head.

To FREID, to be like in Conditions. O.

BREME, furiously. O.

BREME, chill, bitter, raging. Spenc.

BREMICHAM [perhaps from Brijy-Birmingham] me famous, and

Ham, Sax. an Habitation, i. e. famous for Workmanship in Metals or hard Wares] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

To BREN, to burn. Spenc.

BRENNINGLY, warmly. Chauc.

BRENT, burnt. O.

BRENTKNOLL [of Knol, Sax. the Top of a Mountain, and Brent burnt, g. d. parched with the heat of the Sun] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENTFORD [of Brent burnt and Branford] a Town in the County of *Middlesex*.

BRENTMARSH [g. d. burnt Marsh]

or as the Monks of *Glaffenbury* expound Frogs Marsh; as if *Brent* had formerly signified a Frog] a Place in *Somersetshire*.

BRENTWOOD, i. e. Burntwood, Town in *Essex*.

BRET [Bertoneau, F.] a Fish of the BRUT, Turbot kind.

BRETIENHAM, a Town in the County of *Suffolk*, called by *Antoninus*, *Combotonium*, i. e. a Village on both Sides of River *Bretou*.

BRETFULL, topfull. O.

BRETOYSE [the Law of the March BRETOIS] formerly in use among the *Britains* or *Welsbmen*.

BREST [in *Architecture*] is that Column which is called the *Torus*.

BREST Summers [in *Architecture*] are the Pieces in the outward Parts of any Building, and in the middle Floors, into which the Girders are framed.

BREVE [Brevis, L. short] a Writ directed to the Chancellor or Judges, &c. called from its shortness.

BREVE [in *Musick*] a Note containing two Semibreves, four Minims, a eight Crotchets. L. T.

BREVE *Perquirere*, to purchase a Writ or Licence of Trial in the King's Court the Plaintiff. O. L. P.

BREVE *de Reite*, a Writ of Right to a Person ejected, to sue for the Possession of an Estate detained from him.

BREVE *Vas* [in *Anatomy*] the short Vessel that passes from the Ventricle to a veiny Branch of the Spleen.

BREVET [Breves, F.] a Brief, a Pop Bull. O.

BREVIARY [Breviarie, F. of *Brevium*, L.] a kind of Popish Mass-book.

BREVIATE, a short Extract or Copy of a Process, Deed, or Writing.

BREVBIBUS & *Rotulus liberandis*, a Writ to the Sheriff, to deliver to the Sheriff chosen in his Room, the Court with the Apptenances, Rolls, Briefs, &c.

BREVIER, a small Printing-Letter the same of this Book.

BREVIS *Musculus* [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles of the Radius, serv'd to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards to the Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to stretch out the Arm forward. L.

BREVILOQUENCE [Breviloquentia, L.] a short way of Speaking.

BREVISSIMUS *Oculi* [among *Anatomists*] the shortest Muscle of the Eye, otherwise called *Obliquus Inferior*.

BREVITY [Brevitas, F. of *Brevitas*, L.] shortness, conciseness.

To BREW [Brijan, Sax. *Briaw* *Tunt*] to boil Ale, &c. to make *drinking*.

BREW

BREWISS [of *Abbreiver*, F. to soften,
BREWIS } *&c.*] Crusts or Pieces of
Bread soaked in the Fat of Pottage.

To BREYDE, to run away. *Chauc.*

To BRIAN an Oven, to keep Fire at
he Mouth of it. *C.*

BRIAN [of *Briant*, F. Clamorous] a
proper Name.

To BRIBE [perhaps from *Briber*, F.
his from *Bribe*, a piece of Bread; because
such as give Bribes, like importunate Beg-
gars, crave of the Judge to avert the stroke
of Justice: Or from *Briber*, Gr. a Re-
ward] to corrupt with Gifts.

BRIBERY, the Act of Bribing.

BRIBORS [*Bribeur*, F. i. e. Beggar]

BRIBOURS } one that fishes or pilfers
another Man's Goods. *L. T.*

BRICK [*Brick*, Du.] Earth moulded
into a long square Figure, and burnt.

To FRICKEN, to bridle, to hold in
one's Chin proudly. *C.*

BRICOLS, Engines formerly used to
batter the Walls of Castles, Towns, &c. *F.*

BRIDAL, of, or belonging to a Bride.

BRIDALE, a Wedding. *Chauc.*

BRIDCHURCH, *q. d.* the Church of
St. *Bridget*, an *Irish* Saint.

A BRIDE [*Bryd*, Sax. of *Bryetan*,
to keep warm or cherish] a new married
Woman.

BRIDEGROOM [of *Bryd* a Bride,
and *Groom*, Sax. a servant, because the
Spouse, upon the Wedding-day, used to serve
the Bride at Table] a Bride's Spouse.

BRIDEWELL [*q. d.* Bride's Well, or
St. *Bridget's* Well] now an House of Cor-
rection, (formerly an Hall or Royal Palace)
in *Fleetstreet*, in the City of *London*.

BRIDGE [*Brygge*, Sax.] a Passage
made over a River, &c.

BRIDGE of Boats, Boats of Copper
joined side to side, till they reach a-cross a
River, being covered with Planks for Sol-
diers to march over upon them.

BRIDGE of Rushes, a Bridge made of
great Bundles of Rushes joined together,
and Planks fastened upon them, to be laid
over Marshes or boggy Places.

Draw BRIDGE, one with Hinges, to
be drawn up, or let down at pleasure.

Flying BRIDGE [*Military Term*] is
made of two small Bridges, laid one over
another.

BRIDGEWATER [*q. d.* *Walter's*
Burgh, or *Burgh-Walter*, of one *Walter* a
Soldier of *William the Conqueror*, who re-
ceived this Town for his Service in the
Wars] a Port in the County of *Somerset*.

BRIDGUMA, a Bridegroom. *O.*

To BRIDLE [*Brydelian*, Sax.] to
keep in a Horse with the Bridle or Reins;
to curb one's Passions,

A BRIDLE [*Brydele*, Sax.] a Head-
stall, or Reins for a Horse.

BRIEF [*Bref* or *Brief*, F. from *Brevis*,
L.] short; also common, or rite.

A BRIEF, an Order issuing out of
Chancery, or some other Court: Also any
Process of the King, in Writing under Seal,
requiring any thing to be done; especially
Letters Patent, granted for collecting of
charitable Benevolence to poor Sufferers by
Fire, or other Casualties.

A BRIEF [in *Musick*] is such a Mea-
sure or Quantity, as contains two Strokes
down, and as many up, in beating Time.

BRIER [*Bryer*, Sax: perhaps of *Brye-*
can to break, because it teareth the Skin] a
prickly sort of Plant.

PRIEZE [*Brezza*, Ital. *Brise*, F. a
BREEZ } chill Wind] a gentle gale of
Wind.

BRIG, in *Lincolnshire*, *q. d.* a Town by
a Bridge.

BRIGA, Contention, Quarrel, Strife. *O. L.*

BRIGADE [*Brigade*, F.] a Party of
Division of a Body of Soldiers.

BRIGADE [of an Army] is a Party of
either Horse or Foot: A Brigade of Horse
is eight or ten Squadrons; a Brigade of Foot,
four, five, or six Battalions.

BRIGADE [of a Troop of Horse] is a
Part of it not exceeding sixty Men.

BRIGADEER, an Officer who com-
mands a Brigade. *F.*

BRIGANDINE, an ancient kind of
Armour, with many Plates and Joints, like
a Coat of Mail.

BRIGANTES, the ancient Name of
the Inhabitants of *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*,
Durham, *Westmoreland*, and *Cumberland*.

BRIGANTINE [*Brigantina*, F.] a small
light Pinnace, that can both Row and Sail
well, proper for giving Chace or Fighting.

BRIGOTE [*Law Term*] Contribu-

BRUGOTE } tion made toward the
repairing or rebuilding of Bridges.

A BRIGHAM, a Horse-collar. *N. C.*

BRIGHT [*Beoþht*, Sax.] lucid, like
shining Light.

BRIGHTNESS [*Bryhtnyr*, Sax.]
Lucidity. Shiningness.

BRIGIDIANS, an Order of Religious
Persons, founded by a Princess of Sweden,
named *Bridget*.

BRIGTHELMSTEAD [*Bryghðeal-*
meþtun, Sax. so called from St. *Brighelm*]
a Town in *Suffex*.

BRIGUE, Dispute, Quarrel. *O.*

BRILL [of *Burr-hill*, *q.* many Burrs
growing there] a Place in *Buckinghamshire*.

BRILLANT, a Diamond cut artificial-
ly by a Lapidary.

BRILLANTE [in *Musick Books*] sig-
nifies to play in a brisk lively manner.

BRILLS, the Hair on the Eye-lids of a Horse.

BRIM [*Brymme, Sax.*] the utmost Edge of any Thing, as of a Glass, a Hat, &c.

To **BRIM**, a Sow is said To *Brim*, or To go to *Brim*, when she is ready to take the Boar.

BRIMME, sharp, fierce, violent. *Chauc.*
A **BRIMMER**, a Cup or Glass of Liquor filled up to the Brim.

BRIMMING, the Act of Generation between a Boar and a Sow.

BRIMSTONE [of *Bryne, Sax.* a Burning of Fire and Stone, *q. d.* Burning-Stone] a Mineral.

BRINE [*Bryne, Sax.* of *Bryne* the Salt Sea] salt Liquor or Pickle: Also a Poetical Word for the Sea.

BRINE Water, a Salt Water, which being boiled turns into Salt.

BRINE *is hither*, bring it hither. *Suff.*

To **BRING** [of *Bryngan, Sax.*]

BRINGERS *Up* [in *Military Affairs*] the whole last Rank of a Battalion drawn up; the last Men of every File.

BRINISH } belonging to, or of the
BRINY } Quality of Brine.

To **BRINNE**, to burn. *Chauc.*

BRISE, Ground lain long untilled.

BRISK [*frisch, Teut.*] lively, nimble, sprightly.

BRISKET [*Bricher, F.*] that part of the Breast that lies next the Ribs.

BRISKET [of a Horse] is the forepart of the Neck at the Shoulder down to the Fore-legs.

A **BRISTLE** [*Bryrte, Sax.*] strong Hair standing on the back of a Boar.

BRISTLE *Tags*, a kind of Flies.

BRISTOL } [*Bryrte-top, Sax.*] *q. d.*
BRISTOW } a bright pleasant Place,

so called, for its pleasant Situation and sumptuous Buildings; a famous and rich Sea Port and City, in *Somersetshire*.

BRISTOL *Non-Steck*, a Flower.

BRISTOL *Stones*, a sort of soft Diamonds, in a Rock near *Bristol*.

BRISURE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from 4 or 5 Fathom, which is allowed to the *Coire* and *Orillon*, to make a hollow Tower, or to cover the concealed Flank.

A **BRITAIN**, a Native of *Britain*.

BRITANNIA } [*Camden de-*
GREAT-BRITAIN } rives it from

Brith C. Br. Painted, and *Tavin* a Native, *Gr.* others from *Brutus* a Fabulous King of it; but the more probable Derivation is from *Brj Honour*, and *Tavin* a River, *C. Br.* being an Island exceeding all others in *Europe*, for the great and many Rivers with which it abounds, *Thames*, *Severn*, and *Tused* are the chief] the Name

of this whole Island containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

BRITANNIA } a Province of *France*
BRETAGNE } anciently called *Armo-*
BRITTANY } *rica*, from whence our
Island is said to have been first Peopled.

To **BRITE** } [in *Husbandry*] a Term
To **BRIGHT** } apply'd to Barley, Hops,
Wheat, &c. when they grow over ripe,
and shatter.

BRITHELM [*Beoþht-helm, Sax.* i. e. bright Helmet] a Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, about the Year 955.

BRITHWOLD [of *Bryr* } Famous and
Wealven to bear Rule, *Sax.*] a Bishop of *Winchester* in the Year 996.

BRITISH, of, or belonging to the Island of *Great Britain*.

BRITONNER, a Boaster or Bragger. *O.*

BRITTLE [*Bryrteno, Sax.*] apt to break, frail, weak.

BRIZE, a sort of Ground that has lain long untill'd.

BRIZE *Vents* [with *Gardiners*] Shelters on the North side of Melon beds, where Walls are wanting.

BRIZES } Winds raised by the Mo-
BREEZES } tion of the Air in great
Circles, cooling such as live under the Equinoctial Line.

A **BROACH** [*Broche, F.*] a Spit to Roast Meat on: A Start on a young Stag's Head, growing sharp like the end of a Spit.

BROACH, *Adj.* like a Spit, *C.*

To **BROACH** [*Brocher, F.*] to Spit Meat; to tap Beer, &c. Also to spread abroad; to be the first Publisher of.

BROAD [*Broade, Sax.* *Bredh Du:* *Breit Teut.*] wide, large in Breadth.

BROAD Piece, a Gold Coin, some of which are worth 25 s. others 25 s.

BROAD-SIDE [*Sea Term*] To give a *Broad side*, i. e. to Discharge all the Guns on one side of the Ship at once.

BROAD-SIDE [in *Printing*] is a Sheet of Paper containing one large Page.

BROCCADO } [*Broccaso, Ital.*] a sort
BROCCADO } of Cloth, wrought with
Gold and Silver. *Sp.* and *F.*

BROCCAGE, pimping. *Spenc.*

BROCELLA, a Thicket or Covert of Bushes. *O. L.*

BROCH } an old fashioned pecked
BROOCH } Ornament of Gold.

A **BROCH**, a Buckle, Bracelet, Noose, Spit, &c. *Shaks.*

BROCHA, an Awl, a Packing-needle.

BROCHETTE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Fowls. *F.*

BROCHIA, a great Can or Pitcher. *O. L.*

BROCHITY, Crookedness, especially of the Teeth. *O.*

BROCK [*Bryoc, Sax.*] a Badger
BROCK

BROCK ? [*Brocart*, F.] a Buck or
BROCKET ? Hart of two Years old,
 of the third Year.

BROCKING, throbbing. *O.*

BRODEHALPENY ? a being quilt of
BORDHALPENY ? a certain Toll
 of the Lord of the Manour, &c. for setting
 up Boards, &c. in a Market or Fair.

BRODERER [*Brodure*, F.] Imbroi-
 erer. *O.*

To **BROGUE** ? [*Broviller*, F. to trou-

To **BROGGLE** ? ble. to fish for Eels
 y troubling the Water, because by so do-
 ing they are more easily taken.

BROGUES, wooden Shoes. *I. ish.*

To **BROIDER** [*Broder*, F.] See *Em-*
roiderer.

BROIDID, Braided, Twisted, Twined.
haucer.

BROIL [of *Brouiller*, F. perhaps from
 D. F. *Bruel*, from *Bjoel*, *Sax.* a Wood,
 y. d. to hinder by Wood cut down] Distur-
 ance, Trouble; a Falling out, a Quarrel.

To **BROIL**, *i. e.* to roast Meat on the
 Coals.

BROK, an old Sword or Dagger.

BROKAGE ? the Hire or Reward

BROKERAGE ? of a Proker; also the
 Business or Trade of a Broker.

To **BROKE**, to keep safe. *O.*

BROKEN *Bridge*, a Town in *Wilt-*
shire, formerly called *Caerderburg* [perhaps
 rom *Caerdure*, some petty King that settled
 himself there, and *Burg* for *Borough* a
 Town; and from *Caert* a Town, and *Dwy*
 2. *Br. Water*, *i. e.* a Town seated by the
 Water-side] the Court of the petty *Saxon*
Kings.

BROKEN *Radiation* [in *Caoptricks*] is
 the breaking of the Beams of Light, as
 seen through a Glass, cut into several Planes
 or Faces.

BROKEN *Ray*, or *Ray of Refraction* [in
Dioptricks] is a Right Line, whereby the
 Ray of Incidence changes its Rectitude, or
 is broken in traversing the second Medium,
 whether it be thicker or thinner.

BROKER [perhaps from *Procurator*,
 L. a Procurer; because they procure Chap-
 men for Merchants, &c. and *contra*, or
 of the Word *Break*; because in former times
 none but Bankrupts were permitted to tol-
 low that Employment] a Factor employed
 by Merchants and others: Also one that
 sells Household-stuff, old Clothes; or that
 lets out Money upon Pawns.

Exchange **BROKERS**, Persons who make
 it their Business to know the Alteration of
 the *Course of Exchange*, &c.

Stock **BROKERS**, are such as Buy and
 Sell for others, in the Joint-Stocks of a Com-
 pany or Corporation.

BROMFIELD [q. *Broomfield*] a Name.

BRONCHIA [*Βρογχια*, Gr.] are cer-
 tain hollow Pipes dispersed through the
 Lungs, which are Branches of the Wind-
 pipe. *L. Anat.*

BRONCHOCELE [of *Βρογχος*, the
 Wind-pipe, and *κύλη* a Swelling, Gr.] a
 Tumour in the top or middle of the Fisti-
 lous part of the Wind-pipe.

BRONCHOTOMY [*Βροχτομία*, of
Βρογχος and *τέμνω*, to cut, Gr.] a cutting
 open the Wind-pipe, in a Membranous
 part between two of the Rings.

BROND, Fury, Rage; a Touch. *O.*

BRONDIRON, a Sword. *Spenc.*

BROOCH, a Painting all in one Colour:
 Also a Collar of Gold, used to be worn by
 Ladies about their Necks.

To **BROOD** [*Βρῆβαν*, *Sax.* to Che-
 rish] to set upon Eggs as a Fowl does to
 Hatch them.

A **BROOD**, a Company of Chickens,
 &c. hatched by, or going with one Hen.

A **BROOK** [*Βροκα*, *Sax.*] a small
 Current of Water.

To **BROOK** [*Βρῆβαν*, *Sax.* to digest]
 as to Brook an Affront, *i. e.* to bear it pa-
 tiently, to put it up.

To **BROOK** *Up*, spoken of Clouds,
 when they draw together, and threaten
 Rain, they are said to Brook up. *C.*

BROOM *Rape*, a Plant growing at
 the Root of Broom, having a Root like a
 Turnip.

BROOMING ? [a *Ship*] is the burning
BREAMING ? off all the Filth she has
 contracted on her Sides, with Broom, Rushes,
 or Straw.

BROSSUS, bruised or hurt with Blows,
 Wounds, or other Casualties. *O. L.*

BROTLE, brittle, frail. *G.*

BROTH [*Βροθ*, *Sax.*] the Liquor in
 which Flesh is boiled.

A **BROTHEL**, or *Brothel-house* [*Bor-*
del, F. of *Bord* a Brink, because among the
Romans, Stews and Bawdy-houses were e-
 rected upon the Banks of Rivers] a Sew or
 Bawdy house.

BROTHERHED, Brotherhood. *Chauc.*

BROTHERLY, Brawdery, Lewdness.

BROTHER [*Βροθερ*, *Sax.* from
Βρῆβαν, q. of the same Brood] a Male by the
 same Father and Mother, or one of them.

BROTILNESS, Brittleness, Inconstan-
 cy, Fickleness. *Chauc.*

BROUCE See *Bronse.*

BROUDRID, embroidered. *Chauc.*

BROUKIN, to brook, to bear. *Chauc.*

BROW [*Βροφα*, *Sax.* *Βροφ*, Dut.
 the Eye-brow] that part of the Face above
 the Eye.

BROW *Antler* [among *Hunters*] the first
 Start which grows on a Stag's Head.

To

To BROW *Beaz*, to look disdainfully or haughtily on; to snub or keep under.

BROWDED, imbroidered. *O.*

To BROWK, to enjoy, to use. *O.*

BROWN [Bryun, Sax. *Brūne* Dut. *Brann*, Teut. *Brūno*, Ital.] a Colour.

BROWNISTS, a Sect of rigid Independents, so called from one Robert Brown their Ring leader.

BROW-Post [in Carpentry] is an overthwart or cross Beam.

BROWSE, or *Browse-Wood* [Brosse, F. a Twig] young Sprouts of Trees, that shoot forth early in the Spring, whereon Cattle usually feed

To BROWSE [Browser, F. *Bruscare*, Ital. *Βρωσκω*, Gr.] to feed by knapping or nibbling off the tops of young Sprigs, Herbs, Grass, &c. as *Brafs* do.

BROWSTER, a Brewer. *Scot.*

Hat BRUARDS, Hat-brims. *Chess.*

BRUERIA, Brush, Heath, Briars, or Thorns. *O. L.*

BRUCHBOTE? [of *Bruck*, Germ. BRUGBOTE } a Bridge, and *Bute*] a Contribution towards the mending of Bridges: Also those who were exempted from this Tribute.

To BRUCKLE, to dirty. *C.*

BRUILLETUS, a small Copsie, or Thicket, a little Wood.

To BRUISE [of *Βρυση*, Sax. bruised, or *Briser*, F.] to injure, or spoil the Form of a Thing by hard Compressure.

BRUIT [Bruis, F.] a Rumour, Report, common Talk.

To BRUIT a Thing abroad, to report, or spread it abroad.

BRUMAL [Bremalis, L. from *Broma* Winter] of or belonging to Winter. *F.*

BRUNT [Brunst, Teut. Heat] Assault, Onset, Brush.

BRUSH [of *Brosse*, F. or of *Burste*, Teut. a Bristle, because Brushes were made of Bristles] an Utensil well known.

To BRUSH [Bresser, F.] to cleanse with a Brush.

BRUSH [among Hunters] the Tail of a Fox.

BRUSH-Wood, small Sticks for Fuel.

BRUSHMENT, Brush, or small Wood.

BRUSK [in Heraldry] the tawny Colour, otherwise called *Tenne*.

To BRUSLE, to dry, to parch. *C.*

BRUSOLES? [in Cookery] Veal Steaks BRUSOLES? dress'd a particular Way between two Fires, &c. *F.*

To BRUSTLE [of *Βρυστηαν*, Sax. as Dr. *Hensb.* to Bristle, as an enraged Boar] to rustle as Armour, Silk, or any stiff Garment: also to Vapour.

BRUTAL? [Brutalis, L.] Irrational,

BRUTISH? senseless. *F.*

BRUTALITY [Brutalis, F. *Brutalitas*, L. Barb] Beastliness, Brutishness.

BRUTE [Brutus, L.] a Beast which wants the Use of Reason.

BRUTISH, Beast-like, Beastly.

To BRUTTE, to browse. *Suff.*

BRYKE, straight, narrow. *O.*

BRYONY [Bryonia, Gr.] an Herb, otherwise called White-vine.

BUBBLE [of *Buoble*, Du. perhaps of *Bulla*, L.] a Bladder in Water: Also a silly Fellow, or Cully.

To BUBBLE, to Chouse, to Cheat, or put a Trick upon.

An Exchange Alley BUBBLE, a Scheme projected for the carrying on a Manufacture, Insurance, or other pretended beneficial Project, never designed to be carried on, but only calculated for the Meridian of Exchange-Alley, to wipe the eager and unwary of their Money, and keep the Stockjobbers out of worse Employment, if worse can be.

BUBO [Bēlon, Gr.] the Groin, or place from the bending of the Hip, to the Privy-parts: Also a Tumour in the Groin proceeding from the Pox or Pestilence.

Pestilential BUBO, a Plague Sore, or Borch.

Veneral BUBO, a swelling in the Groin, occasioned by the French Pox.

BUBONOCELE [Bubon, κήλη, of *Bubo* a Bubo and κήλη a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture when the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the uttermost Skin of the Coils; sometimes it is taken for a Bubo or Swelling.

BUCANIERS? Pirates in the West-BUCCANEERS? Indies; Freebooters; Rovers; the ungoverned Rabble in *Jamaica*.

BUCELLATION, a dividing into little Gobbets. *C. T.*

BUCCINATOR [among Anatomists] the Round Muscle of the Cheek, like a Circle. *L.*

To BUCCINATE [Buccinarum, L.] to blow a Trumpet.

BUCENTAURUS? [Βουκένταυρος], of BUCENTORO } Be a Particle Augmentative, and κένταυρος a Centaur, Gr.] a great Ship called the Centaur; a stately Gally in which the Doge and Senate of Venice go annually in Triumph on Ascension-day, to Espouse the Sea, by throwing a Ring into it.

BUCEPHALUS [Βουκεφαλός, of *Bōc* an Ox and κεφαλή a Head, Gr. i. e. Bull-Head] the Name of the great Horse of Alexander the Great.

BUCK [Buca, Sax.] a Male-Deer, or the Male of some other Wild-beasts; as a Buck-Rabbit, a Buck-Goat, &c.

BUCK [of *Banche*, Teut.] a Lye made of Ashes.

The BUCK, the Breast. *Suff.*

BUCK of the First Head [among Hunters] a Buck in the fifth Year of his Age.
 A Great BUCK, one in the sixth Year.
 BUCKINGHAM [of Bece *Beech*, and m, *Sax.* an Habitation, because of the abundance of Beech Trees growing there] County Town of *Buckinghamshire*.
 BUCK Mast, the Mast or Fruit of the Buck Tree.
 BUCK-*Stall*, a Deer-hay, a large Net to catch Deer in. *O. S.*
 BUCK-*Thorn*, a Shrub, the Berries of which are much used in *Physick*: Also a biting-fish dry'd in the Sun.
 BUCK-*Wood*, an Herb.
 BUCK-*Wheat* } a sort of Grain much used in *Surrey*.
 FRENCH-*Wheat* }
 BUCKS-*Horn*, an Herb.
 BUCKET [from *Buc*, *Sax.* a Flagon, *Baquet*, *F.*] a Pail made of Leather or Wood, &c. to draw Water in.
 BUCKLE [*Boucle*, *F.* *Buchel*, *Teut.* probably of *Buzan*, *Sax.* to bend] a wire or round Hoop with a Tongue fastened with Thongs: Also a Curl of Hair.
 To BUCKLE [*Buzan*, *Sax.* *Boucler*, to bow down, to condescend or submit: Also to put into Buckle as Hair.
 BUCKLER [*Boucler*, *F.*] a Piece of offensive Armour: Defence, Protection.
 BUCKLER of Beef, a Piece cut off from the Sir-loin.
 BUCKRAM [*Burgram*, *P.* *Buckerame*, *l.*] a sort of strong coarse Linen Cloth tanned.
 BUCKRAMS, the Name of an Herb.
 BUCKSOME. See *Buxom*.
 BUCOLICKS [*Buclickes*, *F.* *Bucolica*, of *Βυκολικά*, of *Βεκύλα* a Cow-herd,] Pastoral Songs or Poems, in which country Swains are represented discoursing together.
 To BUD [of *Bouter*, *F.*] to put forth buds as Trees do.
 A BUD [*Bouten*, *F.* *Bette*, *Du.*] a blossom or young Sprout: Also a weaned Infant of the first Year, so called because the horns are then in the Bud. *Suffex*.
 To BUDDLE [among *Miners*] to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calaminaris*.
 BUDGE, *Adj.* brisk, jocund.
 To BUDGE [*Bouger*, *F.*] to move or stir.
 A BUDGE, one that slips privately into house, &c. to steal. *Cant*.
 BUDGE, the dress'd Skin or Fur of animals.
 BUDGE Bachelors, a Company of Men clothed in long Gowns, lined with Lambs wool, who accompany the Lord Mayor during the Time and Solemnity of his Inauguration.
 BUDGE Barrel [of *Bouge*, *F.* a Bag, and barrel] a Tin Barrel to hold Gunpowder,

containing about an 130 lb. having a Purse, or Case of Leather, made fast over the Head; to prevent the Powder from taking Fire; used on board Ships.
 BUDGET [*Bougette*, *F.*] a Bag or Pouch.
 A BUER, a Gnat. *C.*
 BUFF [from the Similitude it has to the Skin of an Ox, which the *French* call *Buffle*] a sort of thick tann'd Leather, much used by Military Men.
 BUFF } a certain Wild Beast like
 RUFFLE } an Ox, common in *America*.
 BUFFALO } *India* or *Asia*.
 RUFFE, a Blow. *Spenc.*
 BUFFET [*Buffe*, *F.*] a Blow or Box on the Ear, a Slap on the Face.
 BUFFET *Sool*, a little portable Seat without Back or Arms. *Lincolns.*
 A BUFFET, a Cupboard or Repository for Plate, China-Ware, &c.
 A BUFFLE Head, a dull Sot, an Ignoramus.
 A BUFFOON [*Bouffon*, *F.* *Buffone*, *Ital.* or as *Salmast.* will have it, from *Bufo*, *L.* a Toad, because such a Person swells like a Toad] a Jester, or one who lives by making others merry; a Droll, a Merry-Andrew.
 BUFFOONRY [*Bouffonnerie*, *F.*] saucy Jest or Scoffing.
 BUG, a noisom Insect.
 BUG, for big. *O.*
 BUG } an imaginary Monster to fright Children with.
 BUGBEAR }
 BUGDEN [either of *Boz* and *Den*, *Sax.* a Dale, *g. d.* a watery, squashy Dale; or of *Den* and *Boz*, *Sax.* a Valley shaded with Boughs] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.
 BUGGERY [of *Bugerare*, *F.* which *Menagius* derives from the *Bulgari* a People infamous for Unnatural Lust] the Copulation of one Man with another, or of a Man or Woman with Brute Beasts.
 BUGLE [of *Buctla*, *L.* an Heifer] a sort of Wild Ox; also a kind of Glass Beads: Also an Herb good for Wounds.
 A BUGLE Horn [of *Bucula* and *Horn*] a sort of Hunting Horn.
 BUGLOSS [*Buglosse*, *Buglossus*, *L.* of *Βυγλωσσον*, of *Βύς* an Ox and *γλωσσα* the Tongue, *Gr.*] an Herb, whose Flowers are very Cordial and Restorative.
 To BUILD [*Byctian*, *Sax.*] to erect Houses, &c.
 BULB [*Bulbe*, *F.* *Bulbus*, *L.* of *Βυλβός*, *Gr.*] is any Root that is round, and wrapped with many Skins or Coats, as Onions, Tulips, &c.
 BULEOUS [*Bulbeux*, *F.* *Bulbosus*, *L.* full of Bulbs] as *Bulbous Plants*, *i. e.* those which have a round Head in the Root.
 BULBS [among *Botanists*] sometimes the round-spired Beards of Flowers.

BULCHIN, a Calf. C.
BULGA [Old Law] a Budget, Mail, or Portofanteanu.

BULIMIA } [Boulimie, F. Βολιμία, of
BULIMUS } Bē an Ox and λιμός hun-
BULIMY } ger, q. hungry enough to
 eat an Ox, Gr.] an (x-like Hunger, or
 insatiable Appetite; a Disease. L.

BULK and *File*, is when one jostles you
 while another picks your Pocket. *Cont.*

BULK [Buce, Sax.] bigness, size.

BULK, a Stall before a Shop.

BULK [Sea Term] the whole Content
 of a Ship in her Hold.

BULK Heads, are Partitions made ashwart
 a Ship, with Boards, whereby one Part is
 divided from another.

BULKAR [Bielcke, Dan.] a Beam
 or Rafter. *Lincolnsb.*

BULKER, a common Jilt, a Whore.
Canting Term.

BULKY, Big, Gross, Massy.

BULL [Bull, Du.] a Beast well known.

A **BULL**, an Impropriety of Speech, or
 Blunder in Discourse.

A **BULL** [Bulla, L.] properly signi-
 fies a golden Ornament for Children, hol-
 low within, made like a Heart, which used
 to be hung about their Necks, much after
 which manner the Roman Nobles wore their
 Seals; and hence the Briefs or Mandates of
 the Pope are called *Bulls*, from the Lead-
 en and sometimes Golden Seal affixed thereto;
 or of Βελλ. Gr. a Counsel, because in for-
 mer Ages they were composed by the mu-
 tual Consent of a Council of State.

The *Golden BULL*, is an Ordinance
 made by Charles V. Emperor of Germany,
Anno 1536, concerning the Form of Elec-
 ting the Emperors.

BULL Feast, a Festival in Spain and
Portugal, in which Men on Horseback,
 Armed with Launces, &c. encounter wild
 Bulls.

BULL-Finch [Blutfink, Teut.] a Bird.

BULL-Head, or *Millers-Thumb*, a River
 Fish: Also a little black Water Vermin.

BULL-Weed, a kind of Herb.

BULLACE? [perhaps from *Bowl* or
BULLIS } *Bulles*, because of its
 Roundness: But Dr. T. H. rather thinks it
 so called *quasi* Bull-Eyes, from the Simili-
 tude of a wild Plum.

BULLEN, Hemp Stalks pilled. C.

BULL-Beggar [q. bold Beggar] a Tetri-
 fier of Children.

BULLENGER, a small Sea Vessel or
 Boat. O. S.

BULLET [Boulet, F. perhaps from
 Βολ. Gr. a round Clod of Earth] a Ball
 of Lead or Iron, to be fired out of a Pistol,
 Musket, or Cannon, &c.

BULLIMONY } a Mixture of sever:
BULLIMONG } sorts of Grain togethe
 as Peas, Oats, Vetches. *Essex.*

BULLINGBROOK [q. d. Bulls Broo]
 a Town in *Lincolnsire*, noted for the Bit
 of Henry VI.

BULLION [some will have it fro
 Βουλ. Gr.] a Lump of Earth, q. d. Mon
 having no Stamp upon it; others from Βε
 a Signature, because it is to receive th
 Prince's Effigies; and *Minsevus* of *Brilon*,
 or *Span*. Copper to make Money of] U
 coined Gold or Silver in the Mass.

BULLION of Copper, Copper Plat
 set on the Breast-Leathers and Bridles
 Horses, for Ornaments.

BULLNESS [from *Bulch*, C. Br.
 Separation, and *Neye*, Sax. a Promontor
 for England is there parted from Scotland,
 Place in *Cumberland*.

BULLOCK [Bulluce, Sa.] a young Bu

BULLY } [q. d. Burly or Bulky

BULLY } *Rock* } or q. d. Bull-ey'd]
 heaving, boisterous Fellow.

BULRUSH *Bridge* [in *Fortification*
 Bridge made of Bundles of Bulrushes, a
 cover'd with Planks.

BULTEL, the Branny part of Me
 that has been dress'd.

BULWARK [Bollwerk, Teut.
 Boll round and werk Work, q. d.
 spherical Fabrick] a Bastion, Rampart,
 Fort.

BUM [Bomme, Du. a Cover for
 Vessel, or *Bodem* Du. the Bottom]
 Fundament, the Breech.

BUMBASIN [Bombasin, F.] Stuff ma
 of Silk and Cotton.

BUMBAST [of *Bombasin*, F.] Lin
 doubled, and interwoven with Flax; her
 Metaphorically, *Bumbast Words* or *Style*.

BUMPITH, maketh a humming Noi

BUMBLEKITES, Bramble-berries.

BUMMED, tasted, or desired. O.

BUMPKIN [Boomken, Du. a li
 Tree, a Fool in Latin being called *Sti*,
i. e. a Blockhead, q. d. one that has
 more Sense than a Tree: but Dr. T. H.
 rather deduce it from *Pumpin* or *Pompi*
 q. d. one who lives upon Pumpions, or
 ther coarse Fare, as the poorer sort of Co
 try People do] a Country Clown.

BUNCH [Bugno, Ital. a Wen or Kn
 a Bump or Knop.

A **BUNCH** [among *Surgeons*] is
 outward disjoining of the *Vertebra's*,
 turning Joints of the Back.

BUNCHED *Cods* [among *san*
 those Cods of Flowers, which stand out
 Knobs, and in which the Seed is lodg'd.

BUNCHED *Roots*, all round Roots, b
 ving Knobs or Knots in them.

BUNCHES, Diseases in Horses.
BUNDLE [Bandle. Du.] a Parcel of
 Things or Commodities bound together, as
 a Bundle of Hemp, Yarn, &c.
BUNDLES [in Law] Records of Chan-
 cery, lying in the Office of the Rolls.
BUNG [Bunç, Sax.] a Purse, Pocket,
 &c. to knip a Bung, *i. e.* to pick a
 Pocket.
BUNG, the Mouth of a Barrel.
TO BUNGLE [Bougonner, F.] to do
 anything awkwardly; to cobble, to botch.
A BUNGLER [Bungler, C. Br.] an
 awkward or paltry Workman.
BUNN [from Bunnelo, Span. a Cake,
 of Bon, F. Good, *q. d.* a well relished
 Cake] a sort of Cake Bread.
BUNT of a Sail [*q. d.* the bent of a
 Sail] is the middle Part of it, which is
 purposely formed into a kink of Bag or Ca-
 ble, that the Sail may receive the more
 Wind: It is mostly used of Top sails.
BUNT Lines [in a Ship] are small Ropes
 made fast to the Bottoms of the Sails, in
 the middle part of the Bolt-Rope, to hale
 the Bunt of the Sail, for the better Fur-
 ling it up.
BUNTER, a Gatherer of Rags in the
 Streets for the making of Paper.
BUNTING, a sort of Lark, a Bird.
BUOY, a Log of Wood, Barrel, or the
 like, ty'd to the Anchor when it is cast in
 the Sea, so as to float over it, and shew
 where the Anchor lies.
TO BUOY one up, to support, or up-
 hold one.
TO BUOY up a Cable [Sea Term] is to
 take a piece of Wood fast to it near to the
 Anchor, so that the Cable may not touch
 the Ground, when it is suspected to be Foul
 or Rocky.
TO Stream the BUOY [Sea Term] is to
 fall the Anchor while the Ship has way.
BURCESTER [of Bejn a Barn and
 a Town] in *Oxfordshire*.
BURDEN ? [Byrden, Sax.] a
BURTHEN } Load or Weight of any
 thing, as much as a Man, Horse, &c. can
 well carry.
BURDEN [of Gad-Steel] about 180 lb.
BURFORD [Beorforð, *i. e.* Beer-
 ford] a Town in *Oxfordshire*.
BURG, in *Westmoreland*, called *Stan-*
ve Burg, *q. d.* Stone-moor Town.
BURGAGE [Law Term] a Tenure pro-
 per to Towns and Cities, whereby they hold
 their Lands and Tenements for a certain
 yearly Rent.
BURGANET [Bourguignotte, F. a sort
 of Helmet] a sort of Helmet.
TO BURGEIN ? [Bourgeon, F. a ten-
 ure] **TO BURGEON** } der Sprig] to grow
 up about or grofs.

BURGESS [of Burgh, Sax.] an In-
 habitant of a Burgh or Borough; also one
 that serves for a Borough in Parliament.
BURGH [Burjce, Sax.] a Borough, a
 large Village or Commonalty.
BURGHBOTE ? [Burj and Botte,
BURGHBOOTE } Sax.] Contribution
 towards Repairing Castles; also an Exem-
 ption from it.
BURGHBRECH [Buphbyrce, Sax.]
 a Fine imposed on the Community of a
 Town, for Breach of the Peace, &c.
BURGH Castle in *Suffolk* [called Cnob-
 besbyburj, Sax. *i. e.* the Town of one
 Cnobber, some petty King that built it].
BURGHHER [Burger, Teut.] a Towns-
 man, a Citizen.
BURGHGRAVE ? [Burygraff, Teut.]
BURGRAVE } a Count or Chief
 Governour of a City or Castle in *Germany*.
BURGHMASTER ? a Chief Magi-
BURGOMASTER } strate of the
 Towns in the Low Countries, *i. e.* *Holland*,
Flanders, &c.
BURGHMOTE [Buph-gemote, Sax.]
 a Court of a Borough or City.
BURGHWARE, a Citizen or Burgess.
BURGLAR [of Burj, Sax. a Castle,
 &c. and Larron, F. of Lairo, L. a Thief,
q. d. a Thief in a Castle; for a Man's
 House is his Castle] a House-breaker.
BURGLARY, a breaking into Houses
 in the Night time, with an Intent to Rob.
St. BURIENS [from *Burien*, an *Irish*
 Saint, to whom a Church was there conse-
 crated] a Town in *Cornwall*.
TO BURL, to dress Cloths as Fullers do.
BURLED. Armed. *O.*
BURLESK ? [Burlesco, Ital.] a co-
BURLESQUE } mical, merry way of
 Writing; mock Poetry. *F.*
BURLEY [*q. d.* Burlike or Gebuth-
 lich Teut. comely] big, heavy, grofs.
BURLY Brand, a huge Sword; also
 great Fury.
A BURN [among Surgeons] is an Im-
 pression of Fire made upon a Part; in
 which there remains a great deal of Heat,
 with Blisters, and sometimes an Escar.
TO BURN [Bærnan, or Býrnan, Sax.
 Burren, Du. Benden, Teut.] to scorch
 with Heat, to consume with Burning.
BURN Bearing, a way of manuring
 Land, by cutting off the Peat or Turf, lay-
 ing it on Heaps, and burning it to Ashes.
BURNET [so called of *Burn*, which it
 is good against] the Herb Pimpernel.
BURNET, Woollen Stuff. *Chauc.*
A BURNING [Bærning, Sax.] a
 scorching, or consuming with Heat.
BURNING Well, a certain Well near
Wiggin in *Lancashire*; into which, if a
 Candle

Candle be put, it will presently take Fire and burn.

A Burnt Child dreads the Fire.

This Proverb intimates, That it is natural for all living *Creatures*, whether Rational or Irrational, to consult their own Security, and Self-preservation; and whether they Act by Instinct or Reason, it still tends to some care of avoiding those things that have already done them an Injury, and there are a great many Old Sayings in several Languages according to the Purport of this Proverb: The Hebrews say מן הנכתייה חוייא חבלא מדהול ליה; the Greeks, Παιδίων δὲ τὰ πῦρ ἐπιβύβη; the Latins, *Piscator illius sapie*; and the French, *Chien eschaude craint l'eau froide.*

TO BURNISH [*Brunir*, F. and Span.] to polish, to make bright; it is also used of Harts spreading their Horns after they are strav'd, or new rubbed.

BURNISHER [*Brunisseur*, F.] one that Burnishes or Polishes.

BURR [*Burre*, F. a lock of Wool] the round Knob of Horn on a Deer's Head.

BURR, or *Burdoek*, an Herb.

BURR Pump (in a Ship) a sort of BILDGE Pump (Pump, managed by a Staff seven or eight Foot long, with a Burr of Wood at the end.

BURRAS PIPE, an Instrument made use of by Goldsmiths and Surgeons, to keep corroding Powders in.

BURREL, the *Red-Butter-Pear*.

BURREL Fly, an Insect very troublesome to working Cattle.

BURROCK, a small Wear or Dam, where Wheels are laid in the River for the catching of Fish.

BURROWS [of *Berghen* Teut. to Hide, or *Burje*, Sax. a Parlour, q. d. a Receptacle for a Coney; or from *Býrjēna*, Sax. a Sepulchre, because of the Similitude to them] Holes in a Warren that serve as a Covert for Rabbits, Hares, &c.

BURSALIS [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle in the inside of the Thigh, so called from its shape resembling a Pouch.

BURSARIA, the Treasury of a Collegiate or Conventual Church. O. L.

BURSARII, the Bursers of a College or Monastery.

BURSE [*Borsje*, Sax. *Bourse*, Du. *Bourse*, F. or *Bursch*, Teut.] an Exchange, a Place for the Meeting of Merchants, and where Shops are kept.

BURSER [*Boursier*, F.] the Treasurer of a College or Monastery, one that takes Care of all the College Accounts.

BURSTED [i. e. *Burgsted*, from *Burg*, and *sted* a Place] in *Essex*.

BURST. *Wort*, a sort of Herb.
BURST [of *Burytan*, Sax.] brek asunder.

A BUR Tree, an Elder Tree. C.

BURT, a Fish of the Tutbot Kind.

A BURTLE, a Sweeting. C.

BURTON [in a Ship] a small Tack consisting of two single Pulleys, to be small things in and out.

BURTON. *Lazars* [q. d. *Burton of Lazarus*, i. e. an Hospital of Lepers, *Bur* from *Bur* and *Town*, from the abundance of Burs growing thereabouts] a Town in *Lecestershire*.

BURY (Bury, Sax.) a Terminus
BERRY Station added to Names of Towns, the same with Borough.

To BURY [*Buryan*, or *Býrjēna* Sax.] to inter a Corpse.

BUSCA Under-wood or Bush. wo
BUSCUS O. L.

A BUSH [of *Busch*, Teut. *Buisson*, *Bosco*, Ital. a Wood] a Briar or Thorn a Shrub, a Thorn-bush, &c.

One Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

This Proverb intimates, Possession in mighty Matter, and precautions us not run the hazard of a certain Loss for an certain Gain; and teaches us that FUTURITIES are liable to Disappointments; depending on shall or will HEREAFTER, and no commanding things out our Hands five Tenses distant from Fruit. It seems to have been borrowed either the Hebrews, who say, ורתא בפתא עורתא טרא; or Grec, who say, *Ναπί* ἢ τὰ ἐτοίμα λιτὰν ἢ ἐτοίμα δίδυμι, *Hesiod*; and the Romans peremptorily say, *Spem pretio non emo*; the French, *Mieux vaut un tenez, que deux vous l'aurez.*

BUSH [among Hunters] the Tail Foxes.

BUSHEL [*Boisseau*, F.] a dry Measure of 4 Pecks Land, and 5 Water Measure. In *Warwicksire*, &c, 2 Bushels Wine Measure.

BUSHES of a Cart-Wheel, are In within the Hole of the Nave, to keep from wearing.

BUSHET, a little Bush. *Spenc.*

BUSK, a Rush, a Bush. O.

BUSK [*Busk*, F.] a Piece of Whetstone, Iron, &c. to keep down the scapart of Womens Stays or Stomacher.

To BUSK, to shut up. O.

BUSKID, adorned. *Chauc.*

BUSKIN [*Bosino*, F. *Broskett*, *Borzzechino*, Ital.] a kind of Boot or Ho worn by the ancient Tragedians.

BUSKY, fat, swelled; also Wool. *Shakesp.*

To BUSS [*Bosfen*, Du. *Euiser*, F. of *Bassare*, L.] to kiss.

A BUSS [*Bosfen*, Belg.] a small Sea Vessel, used by the *Hollanders* for the Her- ring Fishing, &c.

BUST [of *Busto*, Ital.] a Statue repre- senting only the Head, Breast, and Should- ers of a Human Body.

BUST Coat, soft Bread, eaten hot with Butter.

BUSTARD, a great sluggish Fowl.

To BUSTLE [of *Bjuycthan*, Sax. to rattle as Armour] to hurry or make a great stir.

To BUSY [*Bÿγγian*, Sax. perhaps of *Biya* a Throng, *q. d.* a Throng of Business] to employ.

BUSY [*Tebyγγob*, Sax. *Wesich*, Du.] employ'd, occupy'd in Business.

BUT [*Bute*, Sax. *i. e.* none besides, or except him] besides, except.

BUT [*Bout*, F. end or extreme part] as the But-end of a Musket.

BUTCHERS Broom, a Shrub.

BUTCHER [*Boucher*, F.] one that kills, and sells Carcle.

BUTCHERY [*Boucherie*, F.] a great Slaughter.

BUTLER [*Bouteiller*, of *Bouteille*, F. a Bottle] an Officer in the House of a Prince, or Nobleman, &c. who keeps the Household- Scores, &c.

BUTLERAGE, an Imposition of Wine, which the King's Butler, by Virtue of his Office, anciently might take of every Ship containing less than forty Tun.

To BUTT [*Botten*, Du. *Bouter*, F. *Butare*, Ital.] to run against, or push with the Horn.

A BUTT [*Butte*, Sax.] a large Ves- sel for Liquids.

A BUTT, a Mark to shoot at: The end of any Plank which joins to another, on the outside of a Ship under Water.

To Spring a BUTT [*Sea Term*] is when a Plank of a Ship is loose at one End.

A BUTTAL, a Bittern.

BUTTENS } [among Hunters] are the
BUTTONS } Burrs or Knobs of a Deer's Head.

BUTTER [*Buttere*, Sax. *Butyrum*, L. *Βιτυρον*, Gr.] a Food well known.

BUTTER of Antimony [with Chymists] is a Mixture of the Acid Spirit and Subli- mate Corrosive, with the Regulus of An- timony.

BUTTER of Tin [among Chymists] is made of Tin reduced to Powder, and Subli- mate Corrosive.

BUTTER-Bump, the Bittern, a Bird.

BUTTER-Fly [*Butteflie*, Sax.] an Insect well known.

BUTTER-Weed, an Herb,

BUTTERY, a Place where Viçuals is set up.

BUTTRES, the Ends of ploughed Lands which lie in Ridges and Furrows.

BUTTOCK [Bout, Du. the Bolt of the Bone, Dr: *Th. H.* derives it from Bout, and *Hoh*, Sax. in *English* Hough] the Breech or Haunch.

The BUTTOCK [of a Ship] is that Part which makes her Breadth right a-stern from the Tuck upwards.

BUTTON [*Bouton*, F.] a fastening for Garments.

BUTRESS [*Aboutir*, F. to lie out] an Arch, or Mass of Stone to bear up a Wall, Building, &c.

BUTRESS } a Tool made use of by
BUTTRICE } Farriers.

BUTWINK, or }
BUTWIN } a Bird.

BUTYRUM *Saurini* [*i. e.* Butter of Lead] a Chymical Preparation, called sweet Liquor of Lead. L.

BUXIFEROUS [*Buxifer*, L.] Box-bearing.

To BUXIONEN, to bud. *Chauc.*

BUXOM [*Bocym*, Sax. from *Buçen*, to bend] flexible: Also amorous, wanton, merry, jolly.

BUXOMNESS, Amorousness, &c.

BUXOMNESS, Lowliness, Submission. *Chaucer.*

BUXTON [of *Bocce* a Beech-tree and *Town*, by reason of the plenty of Beeches growing there, called in *Saxon* *Ba'ðdecan*, *i. e.* hot Baths] a Town in *Derbyshire*.

To BUY [*Bÿçean*, Sax.] to purchase.

BUZO, the shaft of an Arrow before it is feather'd. *O. L.*

To BUZZ [a Word taken from the Sound] to hum, and make a Noise as Bees, &c. to whisper in one's Ear often, to inculcate.

BUZZARD [*Busard*, F. *Bushard*, Teut.] a sort of great Hawk or Kite: Also a senseless Fellow, an ignorant Fool,

BY [B, Sax.] beside, or nigh.

BY or Bye [Bye, of *Bian*, Sax. to dwell, an Habitation, or Place of Abode] it is yet retained in the End of Places; as *Danby*, *Appleby*, &c.

BY Laws, Laws made in Courts-Baron, or Courts-Leet; also Laws made by particular Companies or Corporations, for the better regulating of Trade.

BYDDING, abiding. *O.*

BYFORNE, before. *Chauc.*

To BYHETE, to promise. *Chauc.*

BYKER, a Fray, or Scuffle. *O.*

BYLANDER, a small swift-sailing Ves- sel, so called from its Coasting, as it were by Land.

To BYLEVIN, to tarry, to abide. *Cha.*

BY-

BYNEMPT, named. *Spenc.*
 BYRAFT, benef. *O.*
 BYRAM, a solemn Festival among the
Turks, a sort of Carnival with them.
 BYRAMLICK, a Present made at that
 Time, as our New-years-gift.
 BYR Law? Laws established in *Scotland*
 BUR Law? with Consent of Neighbours
 chosen unanimously in the Courts called
Burlaw Courts.
 BYCHSCOPE, a Bishop. *Chauc.*
 BYTRENT, catched up. *O.*
 BYWOPEN, made senseless. *O.*
 BY BY [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of the
Greek βαυβαν to sleep] commonly sung by
 Nurses to cause their Nurlings to fall asleep.
 BY-Word [*By-βονο*, *Sax. q. d.* a Say-
 ing a'ways ready] a Proverb.
 BY *Ma Fa*, by my Faith.

C A

C Is an Abbreviation of *Centum*, in *Latin*
 100; and so it signifies in the Titles of
 Books, Inscriptions, &c.

C. is an Abbreviation of *Christi*; as *A. C.*
Anno Christi, in the Year of Christ.

C. C. for *Corpus Christi* [*i. e.* of the Body
 of Christ] denotes one of *Corpus Christi*
 College in *Oxford*.

C.A.S, Case, Fortune. *Chauc.*

CAB [קב H] a *Jewish* Measure con-
 taining 2, 5, 6ths Pints, and something
 more Corn-Measure; and 3 Pints and 10
 solid Inches, Liquid Measure.

CABAL קבלה H. *i. e.* a Doc-
 CABALA {trine reciv'd} a secret Sci-
 ence which the *Rabbins* of the *Jews* pretend
 to, by which they unfold all the Mysteries
 in Divinity, and expound the Scriptures:
 Also a Junctō, or private Council, a parti-
 cular Party, Set, or Gang.

To CABAL [*Cabaler*, *F.*] to plot to-
 gether privately to make Parties.

A CABALIST [*Cabalister*, *F. Cabal-
 lista*, *L.*] a Person skilled in the *Jewish*
Cabala.

CABALISTICAL? [*Cabalistique*, *F.*]
 CABALISTICK } belonging to the
Jewish Cabala.

A CABALLER [*Cabaleur*, *F.*] a Party
 Man.

CABALLINE, a coarser sort of Aloes,
 used by Farriers to purge Horses.

CABARICK, the Herb Harlewort.

CABBAGE [*Cabbuccio*, *Ital.*] a Plant
 well known.

CARBAGE of a Deer's Head, the Burr
 which parts where the Horns take their rise.

CABBAGE Worm, a sort of Insect.

CABBIN [*Cabane*, *F.*] a Cottage or
 Hut; a little Lodging-Room on Ship-board.

CABINET [*Cabiner*, *F.*] a Closet in a
 Palace, or Noble-house: A Chest of Drawers
 or Casket to put Things of Value in.

CABINET Organ, a small portable
 Organ.

CABLE [*Cable*, *Du.*] is a great Rope,
 which being fastened to the Anchor, holds
 the Ship fast when she rides. *F.*

To Bend the CABLE [*Sea Term*] is to
 make it fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

To Unbend the CABLE, is to take it
 away.

To Reckle the CABLE } is to bind it
 To Serve the CABLE } about with Ropes
 or Clouts, to keep it from galling in the
 Hawkes.

To Quoil the CABLE, is to roll it up
 round in a Ring.

To Splice the CABLE, is to join two
 Pieces together.

CABLE Tire, is the several Rolls of a
 Cable that are laid one upon another.

CABLISH, Brushwood. *O. L.*

CABOSED } [of *Cabeza*, *Span.* of *Ca-
 CABOSHED*] } *boche*, *F.* from *Caput*, *L.*]
 is when a Beast's Head is cut off close just
 behind the Ears. *Heraldry*.

CABURNS [*Sea Term*] are small
 Lines of Rope-yarn, to bind the Cables of
 a Ship, &c.

CACAFUEGO [*i. e.* Shite-fire, *Sp.*] a
 bragging or vapouring Fellow.

CACAO, an *Indian* Tree like to an
 Orange-tree, bearing Nuts, of which Cho-
 colate is made.

CACATORIA *Febris*, a Name given
 by *Sylvius*, to an intermittent Fever, Di-
 arrhœa.

CACEMPHATON } [*Κακίμπατος*, of
 CACEPHATON } *κακός* evilly and
επι to say, *Gr.*] an harsh Sound of Words,
 as when *n* follows a Word ending in *in*, &c.

CACHECTUS } [*Κάχκτης*, *Gr.*]
 CACHECTICUS } one that has an ill
 Habit of Body.

CACHEXY [*Cachexia*, *L. Καχεξία*, of
κακός bad and *ἔξις* Habit, *Gr.*] an ill Hab-
 it of Body proceeding from a bad Dispo-
 sition of the Fluids and Humours.

CKEREL, a sort of Fish.

To CACKLE [*Rackten*, *Du.*] to cry
 out as a Hen does when she has laid.

CACOCYLLIA [of *κακός* bad and
χυλός Chyle, *Gr.*] a bad Chylification.

CACOCYMY [*Cacochymia*, *L.* of
κακοχυμία, of *κακός* bad and *χυμός* Hu-
 mours, *Gr.*] the abundance of ill Humours
 in the Blood.

CACODÆMON [*Κακοδαίμων*, of *κα-
 κός* evil and *δαίμων* a Spirit, *Gr.*] an evil
 Spirit, a Devil. *L.*

CACODÆMON [in *Astrology*] the
 Twelfth House of a Figure of the Heavens,
 so

to called because of its dreadful Significations.

CACOETHES [Κακοεθής, of κακός bad and ἔθνη habit, Gr.] an ill Custom or Habit: Also a malignant Ulcer beyond Cure. L.

CACOPATHY [Κακοπαθεία, of κακός bad and παθεῖν Passion, Gr.] a suffering of Evil, or lying under a painful Disease.

CACOPHONY [Cacophonie, F. of Κακωφονία, of κακός bad and εωνή Voice, Gr.] a bad Tone of Voice, proceeding from an ill Constitution of its Organs.

CACOSYNTHETON [Κακοςυνθεσία, of κακος and σύνθεσις, Gr.] an ill Composition, or joining together of Words in a Sentence.

CACOTROPHY [Cacotrophia, L. of Κακοτροφία, of κακός and τροφή Nourishment, Gr.] an ill Nutriment, proceeding from a Fault of the Blood.

CACOEZELIA [Cacoezele, F. of Κακοεζιλία, of κακος and ζήλος Zeal, Gr.] perverse Imitation, Affectation. L.

CADAVEROUS [Cadaverosus, L.] belonging to a dead Corps, or Carcass.

CADBATE Fly an Insect that is a good CAD Worm } Bait for Trout, &c.

CADDOW, a Jackdaw or Chough. *Norf.*

CADE [Cadius, L.] a Barrel, a Cag, or Cask.

CADE, a Vessel containing 500 Red-herrings: 1000 Sprats.

CADE Lamb, a young Lamb weaned, and brought up by Hand in a House.

CADEE } a sort of Justice of Peace a-
CADI } mong the *Turks*, and other Eastern Nations.

CADELESHER } a chief Magistrate in
CADILESHER } *Turky*, of which there are but two.

CADENCE [of Cadens, L.] is a just fall of the Tone or Voice in a Sentence. F.

CADENCE [in *Musick*] a kind of Conclusion of the Tune, made of all the Parts together, in divers Places of any Key.

CADENT [in *Astrology*] a Planet is said To be Cadent, when it is in a Sign opposite to that of its Exaltation.

CADET } [Cader, F. a younger Bro-
CADEE } ther] one that serves as a Volunteer in the Wars, upon his own Charges.

CADEW, the Straw-worm: Also an *Irish* Mantle.

CADGE, a round Frame of Wood on which Hawks are carried to be sold.

To **CADGE**, to carry. C.

A **CADGER**, a Carrier. C.

A **CADMA**, the least of the Pigs which a Sow has at one Farc. C.

CADMA [Καδμία, Gr.] a Stone, out of which Brass is try'd; Brass-*oar*: Also a

sort of Stone, called *Lapis Calaminaris*.

CADUCA Bona, Escheats, Goods forfeited to the Treasury of the Prince. L. T.

CADUCE [Caduceus, L.] *Mercury's* snaky Staff: The *Roman* Herald's Staff.

CADUCEAN [Caducearius, L.] belonging to the Caduce or Mace of *Mercury*.

CADUCIFEROUS [Cadicifer, L.] bearing the Caduce.

CADUCUS Morbus, the Falling Sickness. L.

CADWALLADER [of Cad a Battle & Wallad; C. Br. a Captain of War] the Name of a King of the *Britains*.

CÆCITY [Cacitas, L.] Blindness.

CÆCUM Intestinum [among *Anatomists*] the blind Gut, so called, because one end of it is shut up.

CÆLING [Cælnig, *Sax.* Cooling] a River in *Cornwall*.

To **CÆMENT** [among the *Paracelsians*] to calcine after a peculiar manner with corrosive Liquors, but more properly used by *Helmont*, and some others, for Luting.

CAER, a City. *Brit.*

CAER. *Custenish*, i. e. the City of *Constantius* in *Caernarvonshire*. C. Br.

CAERDIFF [Cærdiū, C. Br. perhaps q. d. the City of *Didius*] in *Glamorganshire*.

CAER-Guby [q. d. *Kibiopolis*, or the Temple of St. *Kibiut*, a Scholar of St. *Hillary*, a Bishop of the *Picts*, that there lived a Monk's Life] in the Isle of *Anglesey*.

CAER Leon upon *Isk*; so called, because *Antoninus Isca*, and *Cesar's* second Legion, otherwise called, the *Welsh* second Legion, was placed there; formerly an Archbishop's See, but now a poor Village in *Monmouthshire*.

CAERMARDEN, called by the *Romans* *Maridunum*, because it was the Town of *Marius*.

CAERNARVON [of Cægr a Town, at at, and *Don* or *Don*, the Isle of Man, because it is over against the Isle of Man] a Town famous for the Birth of King *Edward III*.

CÆSAR, a Name of the 12 Emperors of *Rome*, who succeeded *Julius Cesar*; and now to the Heir Apparent of an Emperor.

CÆSARIAN Operation [among *Surgeons*] a cutting open the Belly of the Mother, to make way for the taking out the Child.

CÆSURA, a Cut, Gash, Notch: Also a Figure in Poetry. L.

CAG or **KEG** [of *Sturgeon*] a Vessel containing 4 or 5 Gallons.

CAGE Work, the uppermost carv'd Work of the Hull of a Ship.

CAGE [Cage, F. of *Caves*, L.] an Inclosure for Birds.

CAGIA, a Bird-cage, a Coop for Hens. *O. L.*

CAIAPHAS [כאיפאס] *H. i. e.* an Encompasser] a High Priest among the Jews.

To **CAJOLE** [Cajoler, F.] to coak, flatter, soothe up; to beguile.

CAJOLERY, a lawning upon, Flattery, vain Praise.

CAIMACAN, an Officer of great Dignity among the *Turks*.

CAINITES, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Cain*, who according to their Notions was formed by a Celestial and Mighty Power, and *Abel* made but by a Weak one.

CAISHOW [in *Buckinghamshire*] a certain Tract of Land, so called from the *Cassii*, an ancient *British* People who formerly inhabited it.

CAISSON [in *Fortification*] a Chest of Wood holding four or six Bombs, or sometimes filled only with Powder, and buried under Ground, by the Besieged, to blow up a Work the Besiegers are like to be Masters of.

CAITIF [Chatif, F. *Cattivo*, Ital.] a miserable Wretch, a sorry Fellow.

CAITSNED, chained, or bound with Chains. *Chauc.*

CAKE [Kag, Dan. *Koock*, Du. *Catzen*, C. Br.] a flat Loaf of Bread, commonly made with Spice Fruit, &c.

CALABER, the Furr of a little Creature in *Germany* of the same Name.

CALAEN, a Mineral found lately in the *East-Indies*.

CALAMINARIS *Lapis*, the Calamine Stone, which being mixed with Copper, turns it into yellow Brass. *L.*

CALAMINE, a Fossil us'd as a great Drier, and absorbent in outward Applications, as *Cerates* and *Plasters*.

CALAMINT [Καλαμίνθη, Gr.] or Mountain-mint, an Herb.

CALAMITUS, a Gag put into the Mouth of Dogs to hinder them from Barking. *O. L.*

CALAMITOUS [*Calamiteus*, F. of *Calamitosus*, L.] Miserable, Wretched.

CALAMITY [*Calamiti*, F. of *Calamitas*, L.] Misery, Misfortune, Trouble.

CALAMUS Seriporius [in *Anatomy*] a Dilatation, of the fourth Ventricle of the Brain, thus call'd from its resemblance of a Pen. *L.*

CALANGIA, challenge, claim, or dispute. *O. L.*

A **CALASH** an open travelling Chalice. *L.*

A **CALOCH** riot.

CALAGIUM, a Tax paid in ancient Times for the making and repairing of common Roads. *O. L.*

CALCANEUS, or } [in *Anatomy*] the
OS CALCIS } Heel-bone, or
Bone of the *Tarsus*, lying under the *Astragali*, and is united to them by the Jointing called *Ginglymus*.

CALCAR, a Calcining Furnace used by Chymists.

CALCATION, treading or stamping. *L.*

CALCEA, a Road or High-way made with Stones and Rubbish. *O. L.*

CALCEATA a Causey or Cause-way.

CALCETUM } *O. L.*

CALCHOIDES [among *Anatomists*] three little Bones in the Foot, which, together with others, make up that Part of the Foot which succeeds the Ankle.

CALCIFRAGUS [of *Calx* Chalk, or the Stone, and *Frango* to break] a Medicament that breaks the Stone in the Bladder is so called.

CALCINATION [in *Chymistry*] the Act of Calcining, or the reducing Metals; or a mix'd Body, into Powder, by means of Fire.

CALCINATION [*Philosophical* or *Spagyric*] is when, Bones, Horns, Hoofs, &c. having hung over boiling Water, &c. till they have lost all their Mucilage, may be easily reduced to Powder.

To **CALCINE** [*Calciner*, F. of *Calx*, L.] to burn to a Calx or Cinder.

CALCINED, reduced to Powder, by Fire or Corrosives.

CALCOGRAPHY [Καλλιγραφία, of *καλός* Brass and *γραφία* Writing, Gr.] the writing or engraving of Brass.

To **CALCULATE** [*Calculus*, F. *Calcularum*, F.] to cast Accounts, to reckon.

CALCULATION, is casting of Accounts, Reckoning, and is either Algebraic or Numerical. *L.*

CALCULID, calculated. *Chauc.*

CALCULOSITY, fulness of Stones. *L.*

CALCULUS, a little Pebble, or Gravel-Stone; the Stone in the Kidneys, or Bladder: A Counter to cast Accounts with: Also a Chess-man, or Table-man. *L.*

CALCULUS Differentialis [among *Mathematicians*] is the Arithmetick of the infinitely small Differences between variable Quantities, which is called with us the Arithmetick of Fluxions. *L.*

CALCULUS Integralis [with *Mathematicians*] is the Method of finding the proper flowing Quantity of any given Fluxion.

CALDARIA, a Cauldron, or Copper. *O. L.*

CALEB [כלב] *H. i. e.* a Dog] one of *Josiah's* Companions in discovering the Land of *Canaan*.

CALEFACTION, a heating or warming. *L.*

CALE-

CALEFACTION [among *Philosophers*] producing, or stirring up a Heat in a cold Body.

CALEFACTIVE, causing warmth. *L.*

CALENDER [*Calendarium*, of *Calend.*, *L.*] a political Distribution of Time, accommodated to Use, and taken from the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies; an Almanack.

CALENDER [*Calendrier*, *F.* to smooth cloth] a Person whose Trade is to Press, smooth, Trim, or set a Gloss upon Linen, &c. also the Engine which is used that purpose.

CALENDS [*Calendes*, *F.* of *Calenda*,] the first Days of every Month.

CALENTURE [*Calentura*, *L.*] a burning Fever, a Distemper peculiar to Sailors, wherein they imagine the Sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves in to it, not restrained.

CALESH } [*Caleche*, *F.*] a small open
CALASH } Chariot.

CALEWISE, warmly. *O.*

CALF, [*Calv*, *Sax.*] the young of a cow: Also, among Hunters, a Male Hart, a Hind of the first Year.

Sea CALF, a large Sea-fish, with a liver black-spotted Skin.

CALICOE, a sort of Cloth made of cotton, brought from *Calicut*, a Town of the Kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

CALID [of *Calidus*, *L.*] Hot.

CALIDUM Innatum [according to the new *Philosophy*] the innate Heat, is that Attraction of the Parts of Blood which is occasioned by its Circular Motion, especially in the Arteries. *L.*

CALIDITY [*Caliditas*, *L.*] Heat.

CALIFACTORY, a Room in a Monastery, where the Religious Persons warm themselves.

CALIGATION, dimness of Sight, Blindness. *L.*

CALIGINOUS [*Caliginosus*, *L.*] dim, full of Obscurity.

CALIPER } [*Caliber*, *F.*] the Diameter

CALIVER } or Bigness of a piece of Ordnance, or other Fire-arms, at the Bore.

CALIPERS, an Instrument made like a sliding Rule, to embrace two Heads of any ask, to find the Length.

CALIPER Compasses [among *Gunners*] an Instrument for finding the Diameter of a Ball and Bore of a Gun, &c.

CALIPH } a King or Emperor. *Per-*
CALIFF } *fian.*

CALIVER, a sort of small Sea Gun.

To **CALK** a Ship } [*Califer*, of *Calage*,

To **CAUK** } *F.* Tow, or *Calk*,

Sax. a Keel] is to drive Oakum, or Spun-arn into all the Seams, Rends, and wooden joints, to keep out the Water.

CALKED, cast up, or out. *O.*

To **CALL** [of *Calder*, *Dan.* *Kalletti*, *Du.* of *Καλέω*, *Gr.*] to call, to name.

A **CALL** [among *Hunters*] a Lesson blown upon the Horn to comfort the Hounds.

CALL [among *Fowlers*] is an artificial Pipe made to catch Quails, &c.

CALL, Bravery. *O.*

CALLE, a Cloak. *C.*

A **CALLET**, a Whore. *Shakesp.*

To **CALLET**, to cample, or scold. *C.*

CALLID [of *Callidus*, *L.*] crafty, cunning.

CALLIDITY, Cunningness.

CALLIGRAPHY [*Calligraphia*, *L.* of *καλλιγραφία*, of *καλός* fair and *γραφία* Writing, *Gr.*] fair or handsome Writing.

CALLIMANCO, a woollen Stuff.

CALLIOPE [of *Καλλιόπη* and *οἶ*, *Gr.* the Countenance] one of the Nine Muses, which is said to preside over Harmony and Heroick Poetry.

CALLIPPICK Period, a Cycle or Period of 76 Years, which *Callippus* the Astronomer invented to improve that of *Meton*.

CALLOSITY [*Callosité*, *F.* *Callositas*, *L.*] hardness, or thickness of the Skin, properly that occasioned by much Labour.

CALLOUS [*Callosus*, *L.*] hard, brawny, having a thick Skin.

CALLOW, unsledged, or not covered with Feathers.

CALLUS [*Calus*, *F.* of *Callus*, *L.*] a kind of hard Flesh; Also Brawn, or Hardness of the Skin by much Labour.

CALLUS [with *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling without Pain; also a glutinous Substance, growing about the Fracture of Bones, serving to solder them.

CALM [*Calme*, *F.*] quiet, still.

A **CALM** } [at *Sea*] when there is
Stark CALM } not a breath of Wind stirring.

To **CALM** [*Calmer*, *F.*] to appease, quiet, pacify, to still.

CALOMEL [*Calomelanus*, *L.* of *καλός* fair and *μέλας* black, *Gr.*] *Mercurius Dulcis*, or prepar'd Quick-silver.

CALORIFIC [*Calorificus*, *L.*] heating, making hot.

CALOT, a lewd Woman, a Drab.

CALOYERS, *Grecian* Monks of the Order of *St. Basil*.

CALTROPS [*Coltrappe*, *Sax.* *Chausse-trappes*, or *Cheval attrappe*, *F.*] Irons with four Spikes, so made, that which way soever they fall, one Point still lies upwards.

generally thrown in Breaches or Bridges, to annoy an Enemies Horse: Also an Instrument with three Iron Spikes used in

Hunting the Wolf.

CALTROPS, an Herb.

CALVA } the upper part of the
CALVARIA } Head which grows bald
 first. *L.*

CALVARY [of *Calvaria*, *L.* the Skull]
 a Mountain without the City of *Jerusalem*,
 so called from the Skulls of dead Men found
 there.

Cross **CALVARY** [in *Heraldry*] is a
 Cross raised on the Steps of a Ladder.

CALVILLE, a sweet Red Apple.

CALVINISM, the Doctrine and Prin-
 ciples of *John Calvin*, a noted Reformer of
 the Church at *Geneva*.

CALVINISTS, the Followers of *Calvin*
 in his Principles.

CALVINISTICAL, like or according
 to the Opinions of the *Calvinists*.

To **CALUMNIATE** [*Calomnier*, *F.*
Calumniarum, *L.*] to Reproach, Slander,
 Detract; to Accuse or Charge falsely.

CALUMNIATOR [*Calumniator*, *F.*]
 a Slanderer, or false Accuser. *L.*

CALUMNIOUS, full of Cavil, &c

CALUMNY [*Calomnie*, *F.* of *Calum-
 nia*, *L.*] false Imputation, Aspersion, Slander.

CALX [among *Chymists*] is that Pow-
 der which any Body is reduced to by Cal-
 cination, or burning of it in a Crucible.

CALX [in *Anatomy*] is the Heel, or
 the second Bone in that part of the Foot
 which succeeds the Ankle.

CALX, Chalk, Lime, Mortar, Cement. *L.*

CALYX [*Κάλυξ*, *Gr.*] the Cup of the
 Flower in any Plant. *L.*

CAMBER *Beam* [*Architecture*] a Beam
 cut hollow or arching in the middle.

CAMBERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship's
 Deck is said to lie *Cambering*, when it does
 not lie level, but higher in the Middle than
 at the Ends.

CAMBIUM, the exchanging or barter-
 ing of Commodities: Also an Exchange or
 Place where Merchants meet. *L.*

CAMBIUM [in *Physick*] a secondary
 Humour, whose Use was said to be to nour-
 ish the Parts of the Body, the other two
 being called *Ross* and *Giltten*.

CAMBREN, a crooked Stick with
 Notches on it, on which Butchers hang
 their Meat. *Brit.*

CAMBRIA, *Wales*, so called from *Cam-
 ber* the Son of *Brutus*.

CAMBRICK, a sort of fine Linen Cloth,
 brought from *Cambray* in *Flanders*.

CAMBRIDGE [perhaps from the *C.*
Br. *Q'amin* full of Windings, and *Bridge*]
 a City and famous University, called by
 the *Saxons* *Pjant-brycge*, i. e. *Grant*
Bridge, of *Djyn*, *Sax.* a *Fenn*.

CAMEL [*Camelus*, *L.* *Κάμηλος*, *Gr.*]
 a Beast of Burthen, common in the Eastern
 Countries.

CAMELEON [*Camaleon*, *L.* of *χα-*

μαλίων, *Gr.*] a Creature like a *Lizzard*
 frequenting the Rocks, living on the *A*
 or *Flies*, which, as is said, will turn him-
 self into all Colours but Red and White. *F.*

CAMELINE, *Camlet*. *Chauc.*

CAMERA [in *Old Records*] any Wind-
 ing, or crooked Plat of Ground.

CAMERA [in the Title of *Musik*
Books] denotes such Musick as is designe
 for Chambers and private Conforts, in dis-
 tinction to such as is design'd for Chapel
 and great Conforts.

CAMERADE } [*Comarade*, *F.* of *Ca-*

COMRADE } *mera*, *L.* a Chamber
 a Chamber-fellow; an intimate Friend,
 fellow Soldier.

CAMERATION [in *Surgery*] is whe
 by a Blow on the Skull, some part of th
 Bone is left suspended like an Arch.

CAMERATION, a Vaulting, or Arch-
 ing. *L.*

CAMERY, a Disease in Horses; th
 Prounce.

CAMICA, *Camlet*, or fine Stuff mad
 of Camels Hair. *O. L.*

CAMISADE [*Camisciata*, *Ital.*] a set-
 ting upon, or surprizing an Enemy by
 Night; or an Attack made by Soldiers wit
 their Shirts over their Apparel and Arms.

CAMISED, flat-nosed. *Chauc.*

CAMMOCK [*Cammoc*, *Sax.*] the Her
 Rest-barrow.

CAMOMILE [*Camomile*, *F.* *Camomila*
L. of *γαμμήμιλον*, *Gr.*] a Herb.

CAMOYS, bent, or crooked upwards. *C.*

CAMP [*Campe*, *Sax.* *Campus*, *L.*]
 Field] the Place where any Army lodges
 Tents or Huts.

CAMP Volant, a Flying Camp, a Bed
 of Horse and Foot always in Motion, com-
 manded commonly by a Lieutenant-Genera

CAMPAIGN } [*Campagne*, *F.*] a Plain

CAMPAIN } a Champion, or op-
 Country.

CAMPAIN [in *Military Affairs*] th
 space of Time every Year that an Arm
 continues in the Field, during a War.

CAMPANULATE Flower [among
Herbalists] any Flower that is shaped like
 Bell.

CAMPANIFORMIS } [of *Campan-*

CAMPANULOSA } *L.* a Bell] th
 same as *Campanulate*.

CAMPARTUM, any Part or Portio
 of a larger Field or Ground. *O. L.*

CAMPDEN } [of Camp a Fight, a

CAMPDEN } *Den*, *Sax.*] a Town i
Gloucestershire, whence the illustrious Ant
 quarry *Cimades* had his Name.

CAMPECHIE, a sort of *Indian Wood*
 the same with *Log-wood*.

CAMPESTRAL [*Campestris*, *L.*] be-
 longing to the Champion, or plain Field.

CAMPHIR

CAMPHIRE [*Camphre*, F. of *Camphora*, L.] the Gum of an East Indian Tree.

CAMUS, a thin Gown. *Spenc.*

CANAAN [Y] H. i. e. a Merchant

: Son of *Ham*, of whom the Land of *Canaan* took its Name.

CANACIN, the Plague. *C.*

CANAL [*Canalis*, L.] an artificial Ri-

ver, or long Pond, in a Park or Garden. *F.*

CANALS [in *Anatomy*] Passages by

which the Juices of the Blood flow. *L.*

CANALICULUS *Arteriosus* [among

Anatomists] a Vessel betwixt the Arterious

in of the Lungs, and the great Artery in

the Lungs.

CANARIES, Islands anciently called

the *Fortunate Islands*, lying near the Coasts

of *Barbary*, from whence *Canary Wines* are

drawn.

CANARY'D to it, danc'd to it, or was

tyl at it. *Shakesp.*

To CANCEL [*Cancellor*, F. of *Cancel-*

re, L.] to raze or blot out; to make void.

CANCELLIER [in *Falconry*] is when

light-flown Hawk, in her stooping, turns

round or three times upon the Wind, to re-

cover herself before she seizes the Prey.

CANCER, a Crab-fish: A Constella-

tion, one of the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*. *L.*

CANCER, a dangerous Sore, or Ulcer;

in a Woman's Breast, &c. a round,

red, and blackish Tumour, circumscribed

with turgid Veins, resembling the Feet of

Crab, from whence it takes its Name.

Degenerate CANCER, one which suc-

ceeds an Obstinate or ill-dress'd Imposthume.

Primitive CANCER [among *Surgeons*]

one which comes of it self.

CANCERINI *Verfus*, Latin Verses which

run the same read either forwards or back-

wards; as *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit*

nor.

CANDID [*Candide*, F. of *Candidus*, L.

white] Innocent; Sincere, Upright; Kind,

courteous.

CANDIDATES [*Candidati*, L.] they

who stand for any Place or Preferment;

they were so called by the *Romans*, from the

white Garments they were obliged to wear,

during the two Years of their soliciting for

the Place.

To CANDIFY, to whiten, to make white.

CANDISATION, the Candyng and

crystallizing of Sugar, after it has been

dissolved in Water, and purified.

CANDITEERS [in *Fortification*] are

names to lay Faggots and Brush-wood on,

to cover the Workmen.

CANDLEMAS-Day [*Candelmas*, F.

of *Candela*, L. a Candle, and *Missa*] the

Festival of the Purification of the Blest

Virgin, February the second, so called

from the Consecrating Candles that Day,

which were set a-part for Sacred Use all

that Year.

CANDOUR [*Candeur*, F. of *Candor*, L. whiteness] Innocency, Sincerity, Plain-

dealing, Uprightness, Courtesy.

To CANDY [*Candir*, F.] to make

some sorts of Confectionary Ware: Also to

grow mouldy, as stale Sweet-meats do.

CANE [*Canne*, F. of *Canna*, L.] an

Indian Reed.

CANE, a Measure in *Spain*, in length

one Yard, quarter and half; but at *Marseil-*

les, two Yards and half quarter *English*.

The CANEL Bone [among *Anatomists*]

the Neck or Throat Bone, so named be-

cause of its resembling a Canal.

CANELL, Cinnamon. *Chauc.*

CANIBALS, Men-eaters, a People in

the *West-Indies*, who feed on Human Flesh.

CANICIDIUM, the Dissection of Dogs.

CANICULAR [*Caniculaire*, F. *Canic-*

ularis, L.] belonging to the Dog-Star.

CANINA *Fames*, a Dog's Appetite, a

Disease; an inordinate Hunger, attended

with Looseness and Vomiting. *L.*

CANINE [*Caninus*, L.] belonging to,

or like a Dog. *F.*

CANINI *Dentes* [among *Anatomists*]

the Dog-Teeth, two Teeth in each Jaw,

one on each side the *Incisivi*.

CANINUS [among *Anatom.*] a Muscle

of the Lip, serving to draw it upwards.

CANIS Major [with *Astronomers*] the

greatest Dog, is a Constellation drawn on the

Globe in that Form.

CANIS Minor, the lesser Dog, a Con-

stellation on the Globe in that Form.

CANISTER of Tea [*Canistrum*, L.] a

Quantity from 75 to 100 lb.

Tea CANISTER, a Vessel of Silver,

Tin, &c. to hold Tea.

CANITUDE, Hoariness. *L.*

CANK, dumb. *C.*

CANKEDORT, a woeful Case. *O.*

CANKER [*Cancer*, L.] an eating, spread-

ing Sore: Also the Rust of Iron, Brass, &c.

Also a Disease in Trees.

CANKER Worm, an Insect which de-

stroys Corn and Herbs.

CANKERED, eaten with Rust or the

Canker.

A CANKERED Fellow, a cross, ill-

conditioned Fellow. *C.*

CANN [*Canne*, *Sax.* *Cantharus*, L.] a

wooden Pot to drink out of.

CANN Buoy [*Sea Term*] a large Buoy or

Barrel thrown on the Shoals for a Sea-Mark.

CANN-Hook, an Iron Hook made fast

to the End of a Rope, whereby heavy Things

are taken in and out of a Ship.

CANNA Major [in *Anatomy*] the greater

Bone of the Leg, called also *Fosile Majus*

and *Tibia*.

CANNA *Minor*, the lesser Bone of the Leg, the same with *Focle Minus* and *Fibula*.

CANNINGTON, in *Somersetshire*, so called from the *Cangis*, a People of the *Belgick Britains*, that came and dwelt there.

CANNIONS [of *Canon*, F.] Boot-hose; an old fashioned Garment for the Legs.

CANNISTER, an Instrument used by Coopers in racking off Wines.

CANNON [*Canon*, F.] a Piece of Ordinance, or great Gun, of which there are different sizes; as *Demi-Cannon*, *Whole-Cannon*, &c.

CANNON Royal } a great Gun 12
CANNON of Eight } Foot long, of 8000
Pound Weight.

To **CANNONADE** [*Cannoner*, F.] to batter with Cannon.

CANNONADE, Cannon-shot. F.

A **CANNONEER** [*Cannonier*, F.] a Gunner who discharges the Cannon.

CANON [*Κανών*, Gr.] a Rule, especially Church Law, or Decree: Also a Prebendary who enjoys a Living in a Collegiate Church, or Cathedral. F. and L.

CANON [in *Mathematicks*] is an infallible Rule of resolving all Questions of the same Nature.

CANON [with *Printers*] a large sort of Printing Letter.

CANON [in *Musick*] is a short Composition of one or more Parts, in which one Part leads, and the other follows.

CANON [among *Horsemen*] is that part of the Horse-bit which is let into the Mouth.

CANON [among *Surgeons*] is an Instrument used in sowing up Wounds.

CANON, Rule, Ruling. *Spenc.*

CANON [of the *Scripture*] is that Body of Books of the Holy Scripture, which serves for the Rule of Faith.

CANON Law, a Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Definitions, and Rules, taken from the ancient Councils, the Writings of the Fathers, and the Ordinances of the Popes, &c.

CANONICAL [*Canonique*, F. *Canonicus*, L. of *Κανονικός*, Gr.] according to Rule, or Order; Authentick.

CANONICAL Hours, Time appointed for Divine-Service by the Church-Canons.

CANONICALNESS, Agreeableness, or Conformity to the Canons of the Church.

CANONIST [*Canonista*, F. *Canonicus*, L.] a Professor or Doctor of the Canon-Law.

CANONIZATION, the Act of Canonizing, or Sainting. F.

To **CANONIZE** [*Canoniser*, F. of *Canonizare*, L.] to examine by Rule: Also to

declare and pronounce one for a Saint.

CANONSHIP [*Canonicatus*, L.] is the Title of a Benefice enjoyed by a Canon.

CANOO } an Indian Boat made of the
CANOW } Trunk of a Tree.

CANOPY [*Canopie*, F. of *Κανόπιον*, from *Καννύψ*, Gr. a Gnat or Flic, *q. d.*

Net spread over the Face to keep off Gnats and Flies] a Cloth of State, set or carried over the Heads of Sovereign Princes: Also a Testern and Curtains for a Bed.

CANOROUS [*Canorous*, L.] shrill, loud singing, high sounding.

CANOTWOOD } [perhaps *q. d.* the
CANKWOOD } Wood of King *Cannuz*] a Wood in *Staffordshire*.

CANT, Gibberish, Pedlar's French.

CANT, strong, lusty. *Chesh.*

To **CANT**, to talk obscurely, after the manner of Gipsies, Rogues, &c. to use an affected manner of Speech.

To **CANT**, to recover, or mend. *York*
CANTABILE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to Play in a kind of Chanting or Singing manner. *Ital.*

CANTAO [of *Wine*] at *Alicans*, &c. three Gallons *English* Wine Measure.

CANTALIVERS [in *Architecture*] a kind of Modillions, which are carved.

CANTAR at *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, about 114 lb. at *Aera* in *Turkey* 603; at *Aleppo* 100 lb.

CANTATA [in *Musick*] is a Piece of Vocal Musick for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Musical Instruments, of any Sort or Kind compos'd after the manner of Opera's consisting of grave Parts and Airts, intermix'd one with another. *Ital.*

CANTATION, a Singing. L.

CANTEL, a Lump, or Mass. L. T.

CANTERBURY [*Καντρυβουριον*, Gr. *Sax.*] a famous City, the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and formerly the Seat of its Kings; an Archbishop's See.

CANTERBURY Bells, a Plant.

CANTHARIDES [*Κανθαριδες*, Gr. *Spanish* Flies, venomous green Flies, used in Plaisters for raising Blisters. L.

CANTHUS [in *Anatomy*] the Angle or Corner of the Eye, which is either the Greater or Internal, or the Lesser or External.

CANTICLES [i. e. *Spiritual Songs*] the Book of *Solomon's Song*. L.

CANTLE [of *Canton*, F.] a piece of any thing; as a *Canile* of Bread, Cheese, &c. also an Head.

To **CANTLE out**, to divide into Parcels or Parts.

CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof. *Ital.* Also a Division in any Heroick Poem; as a Chapter and Section in *Prose*.

CANTO

CANTO *Concertante* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the little Chorus, or the Part that sings throughout.

CANTO *Ripieno* [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Treble of the Grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places. *Ital.*

CANTON [*Canton*, F.] a Division, or Part of a Country in form of a Province.

CANTON [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary consisting of two Lines, one drawn perpendicularly from the Chief, and the other so from the Side of the Escutcheon, and is always less than the Quarter of the Field.

To **CANTON** [*Se Cantonner*, F.] is to retire or dispose into Quarters to fortify one's self in a Place.

CANTONE [in the *Molucca Islands*] a Measure about five half Pints *English* Measure, 800 of which make a *Quoian* of Rice.

To **CANTONIZE**, to divide into Cantons or Quarters.

CANTRED } [of *Cant* an Hundred and
CANTREFS } *Treff* a Town, *Britz.*]
is in *Wales*, what we in *England* call an Hundred, an Hundred Villages.

CANTUS, Singing, a Song. *L.*

CANTUS [in *Musick*] the Mean, or Counter-Tenor.

CANVASS [of *Cannabis*, L.] a sort of coarse Linen-cloth.

CANVASS *Bags* [in *Fortification*] *Bags* filled with Earth, used to raise a Parapet in haste, or to repair one that is beaten down.

To **CANVASS** [*Canabasser*, F. by a Metaphor taken from beating Hemp, there being nothing more Laborious] to sift, or examine, or search diligently into a Business.

CANZONE [in *Musick Books*] in general, signifies only a Song or Tune. *Ital.*

CANZONE, fixed to a Piece of Vocal Musick, signifies much the same as *Canzara*, which see.

CANZONE, fix'd to a Piece of Instrumental Musick, signifies much the same as *Sonata* or *Seionata*.

CANZONE, fix'd to any part of a *Sonata*, signifies much the same as *Allegro*, and only denotes, that the Movement of the Part to which it is fix'd, ought to be after a gay, brisk, lively manner.

CANZONET [*Canzonetta*, *Ital.*] a little Song or Tune, *Canzara* or *Sonata*; one of the Divisions of the *Italian* Lyrick Poetry, in which every several Stanza answers both as to the Number and Measure of the Verses, tho' every *Canzonet* varies in both at pleasure.

CAP [*Cæppe*, *Sax.* from *Caput*, L.] a sort of Covering for the Head.

CAP [in a *Ship*] is a square piece of Timber over the Head of the Mast, having a Hole to receive the Mast, or Flag-Staff.

CAP [of a *Gun*] a piece of Lead put over the Touch-hole of a great Gun, to keep the Prime from being wasted.

CAP [of *Maintenance*] of the *Regalia*, or Ornaments of State, belonging to the Kings, &c. of *England*, borne before them at Coronations, and other great Solemnities.

CAP Merchant, a Purser of a Ship, who has the Charge of all the Cargo.

CAP Paper, a sort of brown Paper.

CAP Squares [among *Gunners*] Pieces of Iron on each side the Carriage of a great Gun, which cover the Trunnions; these are made fast by a Pin with a Forelock; the Use of them is to keep the Piece from flying out of the Carriage when it is shot off, with its Mouth lying very low (or as it is usually term'd) Under Metal.

CAPABLE [*Capax*, L.] which is in a Condition, or qualified to do a thing; able, apt, fit.

CAPACIOUS [of *Capax*, L.] capable to receive; spacious, vast.

To **CAPACITATE**, to make capable, or fit to do any thing. *L.*

CAPACITY [*Capacité*, F. *Capacitas*, L.] Ability, Capableness, Skill, aptness to receive or contain, reach of Wit.

CAPACITY [in *Geometry*] is the Solid Content of any Body: Also our hollow Measures are called Measures of Capacity, viz. of Beer, Wine, Corn, Salt, &c.

CAPABILITY } [in *Law*] is when a
CAPACITY } Man, or Body Politick,
is able, or has a Right to give or take Lands, &c. or to sue Actions.

CAP-A-PEE, from Head to Foot. *F.*

CAPAN, in *Sumatra* in the *East-Indies*, about Three-pence Sterling.

CAPARISON [*Caparasson*, F.] a kind of Trappings, or Furniture for a Horse.

To **CAPARISON** [*Caparassonner*, F.] to dress with such Trappings or Furniture.

CAPE [*Cap*, F.] is a Mountain, or other high Place, which runs out into the Sea, farther than the rest of the Continent.

CAPE [*Cæpe*, *Sax.* a Cloak] the Neck-piece of a Cloak. *F.*

CAPE, a Writ touching Lands and Tenements.

CAPE Parvum, a Writ lying for the King, where the Tenant summoned in Plea of Land, comes at the Summons, but makes Default afterwards at the Day given him.

CAPF, *ad Valentiam*; a Writ of Execution that lies where one is impleaded of certain Lands, and vouches to warrant another, but the Vouchee does not come at the Day given;

given; in such Case, the Demandant recovers against the Tenant, he may have this Writ against the Vouchee, and shall recover so much in Value of the Vouchee's Lands, &c.

CAPECK, *Muscovy Money*, in Value one fifth of a Penny Sterling, or one tenth of a Groven.

CAPELE [in *Horses*] a Disease, when the Tip of the Neck is moveable, and more swel'd than ordinary.

CAPELLINE [in *Surgery*] a kind of Bandage used in the cutting off the Leg. *F.*

CAPELL, a Horse. *Ubauc.*

CAPELLA, a Chapel or Church. *L.* and *Ital.*

CAPELLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the Musick, or Musician, belonging to a Chapel or Church. *Ital.* See *Maestro di Capella* in *M.*

CAPELLA, a little Goat. *L.* A Star of the first Magnitude in the Shoulder of *Auriga.*

CAPELLA de *Floribus* [Old Law] a Chaplet or Garland of Flowers, for the Head.

A CAPER [Capparis, *L.* of *Κάρραρις*, *Gr.*] the Flowers of a prickly Shrub growing in *Spain*, &c. pickled.

CAPH [D.] *H.*] a Jewish Measure for Liquid Things, containing five eighths of a Pint, and 15 decimal Parts of a solid Inch *English Wine-Measure.*

CAPĪ *Aza*, the principal Groom of the Bed-Chamber to the *Grand Seigneur*, and Introducer of private Addreses to him.

CAPIAS, a Writ, which is twofold, *viz.* before Judgment, and called *Capias ad Respondendum*, requiring an Appearance in a Personal Action; and the other is a Writ of Execution after Judgment. *L.*

CAPIAS *Conductos ad Proficiscendum*, a Writ which lies for the taking up such, who having received Preft-Money to serve the King, sink away, and do not come in at the Time. *L.*

CAPIAS *pro Fine*, is where a Person being by Judgment fin'd to the King, upon an Offence committed against a Statute, does not discharge it according to the Judgment. *L.*

CAPIAS *ad Satisfaciendum*, is a Writ of Execution after Judgment lying where a Man recovers in Action Personal, as for Debts, Damages, Detinues, &c. *L.*

CAPIAS *Uilegatum*, is a Writ which lies against him who is out-lawed upon any Action Personal or Criminal. *L.*

CAPIAS *Uilegatum & inquiras de Bonis & Casallis*, a Writ, the same with the former, but giving a farther Power to the Sheriff, besides the Apprehension of the

Body of the Offender, to enquire also of his Goods and Chattles. *L.*

CAPIAS in *Wishernam de Homine*, a Writ which lies for a Servant in *Wishernam*. *L.*

CAPILLACIOUS. See *Capillary*.

CAPILLAMENTS [Capillamenta, *L.*] Strings or Threads about the Roots of Herbs; or those small Threads or Hairs, which grow up in the middle of a Flower, and are adorned with little Herbs at the top.

CAPILLARIES. See *Capillary Planes*.

CAPILLARY [Capillaire, *F.* *Capillaris*, *L.*] belonging to or like Hair.

CAPILLARY Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as have no main Stalk, or Stem, but grow to the Ground as Hair to one's Head; and which bear their Steed in little Tufts and Protuberances, on the back side of their Leaves.

CAPILLARY Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are small Arteries and Veins, like Hairs or Threads.

CAPILLATION [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Skull, so small that it can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

CAPILLATURE [Capillatura, *L.*] a Bush of Hair; a frizzling of the Hair.

A CAPIROTADE, Mine'd-meat.

To CAPISTRATE, to muzzle. *L.*

CAPISTRUM [among *Surgeons*] a Bandage for the Head. *L.*

CAPITAL [Capitulis, *L.*] chief, great, principal; also heinous, worthy of Death. *F.*

CAPITAL Lees, are the strong Lees, made by Soap-boilers from Pot-ashes; which are used in Surgery as a Caustick, and to make the *Lapis Infernalis*.

CAPITAL Medicines [among *Physicians*] Venice-treacle, Mithridate, &c.

A CAPITAL [Capitello, *Ital.*] See *Infra*.

CAPITAL [in *Architecture*] is an Ornament on the Top of a Column; the same with a *Chapiter*.

A CAPITAL of a *Bastion* [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from the Angle of the Polygon to the Point of the Bastion, or from the Point of the Bastion to the middle of the Gorge.

CAPITATION, a Tax or Tribute paid by the Head, a Poll-Tax. *F.* of *L.*

CAPITE [of *Caput*, *L.* the Head] as a Tenure in Capite, is when Lands were held immediately of the King, whether by Knights Service or Socage.

CAPITOL [Capitolium, *L.*] an ancient Citadel of *Rome*.

CAPITOLADE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Fowls, &c. *F.*

CAPITULA *Agri*, the Head-Lands, such as lie at the upper Ends of the Grounds or Furrows. *O. L.*

CAPITULA *Ruralia*, Assemblies or Chapters, held by the Rural Dean and Parishes, within the Bounds of every respective Deanery.

CAPITULARS, Ordinances or Injunctions of Kings or Bishops, about Ecclesiastical Affairs.

To **CAPITULATE** [*Capituler*, F. *Capitulatum*, L.] to treat upon Terms, or to take Articles of Agreement; to treat or treaty with a Besieger, about the Surrender of a Place upon Conditions.

CAPITULATION, the Act of Capitulating. F. *o*. L.

CAPITULUM [among *Botanists*] is the Head or Flowering Top of any Plant. L.

CAPITZI Officers among the *Turks*,
CAPIGI which guard the Gate of the Grand Seignior's Palace.

A **CAPLE**, a Horse.

CAPNOMANCY [of *καρπός* Smoke and *μαντις* Divination, Gr.] Divination or Soothsaying by Smoke, arising from an Altar, where Incense and Poppy-seed is burnt.

CAPO, a working Horse. *Chesh*.

CAPO, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*, to whom, and the Senate, the Doge or Duke is subject.

CAPO, the Head, &c. *Ital*. See *Da Capo*, in D.

CAPON [*Capo*, L.] a Cock cut to Brood, or Cover and Lead Chickens, Ducklings, &c. or else to be fatted for the Spit.

CAPON Fashion [in *Archery*] the same is *Bob-tail*.

CAPONIERE [in *Fortification*] is a covered Lodgment of about four or five Foot broad, encompassed with a little Parapet about 2 Foot high, to support Planks aden with Earth.

CAPOT, a Term at the Game of Picket, when all the Tricks of Cards are won.

CAPOUCH, a Monk's Hood.

CAPPADINE, a sort of Silk with which the Shagg of some Rugs was made.

CAPREOLARIA Vasa [in *Anatomy*] are the Vessels which twine about like the Tendrils of Vines; as the Blood Vessels in the Testicles.

CAPREOLATE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such Plants as turn, wind, and climb along the Surface of the Ground, by means of Tendrils.

CAPRICCHIO [*Caprice*, F.] a foolish

CAPRICE } Fancy, a fantastical Humour; a Whimsy, Freak, or Maggot. *Ital*. Also a peculiar Piece of Musick, Painting, and Poetry.

CAPRICIOUS [*Capricieux*, F.] Humourfome, Fantastical, full of Whimsies, Freakish.

CAPRICORN [*i. e.* Horned Goat, L.]

one of the twelve Signs of the *Zodiac*, in the Form of a Goat, which the Sun enters in the midst of Winter.

CAPRIOLE [in *Horsemanship*] the Goat Leap, is when a Horse at the full Height of his Leap, yerks, or strikes out his Hind-legs, as near and even together, and as far out as ever he can stretch them.

CAPRIZANS [by the *Galenists*] is us'd to express an inequality in the Pulse when it leaps, and as it were dances, in uncertain Strokes and Periods. L.

CAPSTAN } [*Cabestan*, F. or of Cop
CAPSTAND } a Head, and *Stanz* } a
CAPSTERN } Bar, *Sax.*] is a great piece of Timber in the stead of a Windlass, placed next behind the Main-mast: Its Use is to weigh the Anchors, to hoist up or strike down Top-masts, to heave any weighty thing, or to strain any Rope that requireth a mighty Force.

CAPSTAN Bars, the Bars or Pieces of Wood put in the Capstan Holes.

CAPSTAN Barrel, is the main Post of it.

CAPSULA Communis [in *Anatomy*] is a Membrane proceeding from the *Peritonæum*, which includes both the *Porus Biliaris*, and the *Vena Porta*, or great Vein in the Liver. L.

CAPSULA Seminalis [among *Botanists*] is the Case or Husk that holds the Seed of any Plant. L.

CAPSULÆ Atrabiliaræ [among *Anatomists*] Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins, to receive the *Lympha* into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood in its return from the Reins, being too thick and destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly. L.

CAPSULÆ Seminales [among *Anatomists*] the extreme Cavities of the Vessels which convey the *Semen* in human Bodies. L.

CAPSULATE Pods [among *Botanists*] little short Seed Vessels of Plants.

CAPSULATED [*Capsulatus*, L.] inclosed in any thing, as a Walnut is in its green Husk.

CAPTAIN [*Capitaine*. F. of *Caput*, L.] a Head-Officer of a Company of Horse or Foot, or of a Ship of War.

CAPTAIN Reformed, one who upon reducing of Forces, loses his Company; yet is continued Captain, either as second to another, or without Post.

CAPTAIN Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer of the Colonel's Troop or Company, in every Regiment; who commands as youngest Captain.

CAPTAIN [in a *Gaming-House*] one who is to fight any Man that is out of Humour, or peevish at the Loss of his Money.

CAPTION

CAPTION [a taking, L.] it is [in Law] a Certificate, when a Commission is executed, and the Commissioners Names Subscribed and Returned.

CAPTIOUS [Capitieux, F. of Captiosus, L.] apt to take Exception, quarrelsome, full of Craft, Cunning.

To **CAPTIVATE** [Captiver, F. Captivatum, L.] to take Captive, to enslave; a Word wholly apply'd to the Affections of the Mind.

CAPTIVITY [Captivité, F. of Captivitas, L.] the Condition of a Captive, Slavery.

CAPTURE [Captura, L.] a Prize, Booty, &c. F.

CAPTURE [in Law] a Taking, an Arrest, or Seizure.

CAPUCHE [Capuce, F.] a Monk's Cowl or Hood.

CAPUCHED, hooded.

CAPUCHINS [Capucin, F.] Friars of the Order of Saint Francis, having their Name from the Cowl they wear.

CAPUCHIN Capers, a Plant call'd Narzurces.

CAPUT, the Head; a principal Point of a Discourse; an Article, a Clause.

CAPUT Anni [the Head of the Year] New-years-day. O. L.

CAPUT Argol [among Astrologers] a malignant Planet of Fortune. L.

CAPUT Baronis, the chief Mansion-house of a Nobleman.

CAPUT Gallinaginis [among Surgeons] a Carbuncle, or fiery Swelling in the Urinary Passages, so call'd from the Resemblance it bears to the Head of a Woodcock or Snipe. L.

CAPUT Mort } [among Chymists,
CAPUT Mortuum } i. e. Dead-head

the thick, dry Matter which remains after Distillation of any Thing; but especially of Metals.

CAPUTPURGIA [in Physick] Cleanfers of the Head. Lat. Barb.

CAR, a Chariot or Cart.

CAR, a Pool. O.

CAR } [Caer, a Place, C. Br] the
CHAR } Names of Places beginning with them signify a City; as Carlisle, &c.

CARABINE } [Carabine, F.] a sort of
CARBINE } short Gun, between a Musket and a Pistol, used by Horsemen.

CARBINEERS, Horsemen who carry Carabines: Choice Regiments of Horse in France, taken out of other Regiments.

CARACK, a large Portuguese Ship.

CARACOL [Caracol, F.] the Half-turn which a Horseman makes either to the Right or Left: A winding Staircase.

To **CARACOL** [Military Term] to wheel about, or call into a Ring.

CARAGE of Lyme, 64 Bullets.

A **CARAMOUSEL**, a great Ship of Burthen.

CARAT of Gold [Carat, F] is the Weight of one Scruple, or 24 Grains.

CARAT, of Pearls, Diamonds, &c. is 4 Grains only.

CARAVAN [Caravane, F. of Kervan, Turk] properly signifies a Body of Travellers or Merchants, who unite together, in order to travel for their greater Safety into foreign Countries, attended in Turkey with a Guard of Janizaries; but this Name is chiefly given to the Muhometan Pilgrims of Mecca. A Sea Expedition, made by the new Knights of Malta.

CARAVANSERA, or Caravans-Raw, an Inn, or House of Entertainment among the Turks and Persians.

CARAVEL } [Caravella, Ital.] a light
CARVEL } round Ship, with a square Poop, rigg'd like a Galley, that sails well, of about 120 Tuns Borden.

CARAWAYS, an Herb, or its Seed.

CARBERRY, a Gooseberry. C.

CARBONADO [Carbonade, E.] a Steak broied on the Coals.

CARBUNCLE [Carbunculus, L. of Carbo, L. a Coal] a precious Stone, in Colour like a burning Coal, a great Ruby: Also a Plague sore.

CARBUNCULATION [with Gardiners] the Blasting of new sprouted Buds of Plants and Trees, either by excessive Heat, or excessive Cold. L.

CARCANET [of Carcan, F.] a Chain for the Neck.

CARCASS, [Carcasse, F. q. caro casta, [vitâ] i. e. Flesh without Lite] a dead Body.

CARCASSES [in Gunner] iron-Cases, with Iron-Hoops, covered with Canvas, &c. about the bigness of Bombs, filled with Granadoes, charged with Barrels of Pistols wrapt in Tow dipt in Oil, and other Materials for firing Houses, are shot out of Mortar-pieces into besieged Places.

CARCELLAGE [of Carcer, L.] Prison-Fees.

CARCHEDONY [Carchedonius, L. or Καρχηδονίος, Gr.] a kind of Carbuncle, a precious Stone.

CARCINODES [Καρχινώδες, of καρχινός, a Crab-Fish, Gr.] a Tumour like a Cancer. L.

CARCINOMA [Καρχινώμα, Gr.] the Cancer before it comes to an Ulcer: A Disease in the horny Coat of the Eye. L.

A **CARD**, [Kaerd, Belg. of Charta, Paper, L.] a Card to play with.

CARD [Charta, L.] a Sea Chart.

CARDS [Carde, F.] an Instrument to Card Wool.

To CARD Wool [Carder, F.] to toze
ish Cards.

CARDAMINE, a kind of Water-creffles,
ill'd Lady's-Smock. L.

CARDAMOMUM [Καρδάμωμον of
καρδάμωμον taming the Head, Gr.] Car-
amum, a spicy Seed brought from the East-
Indies. D.

CARDIACAL } [Cardiaque, F. Cardia-
CARDIACK } cius, L. of Καρδιακός,
Fr.] good for, or belonging to the Heart ;
cordial.

CARDIACK Line [in Chiromancy] the
line of the Heart, which incircles the
mount of the Thumb ; called also the Line
of Life.

CARDIACLE [Καρδιαλίον, of καρδια
the Heart and άλγος Pain, Gr.] a Heart-
ching. Chauc.

CARDIACUS Dolor, a Pain at the
mouth of the Stomach ; the Heart-burn. L.

CARDIACUS Plexus [in Anatomy] is
Branch of the eighth pair of the Nerves
of the Par Vagum, which is bestowed upon
the Heart. L.

CARDIALGIA [Καρδιαλγία, Gr.] a
pain at the Heart or Stomach ; the Heart-
burn, Heart-sickness. L.

CARDIGAN [of Caer and Deuan
Br. q. d. Deans Town] the County Town
of Cardigan-shire.

CARDINAL [Cardinalis, of Cardo, L.
Hinge] the Chief or Principal. F.

CARDINAL, a high Dignity in the
Church of Rome, whereof there are 70 in
Number. F.

CARDINAL Numbers, such as express
the Number of Things, as One, Two,
Three, &c.

CARDINAL Points [of the Compass]
are the East, West, North, and South ; Also
the Equinoctial and Solstitial Points of the
Heliprick, are also called the four Cardinal
Points.

CARDINAL Points [in Astrology] are
the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth Houses
in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CARDINAL Points [of the Zodiac]
Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

CARDIOGNOSTICK [Καρδιονοστι-
κός, of καρδια the Heart and γινώσκω to
know, Gr.] that knows the Heart.

CARDOON, a Spanish Plant something
like an Artichoke.

CARDOON Thistle [Cardon, F.] an
Herb.

CARDS [Cartes, F. of Charta, L.] to
play with.

CARDUUS Benedictus [i. e. blessed
Thistle] a Plant bearing small yellow Flow-
ers, surrounded with red Prickles. L.

CARE [Cape, Sax. of Cura, L.] heed,
cautiousness.

CARE-Cloth, a fine Linen Cloth laid
over the new married Couple kneeling, till
Mass was ended.

CARECTA } a Cart, or Cart-load.
CARECTATA } O. L.

CARECTATA Plumbi, a Pig of Lead
weighing 2100 Pounds.

CAREKES, Characters. O.

To CAREEN [Cavener, F.] to reftit,
trim, or mend a Ship upon the Water,
which is done by bringing her down on
one side, and supporting her, while she is
calked or mended on the other.

CAREENING, trimming of the Ship
(under Water).

CAREER [Carriere, F.] a Course, a
Race, a running full speed.

CARESBROOK [or Whitgar's Burg
because built by one Whitgar a Saxon] a
Castle in the Isle of Wight, famous for the
Captivity of King Charles I.

To CARESS [Caresser, F. of Caris, L.
Dear] to treat obligingly, to make much of.

CARESSES [Caresses, F.] Cherishings,
great Expressions of Indearment, &c.

CARET [i. e. wanting] this Mark (A)
at the Place in any Writing, where a Word
or Sentence left out, is to be inserted.

CARFAX [Carrefour, F.] a Place where
four several Streets or Ways meet together,
the Market-place in Oxford.

CARFE, Ground unbroken, or until-
led. F.

CARGAISON, a Cargo.

CARGO, the Freight, or whole Lading
of a Ship : Also a Bill of Lading, or List
of Goods of a Ship.

CARIAGE [Carriage, F.] Burdens, or
the Hire for carrying. See Carriage.

CARIBBE Islands, Islands in the West-
Indies, so called from the Peoples feeding
on Human Flesh.

CARICK [Caraque, F.] a Sea Vessel or
Ship.

CARICOUS Tumour [of Carica a Fig,
of Caria a Country whence brought] a
Swelling resembling the Figure of a Fig.

CARIES [among Surgeons] a Corrup-
tion, or Rottensness of Bones. L.

CARINA [among Anatomists] the first
Rudiments of the intire Vertebra, as they
appear in the Chicken's Embryo, while 'tis
in the Shell.

CARIOUS [of Cariosus, L.] a foul
Bone, or one inclining to Rottensness.

CARK, Care. Spenc.

CARK, a Quantity of Wooll, 30 where-
of make a Sarplar.

To CARK [of Capitan, Sax.] to take
an anxious Care

A CARKANET } a Bracelet or Neck-
A CARKNET } lace.

CARKING, Distracting, Perplexing.

CARL

CARL [Cær], C. Br. Ceopl, Sax.] a Clown, a Churl. *O.*

CARL-Cat, a Boar-cat. *N. C.*

CARLISLE [of Cær a Town, C. Br. and Luell; or as others, Car Luallid, of C. Br. *Ligu* a Tower, and *Gwall* a Trench, *q. d.* a Fort nigh a Trench; for there is a Roman Trench to be seen just by the City to this Day] a Bishop's See in the County of Cumberland.

CARLINE *Thistle*, a Plant so named from the Emperor *Charles the Great*, whose Army was preserved from the Plague by the Use of the Root of it.

CARLINGS [in a Ship] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one Beam to another, bearing up the Ledges, on which the Planks of the Deck are fastened.

CARLING *Knees*, are those Timbers which go a-thwart the Ship, from her Sides to the Hatch-way, and which bear up the Deck on both Sides.

CARLTON, a Town in *Norfolk*, held by this Tenure, *viz.* That they should present a 1000 Herrings, baked in 14 Pies, to the King, in what part of *England* soever he should be, when they first came in Season.

CARMEL, a Military Order of Knighthood, instituted by the Emperor *Henry IV.* under the Title of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*.

CARMELITE, a large flat Pear.

CARMELITES, an Order of Monks, founded by *Americus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, *A. D.* 1122, at Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*.

To CARMINATE [Carminatium, L.] to Card Wooll.

CARMINATIVES [Carminativa, of *Carmen*, L. a Verse, so call'd because some Dabblers in Physick, pretended to cure windy Distempers by *Carmina*, Verses, Inchantments, or Innovations] Medicines which disperse Wind; as Aniseed, &c. *F.*

CARMOUSAL, a *Turkish* Merchant-Ship.

CARNAGE [of *Caro*, L.] a Massacre, or great Slaughter; also Flesh that is given to Dogs after the Chafe. *F.*

CARNAL [Charnel, F. of *Carnalis*, L.] belonging to the Flesh, Fleehy, Sensual.

CARNALIST, one given to Fleehliness.

CARNALITY [Carnalitas, L.] Fleehliness, a being given to fleehly Lusts.

CARNARIUM, a Charnel-house, or Place where the Bones of the Dead are laid up. *L. O. R.*

CARNATION [of *Carno*, L. Flesh] a Fleeh-colour: Also a Flower of that Colour.

CARNATION [among Painters] are the Parts of a Human Body which are drawn naked without Drapery.

CARNAVAL [q. *Carnis intervalum*,

CARNIVAL } L.] Shrove-tide, a Time

of Mirth and Feasting among Papists, from *Twelfth-Day* till *Lent*. *F.*

CARNEL, a little *Spanish* Ship, which goes with Misen instead of Main-Sails.

CARNEL *Work*, the Building of Ship-first with their Timber and Beams, and after bringing on their Planks.

CARNES, Stones. *O.*

CARNEY, a Disease in Horses, by which their Mouths become so furred and clammy, that they cannot feed.

CARNIVOROUS [Carnivorus, L.] Fleeh devouring, or feeding upon Fleeh.

CARNOGAN, a sort of Wooden-Dist or Piggin. *Brit.*

CARNOSITY [Carnositè, F. of *Carnositas*, L.] Fleehliness; also a piece of Fleeh growing in and obstructing any Part of the Body.

CARNOSE [Carnosus, L.] full of Fleeh Fleehy.

CARNOUSE, the Base-ring about the Breech of a Gun.

CARO, the Fleeh of living Creatures. *L.*

CARO [among Botanists] the soft, pulpy Substance we call *Pulp*.

CAROB, a small Weight, being the 24th part of a Grain.

CAROB } a Fruit whose Taste

CAROB } somewhat like Chestnut

CAROL [Carolle, F. Cæpl or Ccopl, Sax. Rustick, *q. d.* a Rural Song; or *Cæpè*, Gr. Joy] a Song usually sung on one's Birth Day; also a Hymn sung at *Christmas*, in honour of the Birth of our Blessed Saviour.

To CAROL, to sing Songs of Joy. *Spe.*

CAROLA, a little Pew, or Closet. *O. I.*

CAROLI [among Surgeons] Venereal Exereescences in the privy Parts.

CAROLINA *Hat*, a sort of Felt or Cloth Hat.

CAROLUS [i. e. *Charles*, L.] a broad Piece of Gold of King *Charles I.* mintage for 20 Shillings, now current at 23.

CAROT [Carrote, F.] an edible Root.

CAROTEEL, a Quantity of some Commodities; as Cloves, from 4 to 5 Hundred Weight.

CAROTID Arteries [Carotides, Gr. Arteries belonging to the Brain, so name because when stop'd, they presently incline the Person to sleep; the *Carotides*.

A CAROUSE [Caroussè, F.] Har-drinking, an extraordinary Drinking bout.

To CAROUSE [Carousser, F. of *Carouss*, Teut. *i. o.* fill it all out] to quaff to drink Hand to Fist.

CARP [Carpio, F.] a Fresh-Water Fish

To CARP [Carpere, L.] to blame, censure; to find fault with.

CARPENTER [Carpentier, F. of *Carpentum*, L. Carved work] an Artificer, Worker in Wood. *CA.*

CARPENTRY [*Charpentrie*, F.] the Art, or Trade of a Carpenter.

CARPET [*Karpet*, Du. *Carpetta*, Ital.] a Covering for the Table.

CARP-*Stone*, a Stone which is found in the Palace of a Carp.

CARPMEALS, a sort of coarse Cloth.

CARPOCRATIANS, Hereticks, Followers of *Carpocrates*, A. C. 120, who are said to have deny'd the Divinity of Christ, and the Creation of the World by God.

CARRACK } [*Carracca* or *Carrico*, Ital.]

CARRICK } a huge Ship: a Ship of burthen.

CARRAT } a Weight for Gold, or
CARECT } Precious Stones. F. See *Carat*.

CARRE, waste or boggy Ground; a Wood in a boggy Place. C.

CARREER [*Carriere*, F.] a Riding, or driving full Speed.

CARREL, a Closet or Pew in a Monastery.

CARRETA } a Cart or Waggon-load.
CARECTA } O. L.

CARRIAGE [*Chariage*, F.] the carrying of Goods or Merchandizes: Also a kind of covered Waggon.

CARRIAGE, Mein, or Behaviour.

CARRIAGE [in *Husbandry*] a Furrow cut for the conveyance of Water, to overflow and drown Ground.

CARRIAGES [of *Pieces of Ordinance*] certain Carts made to the Proportion of the Guns they are to carry.

CARRIER [*Carriere*, F.] running of Horses full speed.

CARRION [*Charonge*, F. *Caronna*, Ital. of *Carro*, L. *Flessi*] the stinking Flesh or Carcass of a dead Beast.

CARR-SICK, a Kennel. O.

CARROON, a Rent received for the privilege of driving a Car or Cart in the City of London.

To CARRY [*Charier*, F.] to bear, or remove.

CARRY [in *Falconry*] is a Hawk's flying away with the Quarry.

CARRYING [in *Hunting*] when a Hare runs on rotten Ground, or on Frost, and it sticks to her Feet, they say, *She carries*.

CART [*Чарѳ*, *Saw*. *Charrette*, F. of *Carrus*, L.] a Cart to carry any thing in.

A CART *Rake*, a Cart Tract. *Eff*.

CARTEL [*Chartel*, F. *Chartello*, Ital. of *Chartula*, L. *Paper*] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance: Also an Agreement between Persons at War, for the Exchange and Redemption of Prisoners.

CARTESIAN, of, or belonging to *Cartesius*, or one who follows the Opinions

of *Cartesius* or *Des Chartes*, the famous French Philosopher.

CARTESIUS, a modern famous French Philosopher, who opposed *Aristotle*.

CARTHUSIANS, an Order of Monks; founded by *Bruno*, Canon of *Rheims*, in the Year 1100.

CARTILAGE [*Cartilago*, L.] a Gristle, which is a middle Substance between a Ligament and a Bone. F.

CARTILAGINOUS [*Cartilagineus*, F. of *Cartilagineus*, L.] gristly, or full of Gristles.

CARTILAGO *Ensisformis* [in *Anatomy*] the tip or extremity of the *Sternum*. L.

CARTILAGO *Innominata*, the second Cartilage of the *Larynx*. L.

CARTILAGO *Scutiformis*, a Cartilage whose Prominences are discernable externally in the Throat, and so called from its Resemblance to an Helmet. L.

CARTONS } the most perfect sort of
CARTOONS } Drawings on Paper, afterwards to be drawn in *Fresco* upon a Wall. F.

CARTOON } [*Cartouche*, F.] a
CARTOUCH } Charge of Powder put

CARTRIDGE } into a Paper Case, exactly fitted to the Muzzle of the Gun, &c.

CARTOUSES [in *Architecture*] the same with Modillions.

CARUCA, a Plough. O. L.

CARUE } [of *Charue*, F. a Plough]

CARVAGE } a certain quantity of Land call'd one plough'd Land.

CARUCAGE } [in *Husbandry*] the
CARUAGE } Ploughing of Land. [In
Law] a Tax laid on a *Carue* of Land; also a Freedom from that Tribute.

CARUCATE [of *Carue*, F. a Plough] a Plough-Land, or as much Land as may be Tilled in a Year with one Plough: Also a Cart-load.

CARUCATARIUS, one who held Lands of *Carue*, or Plough-Tenure. O. L.

CARVE *Land* } the same with *Carucata*.

CARUE } O. L.

CARUCATA *Bovum*, a Team of Oxen for Ploughing or Drawing. O. L.

To CARVE } to grow sower as Cream
To KERVE } does. C.

To CARVE [*Сѳрѳан*, *Sax*. *Herben*, *Du*. and *Tout*.] to cut, or divide Fowls, Flesh, &c. into Portions.

To CARVE, to cut Wood or Stone into Figures of Flowers, Animals, &c.

To CARVE, to cut. *Spenc*.

CARVER, a Cutter in Wood or Stone Also of Meat, &c.

CARVIST, a Hawk is called so in the beginning of the Year, from its being carted on the Fist.

CARUNCLE [*Caruncula*, L.] is either preternatural, as those little Excreescencies in the Urinary Passages in Venereal Cases especially, or natural, as the

CARUNCULÆ Lachrynales } [in *A-*
CARUNCULÆ Oculi } *Anatomy*]

Glandules placed in each Corner of the Eye, which separate Moisture for moistening of it; the same with Tears. L.

CARUNCULÆ Myrsiformes [among *Anatomists*] the Wrinkling of the Orifice of the Passage of the Womb.

CARUNCULÆ Papillares [among *Anatomists*] ten little Bodies that are in the Reins or Kidneys, which receive the Serum from the little Ductus's, and convey it into the Pelvis.

CARUS [Κῆρυξ, Gr.] a Sleep, wherein the Person affected being pulled, pinched, and called, scarce shews any Sign of either Hearing or Feeling.

CARYATIDES [in *Architecture*] an Order of Pillars in the Form of the Bodies of Women, with their Arms cut off, and clothed down to the Feet.

CASCABEL, the Pummel, or hindermost round Knob at the Breech of a great Gun, call'd the *Cascabel-Deck*.

CASCADE, a Fall of Waters, either Natural or Artificial; a Water-fall made in Gardens. F.

CASCAN [in *Fortification*] is a certain Hole, or hollow Place in form of a Well, from whence a Gallery is dug under Ground to give Air to the Enemies Mine.

CASE [*Casse*, F, *Capſa*, L.] a little Box, or Covering to put any thing in.

CASE [*Cas*, F. of *Causa*, L.] Thing, Matter, Question.

CASE, a House of Meeting and Entertainment for Whores, Thieves, Pick-pockets, House-breakers, Highway-men, and all the loose, idle, and suraceous Crew.

CASEMATE [in *Fortification*] a Well with its subterraneous Branches, dug in the Passage of the Bastion, till the Miners are heard at Work, and Air given to the Mine: Also a Loop-hole in a Wall to shoot thro': Also a Vault of Masons-work in the Flank of a Bastion, next the Curtain, to fire on the Enemy. F.

CASEMENT [*Casamento*, Ital.] a part of a Window which opens to let the Air in.

CASERN [*Caserne*, F.] a little Lodgment raised between the Rampart and the Houses of a fortified Town, for Lodging the Soldiers of the Garrison.

CASES [in *Grammar*] are the Accidents of a Noun, which shew how it is varied in Construction.

CASE, *Shot*, small Bullets, Nails, Pieces of Iron, &c. put into Cases, to be shot out of murthering Pieces.

CASH [*Caisse*, F. a Chest] Ready Money.

CASHIER [*Caissier*, F.] a Cash-keeper
To **CASHIRE** [*Casser*, F. of *Cassare* L.] to Disband or Discharge Soldiers; to turn out of Pl. ce.

CASHOO, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the *East Indies*.

CASINGS, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel. C
CASK [*Casque*, F. of *Cassis*, L.] an Helmet.

CASK [*Casque*, F. of *Cadus*, L.] a Vessel for Liquor.

CASKET [*Cassette*, F.] a little Cabine or Chest.

CASKET [in a *Ship*] small Strings of *Sinnet*, that, in furling, make fast the Sail to the Yard.

To **CASS** [*Cassare*, L.] to abrogate L. T.

CASSATA } a House with Land suf-
CASSATUM } ficient to maintain one Family. O. L.

CASSATION, a making null, or void F. of L.

CASSAVE, an *American* Root, whose Juice is rank Poison, but its Substance being dry'd, is the common Bread of the Country

CASSAWARE, a very large Bird with Feathers like Camels Hair.

CASSEROLE [in *Cookery*] a Loaf stuffed with a Farce of Pullets, &c. and dress'd in a Stew-pan. F.

CASSIA [*Fistula*, Cassia in the Cane, a Reed of a Purging quality. L.

CASSINE, is a Farm-house, where a Number of Soldiers have posted themselves to make a stand against the Approaches of an Enemy. Ital.

CASSIOPEA [Κασσιόπεια, Gr.] a Northern Constellation of 24 Stars.

CASSIQUE, a Chief Governour, or Sovereign Lord in some parts of the *West-Indies*.

CASSOCK [*Casaque*, F. from *Casa*, L. a House, q. d. a long Vestment worn in *Casa*, i. e. within Doors] a sort of Gown worn commonly by Clergy-men.

To **CAST**, to sling or throw; also to think or contrive.

CAST [*Kaster* Dan.] a Throw.

CAST [among *Falconers*] a Couple, or Set of Hawks.

To **CAST** a Hawk to the Perch [among *Falconers*] is to put her upon it.

To **CAST** a Point or Travorse [in *Navigacion*] is to prick down upon a Chart what Point of the Compass the Land bears from you.

CASTALDICK } a Stewardship. O.

CASTALDY }

CASTANETS [*Castagnettes*, F.] Snap-pings which Dancoets yce about their Fingers

CASTELLAIN [Châtelain, F.] a Constable, or Keeper of a Castle.

CASTELLANY [Châtelanie, F.] the Honour belonging to a Castle; the extent of its Land and Jurisdiction.

CASTELLATED, as a Cistern or Conduit Castellated, is one inclos'd in a Building of Stone, Brick, &c.

CASTELLATIO, the Building of a Castle without the Leave of the King. L. T.

CASTLE-WARD an Imposition laid upon such as dwell within a certain Compass of any Castle, toward the Maintenance of such as do Watch and Ward.

CASTELLUM Dennis, i. e. the Danes Castle in Cornwall, so called because the Raging Danes pitched their Tents there.

CASTER, in Huntingdonshire, anciently called Rinneburgcafter, from Rinnburg, the Daughter of Penda, an Heathen King of the Mercii, the Wife of Alfred, King of Northumberland, who there took upon her a Monastick Life, and built a luntery for Women.

CASTIGABLE [Castigabilis, L.] worthy to chastise.

CASTIGATION, Chastisement, Punishment. L.

CASTIGATORY, which serves to chastise. L.

CASTING [of Drapery] a Term among Painters, signifying a free, easy, negligent way of Cloathing any Figure.

CASTING [in Falconry] any thing that is given to a Hawk to cleanse her Maw.

CASTLE [Chateau, F. of Castellum, L.] a strong Place in a City or Country, to keep the People in Awe.

To CASTLE, a Term used at Chefs Play.

CASTLE Dinas Bren, in Denbyshire, i. e. Bren's Castle or King's Palace: of Bren, C. Br. a King, and Dinas a City.

CASTLEFORD, in Yorkshire, q. d. a Castle upon the Ford.

CASTLE-Seed, a Castle or Bulwark. O.

CASTLING, the Young of any Beast brought forth untimely.

CASTOR [Kâstoc, Gr.] the Beaver, a Wild Beast, A fine Hat made of its Furr: Also a fixed Star in the Sign Gemini.

CASTOR and Pollux, the Twin Sons of Jupiter and Leda. Poet.

CASTOR and Pollux [Sea Term] fiery Meteors which in great Tempests at Sea appear, sometimes settling on the Masts, &c. and sometimes in swift Motion.

CASTOREUM, a Medicine made of the Liquor contained in the small Bags which are next the Beaver's Groin, Oily, and of a strong Scent.

CASTRAMETATION, the Art of Encamping an Army. F. of L.

To CASTRATE [Castratum, L.] to Geld or Cut out the Stones of an Animal: Also to leave out or take away some part of an Author's Work.

CASTRATED [Castratus, L.] Geld. CASTRATION, Castrating or Gelding; a taking away the Testicles of any Creature. L.

CASTREL, a Hawk.

CASUAL [Casuel, F. of Casualis, L.] happening by chance, accidental.

CASUALTY, an unforeseen Accident, that falls out merely by Chance.

CASUALTY, a strong Matter, which, by washing, is separated from Tin Ore.

CASU Confimili [Law Term] a Writ of Entry, where the Tenant doth Alien in Fee or in Tail, or for the Term of another's Life. L.

CASU Matrimonii prolocuti, is a Writ which lies against a Man for refusing, in reasonable Time, to marry a Woman, who hath given him Lands upon that Condition. L.

CASU Proviso, is a Writ, where a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, &c. and lies for the Party in Reversion against the Alienee. L.

CASUIST [Casuiste, F.] a Person skill'd in resolving Cases of Conscience.

CAT [Katz, Teut. Chat, F. of Casus, L.] a Creature well known.

A Gib CAT, a Boar-cat.

CAT [in a Ship] a piece of Timber to raise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Fore-castle.

A Cat may look upon a King.

This is a fancy Proverb, generally made use of by pragmatical Persons, who must needs be censuring their Superiors, and take things by the worst Handle, and carry them beyond its Bounds: For tho' Peasants may look at and honour Great Men, Patriots, and Potentates, yet they are not to spit in their Faces.

CATABAPTIST [of κατά and Βαπτισμῆν, Gr.] one averse from, or that abuses Baptism.

CAT-Fish, a West-Indian Fish.

CATS-Foor, an Herb.

CATS-Tail, a Substance growing upon Nut-trees, Pines &c. Also a sort of Reed.

CATABIBAZON [among Astronomers] the South Node, or Dragon's Tail.

CATACATHARTICKS [of κατά & καθάρσις, Gr.] Medicines which purge downwards.

CATACAUSTICKS [in Casoptricks] Cansticks by Reflection. Gr.

CATACHRESIS [καταχρησις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when one Word is abusively put for another; an abusive Expression.

CATACHRESTICAL [*καταχρηστικὸς*, Gr.] Abusive.

CATICIDE [of *Cat*, F. and *Cædo*, L.] a Cat-killer, or the killing of a Cat.

CATACLIDA [among *Asatomists*] the Rib call'd the Subclavian.

CATACLYSME [*κατακλυσις*, Gr.] a Deluge, or overflowing with Water, an Inundation.

CATACOMES [of *Κατακομιῶμαι*, Gr. to cause to sleep] are Grottoes about three Leagues from *Rome*, where the Primitive Christians hid themselves in time of Persecution, and buried the Martyrs, now visited out of a Principle of Devotion.

CATACOUSTICKS [of *κατὰ* and *ἀκτινὴς*, of *ἀκούω* to hear, Gr.] a Science, treating of Reflected Sounds, or which explains the Nature and Properties of Echoes.

CATADROME [*Catadromus*, L. of *κατάδρομος*, Gr.] a Tilt-yard, or Place where Horfes run for Prizes: Also an Engine like a Crane, used by Builders to draw up or let down any great Weight.

CATADUPES [*Κατάδουπα*, Gr.] Places where the Waters of a River fall with a great Noise.

CATAGMATICKS [*Catagmatica*, L. of *καταγματικόν*, Gr.] Medicines for the knitting of broken Bones.

CATAGRAPH [*Καταγραφή*, Gr.] the first Draught of a Picture.

CATALANS, the Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, a Province in *Spain*.

CATALECTICK Verse, a Greek or Latin Verse wanting one Syllable.

CATALEPSIS [*Κατάληψις*, Gr.] a Disease like an Apoplexy.

CATALLA [Law Term] Chattels.

CATALLIS *Capiis nomine districtionis*, a Writ which lies for Rent due in a Borough, or Houfe, and warrants a Man to take the Gates, Doors, or Windows by way of Distress. L. L. T.

CATALLIS *Reddendis*, a Writ which lies where Goods having been delivered to any Person to keep for a Time are not delivered upon Demand at the Day appointed.

CATALOGUE [*Catalogus*, L. of *κατάλογος*, Gr.] a List of Names, either of Persons or Things, as of Books, &c. P.

To **CATALOGIZE**, to put into a List or Catalogue.

CATALOTICKS [*Catalotica*, L.] Cicatrizing Medicines which bring an Escar upon Ulcers.

CATAMENIA [of *κατὰ* according to and *μήνη* a Month, Gr.] the same as *Menfes*, Women's monthly Courses.

CATAMITE [*Catamitus*, L. of *κατάμιτος*, Gr. Hired, Sc. a Boy] a Boy kept for Sodomy.

CATAPHRACTICKS [*Cataphracta*, L. of *Καταφράξις*, Gr.] Ligatures for the Throat or Breasts.

CATAPHRYGIANS, so call'd, because the Sect sprung up in *Phrygia*, who Baptized their Dead, forbid Marriages, and made up the Eucharist with the Blood of young Children.

CATAPLASM [*Cataplasmæ*, F. *Cataplasmæ*, L. of *Κατάπλασμα*, Gr.] a Poultice of Herbs, Roots, Seeds, &c.

CATAPOTIUM [*Καταπότιον*, Gr.] a purging Pill, a Medicine to be swallowed without Chewing.

CATAPTOSIS [*Κατάπτωσις*, Gr.] on Symptom of the Falling Sickness, viz. when Men fall to the Ground.

CATAPUCE, a sort of Spunge. *Chauc.*

CATAPULTA [*Catapultæ*, F. of *Καταπέλτης*, Gr.] an Engine of War, used by the Ancients, to throw Javelins 12 or 1 Foot long. L.

CATARACT [*Cataractæ*, F. *Cataractæ*, L. *Καταράκτης*, of *καταρρέω* to confound Gr.] a steep Place in a River, made by Rocks stopping the Course of its Stream and so causing the Water to fall with great Force and Noise.

CATARACT [with *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, caused by the clotting of Phlegm between the Uveous Coat and the Crisalline Humour.

CATARRH, [*Catherre*, F. *Catarrhus*, L. of *Κατάρρῆς*, of *καταρρίω* to flow down, Gr.] a falling down of Humour from the Head toward the lower Parts.

CATARRH of the *Spinal Marrow*, falling of the Marrow out of the Back bone.

CATASTASIS, is the third Part of Comedy, and is the full Height and Vigour of the Plot.

CATASTASIS [in a *Physical Sense* according to *Hippocrates*, is the Constitution or State of any thing; but *Galen* applies it to the Seasons of the Year, the Disposition of the Body, or of Time.

CATASTROPHE [*Καταστροφή*, Gr.] the last part of the Comedy, and is the unravelling of the Plot; the End or Issue of a Business; the fatal Conclusion of any Action, or of a Man's Life. F. and L.

CAT *Barn Pear*, a Fruit in Shape and Size like the *Dry Martin*.

CATCH, a Booty, a Prize: Also a kind of swift sailing Sea Vessel: Also a short and witty Song.

To **CATCH** [of *Kessen*, Du. to pursue closely; or of *Captare*, L.] to lay hold of, to snatch, to overtake.

CATCHENDE, catching. *Chauc.*

CATCH-FLY, a Flower whose Stalk

so clammy, that they become a Trāp Flies.

CACH-Land, some Ground in Norfolk, called, it not being known to what Part it belongs, and the Minister that first hath the Tythes of it, enjoys it for that Year.

CATCH-Poll [of Catch and Poll the ad] a Serjeant or Bailiff.

CATECHETICAL, that belongs to teaching, &c.

CATECHISM [Catechisme, F. Catechismus, L. of Κατηχισμῶς, Gr.] a short Form of Instructions of what is to be believed and done.

CATECHIST [Catechiste, F. Catechista, of Κατηχιστής, Gr.] one employed in teaching.

To CATECHIZE [Catechiser, F. Catechizare, L. of Κατηχίζω, of κατὰ and εἰς to sound back, i.e. to sound to the end of another, Gr.] to instruct Youth the Fundamental Articles of the Christian Religion.

CATECHU, Juice press'd out of several Fruits, of a binding Quality, brought from India.

CATECHUMENS [Catechumenes, F. catechumeni, L. of Κατηχυσμένοι, Gr.] (in the Primitive Times were) Persons some time instructed before they were admitted Baptism.

CATEGOREM [Κατηγορημα, Gr.] the same as Predicament.

CATEGOREMATICAL, belonging to Logical Predicaments. Gr.

CATEGORICAL, Affirmative, Positive.

CATEGORY [Categorie, F. Categoria, of Κατηγορία, Gr.] an Accusation.

CATEGORY [in Logick] Predicament, Order, Rank.

CATENARIA [among Mathematicians] is the Curve Line, which a Rope, hanging freely between two Points of Suspension, forms itself into.

To CATENATE, to chain. L.

To CATER, to provide Victuals, &c.

CATER-Point [in Dice] the Number 4.

CATERER [Minshew derives it of Cates, Goth. Dainties; or it may be of Ceterer, Fr. to buy] a Purveyor, or Provider of Victuals, and other Necessaries, in the House of a King or Nobleman.

CATERPILLAR [of Chaste Peleuse, q. d. a Worm hairy as a Cat, or Chair, Peleuse, F. hairy Flesh] an Insect devouring the Leaves of Trees, Herbs, &c.

CATERPILLAR, a Plant whose Seed vessels are like Green Worms or Caterpillars.

CATES [Cates, Goth. Delicacies]ainty Victuals. O.

CATH and HOLD [with Wesslers] a running, catching one another.

CATHÆRESIS [of Καθάρσις, Gr. to purge] a Consumption of the Body, which happens without any manifest Evacuation.

CATHARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who held themselves altogether pure or free from Sin.

CATHARINE [of Καθάρσις, Gr. pure, chaste] a proper Name of Women.

St. CATHARINES Flower, a Plant.

CATHARISTS, a sort of Hereticks; who were accounted a Branch of the Manichees.

CATHARPINGS, are small Ropes in a Ship, running in little Blocks, from one Side of the Shrouds to the other.

CATHARTICK [of Καθάρσις, Gr. to purge] Purging.

CATHARTICKS [Cathartica, L. of Καθάρτικῶν, Gr.] purging Medicines.

CATHEDRAL Church, the Episcopal Church of any Place, so called from the Bishop's Chair [Cathedra] in every such Church.

CATHEDRATICK, the Sum of 2 s. paid by the Inferior Clergy to the Bishop, in token of Subjection and Respect.

CATHERETICKS [of Καθάρσις, Gr.] Medicines taking away Superfluities.

CATHETER [Καθετήρ, Gr.] a Fistulous Instrument, which is thrust up the Yard into the Bladder to provoke Urine, when suppress'd by the Stone.

CATHETERISM, the Operation of injecting any thing into the Bladder by a Catheter.

CATHETI, in a Right Angled Triangle, are the two Legs including the Right Angle.

CATHETUS [Καθετήρ, Gr.] in Geometry, a Perpendicular.

CATHETUS [in Architecture] is a Line supposed to pass directly through the middle of a Cylindrical Body, as a Ballitice or Pillar.

CATHETUS [in Catoptricks] is a Line drawn from the Point of Reflection perpendicular to the Plane of the Glass or polished Body.

CATHETUS [of Incidence] is a right Line drawn from the Point of the Object, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

CATHETUS of Refraction, is a Right Line drawn from the Eye, perpendicular to the Reflecting Line.

CATHOLICISM [Catholicismus, L.] Universalsness; the Roman Catholick Profession.

CATHOLICK [Catholique, F. Catholikus, L. of Καθολικός, of κατὰ throughout, and

and *facit* the Whole, *Gr.*] General, Universal.

CATHOLICK Furnace [in *Chymistry*] a little Furnace, so dispos'd as to be fit for all Operations, but such as are performed with a vehement Fire.

CATHOLICON [Καθολικόν, *Gr.*] an universal Remedy; a purging Electuary, proper for dispersing all ill Humours. *F.*

CATINI, a People who lived anciently about *Cathness* in *Scotland*.

CATKINS, a Substance growing on Nut-trees, Birch-trees, &c. in Winter.

CATLIN [among *Surgeons*] a Dismembering Knife, for cutting off any Part of a corrupted Body.

CATLINGS, the Down or Moss growing about Walnut-trees, resembling the Hair of a Cat: Also small Strings for Musical Instruments, made of Cat-gut.

CAT Mint, an Herb that Cats delight much in.

CATOCATHARTICKS [of καίω and Καθαρτικόν, *Gr.*] Medicines which purge by Stool.

CATONIAN [of *Cato*] grave.

CATOPSIS [Κατοπία, *Gr.*] a Dimness of Sight; the same with *Nyopia*.

CATOPTRICKS [Κατοπτρικόν, *Gr.*] is a part of the Science of *Opticks*, which teaches how Objects may be seen by Reflection, and explains the Reason of it.

CATOPTROMANCY, Divination by Vision, or looking in a Glass.

CATOPTRON [Κατοπτρον, *Gr.*] a kind of Optick Glass.

CATOURS, Caterers. *Chate.*

CATT } [in a *Ship*] is a large

CATT Head } Piece of Timber fastened aloft over the Hawse, one End being put thro' a Rope with a Pulley, and an Iron-hook call'd the *Cat-hook*.

CATS Head, a large Apple.

CAT Pear, a Pear shap'd like an Hen's Egg.

CATT-Holes, Holes above the Gun-Room Port, through which a Ship may be heaved a Stern.

CATT Rope, [in a *Ship*] the Rope used in hauling up the Cat.

CATTELL Catching, using all means to procure Wealth. *Chate.*

To **CATTER** *Wawl* [Dr. Th. H. supposes it to come from *Gutterwaul*, *q. d.* cry among Gutters] to cry as Cats do when they are Proud.

CATTIEUHLANI, a People who anciently inhabited *Bedfordshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Hartfordshire*.

CATTY [in some Parts of *East-India*] a Weight containing 2 *Bancal*, or 1 l. 5 oz. and 3 *Drams English*: Also a Quantity of Money in *Sumatra*, 8 *Tale*, or 6 l. 8 s. *Sterl.*

CATZURUS, a Hunting-horse. *O. l.*
CAVALCADE [*Cavalcade*, *F.*] a Show or Troop of Horsemen, a pompous March of Persons of Quality on Horse-back, upon some solemn Occasion.

CAVALIER } [*Cavalier*, *F.* of *Cabal*
CAVALEER } *lus*, *L.* a Horse] : Knight, Gentleman, or Soldier on Horseback

CAVALIER [in *Fortification*] is a Heap of Earth, raised in a Fortrefs, to lodge the Cannon for scouring a Field, or opposing a commanding Work.

CAVALIERS [in the *Civil Wars* under King *Charles I.*] was a Name by which the King's Party was distinguished from the Parliaments.

CAVALRY [*Cavalerie*, *F.*] Soldiers who serve on Horseback, a Body of Horse in an Army.

To **CAVATE** [*Cavere*, *F.* *Cavatum*, *L.*] to make hollow.

CAVATION, a hollowing the Ground for Cellarage. *L.*

CAVAZION [in *Architecture*] is the digging away the Earth for the Foundation of a Building, Cellarage, &c.

CAUDLE [*Chaudéau*, of *Chaud*, *F.* of *Calidus*, *L.* hot] a Confection made of Ale or Wine, Eggs, Sugar, and Spices, to be drank Hot.

CAVE [*Cavea*, *L.*] a Den, or dark hollow Place under Ground. *F.*

To **CAVE** } to separate the larger

To **CHAVE** } Chaff from the Corn, or smaller Chaff. *C.*

CAVEA [in *Chiromancy*] a hollow in the middle of the Palm of the Hand where three principle Lines, *viz.* *Cardiack*, *Hepatick*, and *Cephalick*, form a Triangle.

CAVEAT [*i. e.* *let him beware*] a Caution, Warning, Admonition: Also a Bill entered in the Ecclesiastical Court, to stop the Proceedings of one who would prove a Will to the Prejudice of another Party. *L.*

CAVERN [*Caverne*, *F.* of *Caverna*, *L.*] a natural Cave, or hollow in a Mountain or Rock; a Den, or Hole under Ground.

CAVERNOUS [*Cavernosus*, *F.* of *Cavernosus*, *L.*] full of great Holes, or Caverns.

CAVERS [among *Miners*] Thieves who steal Ore out of the Mines.

CAVESION } [*Cavesson*, *F.*] a false Reir

CAVEZON } to lead or hold a Horse.

CAVETTO [in *Architecture*] is a hollow Moulding of about 1-6th, or 1-4th of a Circle in Compass.

CAUF, a Chest with Holes in the Top, to keep Fish alive in the Water.

CAVIARY } [*Caviero*, *Ital.*] the Roe

CAVEER } of several Fish, especially the Spaw of Sturgeon, pickled.

CAVIL

CAVIL [*Cavilla*, L.] a Quirk, Shift, or captious Argument.

To CAVIL [*Cavillari*, L.] to wrangle, to find fault, to argue captiously.

CAVILLATION, Wrangling, a false Sophistical Argument. F. of L.

CAVIN, a hollow Way. F.

CAVIN [in the *Military Art*] a hollow Place to cover the Soldiers, and favour their Approaches to the Fortrefs.

CAVITY [*Caviti*, F. of *Cavitas*, L.] Hollowness.

CAVITIES [among *Anatomists*] are great hollow Spaces in the Body, containing one or more principal Parts; as the Chest for the Lungs, &c. the Head for the Brain.

CAUKING [in *Architecture*] signifies Dove-tailing a Cross.

CAUL [perhaps of *Caull*, C. Br.] the Skin which covers the Bowels: Also a part of the Head Dress of a Woman.

CAULDRON [*Caudron*, F. perhaps from *Calidus*, L. hot:] a sort of great Kettle, Copper, or boiling Vessel.

CAULIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such as have a true Stalk.

CAUPES ? [in the *Scotch Law*] is any CALPES } Gift given by a Man to his Patron; especially to the Head of a Clan, for his Maintenance and Protection.

To CAUPONATE [*Cauponatum*, L.] to sell Wine or Victuals.

CAUSAL [*Causalis*, L.] belonging to a Cause.

CAUSAL Propositions, are such as contain two Propositions joined together by a Conjunction of the Cause. L.

CAUSALITY, is the Action or Power of a Cause in producing its Effects. L.

CAUSAM nobis significat, a Writ which lies to a Mayor of a Town, who being enjoined to give Possession of Lands, &c. to the King's Grantee, delays to do it.

CAUSATIVE [of *Causativus*, L.] that expresses a Cause, or Reason.

CAUSE [*Causa*, L.] Motive, Principle, Reason, Subject. F.

CAUSE [in *Term*] is a Tryal, or an Action brought before a Judge to be Examined and Disputed.

CAUSE [in *Logick*] is that which produces an Effect.

To CAUSE [*Causari*, F. *Causari*, L.] to be the Cause of, to Effect.

To CAUSE [*Causari*, F.] to Argue or Debate. Spene.

CAUSEY ? [*Causie*, O. F. strewd

CAUSE-WAY (with Chalk or Flint) a High-way, a Bank raised in Marshy Ground for Foot-passage.

CAUSIDICKS [*Causidici*, L.] Lawyers, or Pleaders of Causes. L.

CAUSON ? [*Kαύσον*, Gr.] a burning CAUSUS, } Fever, attended with a greater Heat than others.

CAUSTICK [*Caustique*, F. *Causticus*, L. of *καυστικος*, Gr.] burning, or corroding in Quality.

CAUSTICKS [*Caustiques*, F. *Causticæ*, L. of *καυστικα*, of *καίω* to burn, Gr.] Things which burn the Skin and Flesh to an Ulcer; as a hot Iron, burnt Brails, &c.

CAUTELE, caution; wariness. *Thorc.*

CAUTELOUS [*Cauteleus*, F. of *Cautele*, L.] wary, heedful, cautious.

CAUTERIZATION, an Artificial Burning made by a Catery.

To CAUTERIZE [*Cauteriser*, F. *Cauterizari*, L. of *καυτηριζω*, Gr.] to apply a Catery.

CAUTERY [*Cauteres*, F. *Cauterium*, L. of *καυτηριον*, of *καίω* to burn, Gr.] is two-fold, *Actual* or *Potential*.

Actual CAUTERY, is either by a Fire, or hot Iron, or other Metal.

Potential CAUTERY, is by burning Medicines; as a Caustick Stone, or a Composition made of quick Lime, Soap, calcined Tartar, &c.

Silver CAUTERY, is made of silver dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, &c.

CAUTING Iron, a Farrier's Iron to Cauterize or Seal the Parts of a Horse, which requires Burning.

CAUTION [*Cautio*, L.] Heedfulness; Wariness; also Warning. F.

CAUTIONARY, given in Pawn or Pledge; as Cautionary Towns, &c. L.

CAUTION *Admittenda*, a Writing against a Bishop, who holds an Excommunicate Person in Prison, notwithstanding he offers sufficient Pledges to obey the Orders of the Church for the future.

To CAUTION [*Cautio*, F.] to warn, to give notice of, or advise.

CAUTIOUS, [*Cautus*, L.] heedful, wary, well advised.

CAUTLESS, uncautious. *Shakespeare*

CAWKING Time [in *Falconry*] the Hawks Treading time.

CAWK Stone, a Mineral a-kin to the white milky Mineral Juices of Lead Mines.

CAYA [of *Caç*, *Sax.*] a Key, or Water-Lock. O. L.

CAYAGIUM, a Duty or Toll paid for Landing Goods at some Key or Wharf.

CAYMAN, a sort of Crocodile.

CAZIMI [*Astrology*] a Planet is said to be in *Cazimi*, when it is not above 17 Degrees distant from the Sun's Body.

CEASE [*Cesser*, F. of *Cessare*, L.] to leave off, to give over, or be at an end.

CECUTIENT [*Cautiens*, L.] waxing, or growing Blind.

CEDAR [*Cedre*, F. of *Cedrus*, L. of

Kidz Gr.] a Tree whose Wood is almost incorruptible.

CEGINA, a fixed Star in the left Shoulder of *Bootes*.

CELANDINE [*Chelidonia*, L.] the Herb, called also Swallow-wort.

CELAURENT [in *Logick*] a Syllogism whose 2d Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the others universal Negatives.

CELASTROS, the Staff-tree, a Plant.

CELATURE [*Celatura*, L.] the Art of Engraving, or cutting in Metals, &c.

CELEBRABLE, Illustrious, Famous. *Obtuler.*

To CELEBRATE [*Celebrer*, F. *Celebratum*, L.] to honour any Person with Praises, Monuments, Inscriptions, or Trophies; to keep a Festival, or Ordinance.

CELEBRATED [*Celebratus*, L.] highly Honoured; Famous, Renowned: Also Solemnized.

CELEBRATION, the Act of Celebrating, the doing a Thing with Solemnity and Ceremony. F. of L.

CELEBRIOUS [*Celebre*, F. of *Celebris*, L.] eminent, famous, noted.

CELEBRITY [*Celebritas*, F. of *Celebritas*, L.] Famousness, Magnificence.

CELERER, a Butler. O.

CELERITY, [*Celeritas*, F. of *Celeritas*, L.] Swiftness, Expedition, Speed.

CELERITY [among *Mathematicians*] an Affection of Motion, by which any Moveable runs through a given Space in a given Time.

CELERY, a Winter Sallet Herb.

CELESTIAL [*Celeste*, F. of *Celestis*, L.] Heavenly; like, or of the Nature of Heaven.

CELESTINES, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Peter a Samnite*, A D. 1244. who afterwards became Pope by the Name of *Celestine V*.

CELIBACY [*Celibatus*, F. of *Celibatus*,

CELIBATE, L.] a single Lite; the State of Persons unmarried.

CELL [*Cellule*, F. *Cella*, L.] the Habitation, Cave, or Hut of a Hermit.

CELLS [among *Botanists*] are the Partitions, or hollow Places in the Husks, or Pods of Plants, in which the Seed is contained.

CELLAR [*Cellier*, F. *Keller*, Tent. *Cellarium*, L.] the lowest Part of a Building under Ground.

CELLARAGE, Cellar-room: Also Rent for the Use of a Cellar.

CELLARIST [*Cellerier*, F. of *Cellarius*, L.] one that keeps the Cellar, or Brewery: the Butler in a Religious House, or Monastery.

CELLS [with *Naturalists*] are little Bags or Bladders, where Fluids, or Matter

of different Sorts are lodged; common both in Animals and Plants.

CELLULÆ [*Intestini Coi*], the hollow Spaces in the Gut Colon, where the Excrements for some time lodge, that they may cherish the neighbouring Parts with their Heat, and digest any Crudities. *nat.*

CELSITUDE [*Celsitudo*, L.] Highness Height, Talness.

CEMENT [*Cementum*, L.] a strong cleaving Mortar.

CEMENT, a Compound of Erick-duff Plaister of Paris, Pitch, &c. to make the Work lie firm and solid.

CEMENT [among *Chymists*] any Lute or Loam, with which Vessels in Distillation are joined together.

To CEMENT [*Cementare*, L.] to fill with Cement, to join or fasten together, to solder.

CEMENTATION, a Cementing, or close joining with Cement.

CEMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] the Purification of Gold, made up into thin Plates, with Layers of Royal Cement.

CENCHRIAS [*Κένχριος*, Gr.] (spreading Inflammation, called Wild-fire.

CENCHRIS, a green Snake.

CENDULÆ, Shendles, or Shingles small pieces of Wood, used instead of Tile for covering a House. O. L.

CENEANGIA [*Κενεγγία*, Gr.] an Evacuation of the Vessels by opening a Vein a letting Blood. O.

CENELLE, Acorns. O. L.

CENOSIS [*Κένωσις*, Gr.] an emptying or voiding: In a Physical Sense, a discharging the Body of Humours.

CENOTAPHIUM [*Κενόταφιον*, Gr. ο κενόν] empty, imaginary, and τὰν a Sepulchre, Gr.] an empty Tomb set up in Honour of the Dead.

CENSARIA, a House or Farm let a *Censum*, i. e. at a standing Rent. O. L.

CENSARII [in *Doomsday Book*] Persons who might be assessed or taxed.

To CENSE [*g. d.* to incense, *Incendere*

L. to burn] to perfume with Incense. CENSER [*g. d.* *Incensifer*, of *Incendere* L.] a Vessel to burn incense in; a Perfuming-pan.

CENSOR, [*Censeur*, F.] a Master of Discipline, a Judge, or Reformer of Manners. L.

CENSOR [among the *Romans*] a Magistrate who valued and taxed Mens Estate

CENSORIOUS [*Censorius*, L.] belonging to a Censor; severe, apt to find fault with or reprove others; impertinently critical.

CENSURABLE, that deserves Censure. F

CENSURAL, belonging to Assessments or Valuation.

CENSURE [*Censura*, L.] Correction, Censure, Reproof, Criticism.

CENSURE [in *Law*] a Custom in some Manours, where all the Inhabitants were summoned to pay 11 d. per Head, and d. per Annum, as *Cense-Money*.

CENSURES Ecclesiastical, Punishments inflicted on Offenders, according to Church laws.

To **CENSURE** [*Censurer*, F.] to condemn, to criticize, to find fault with.

CENT [*Centum*, L. an Hundred] as Money lent at 5 per Cent. i. e. five Pounds or every Hundred Pound.

CENTAUR [*Centaurus*, L. Κένταυρος, in] a fabulous Monster, half Man or Woman, and half Horse, &c. Also a Southern Constellation. F.

CENTAURY, the Herb *Centory*.

CENTENARY [*Centenaire*, F. of *Centenarius*, L.] belonging to an Hundred.

CENTER [*Centre*, F. *Centrum*, L. of *κέντρον*, Gr.] the middle Point of any thing, especially of a Circle or Sphere.

CENTER [in *Masonry*] a Wooden Mould to turn an Arch by.

CENTER of the Body [in *Anatomy*] is the Heart, from which, as it were a middle Point, the Blood continually circulates about all the Parts of the Body.

CENTER [of an *Ellipsis* and *Hyperbola*] is a Point in the middle of a Transverse Axis.

CENTER [of *Magnitude of a Body*] is a Point which is as equally remote, as is possible, from its Extremities.

CENTER [of *Gravity*] is a Point upon which, if a Body were suspended, all its Parts would be in *Equilibrio*.

CENTER [of *Motion of a Body*] is a Point about which a Body being fastened to it, may or does move; as the middle of a Balance is the Center upon which it moves.

CENTER [of a *Dial*] is the Point, where the Axis of the World cuts the Plane of the Dial, and from whence all the Hour Lines are drawn, in those Dials which have Centers.

CENTER of the Equant [in *Astronomy*] is a Point in the Line of the *Aphelion*, being so far distant exactly from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Aphelion*, as the Sun is from the Center of the Eccentric towards the *Perihelion*.

CENTER [of *heavy Bodies*] is the Center of the Earth, whither all heavy Bodies tend.

CENTER Common [of the *Gravity of two Bodies*] is a Point in a Right Line connecting their Centers, and so posited in that Line, that their Distances from it shall be reciprocally as the Weight of those Bodies;

CENTER [of a *Regular Polygon*] is the same with that of the inscribed Circle or Sphere, drawn within such a Body, so as to touch all its Points.

To **CENTER**, to meet in a Point, to terminate, or end it.

CENTER-FISH, a kind of Sea-fish.

CENTESM [*Centesium*, L.] is the hundredth part of any Integer, or Thing.

CENTRAL [*Centralis*, L.] belonging to, or placed in the Center or Middle.

CENTRAL Rule, a Rule invented to find out the Center of a Circle, designed to cut the *Parabola* in as many Points, as an Equation to be constructed has real Roots.

CENTRATION [among *Paracelsians*] the principal Root or Foundation of any Thing; as God being the Center of the Universe; the Brain the Center of Spirits, and the Heart the Center of Life, &c.

CENTRIFUGAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which all Bodies that move round any other Body in a Circle, or an *Ellipsis*, do endeavour to fly off from the Axis of their Motion, in a Tangent to the Periphery of it. L.

CENTRIPETAL Force [in *Philosophy*] is that Force by which any Body, moving round another, is drawn down, or tends towards the Center of its Orbit. L.

CENTROBARICAL, which relates to the Center of Gravity. Gr.

CENTRY, a Centinel, or private Soldier.

CENTRY [in *Architecture*] a Mould for an Arch.

CENTRY-BOX, a Wooden Hutch to screen a Centinel from the Injuries of Weather.

CENTUMVIRAL [*Centumviralis*, L.] belonging to the *Centumviri*.

CENTUMVIRI, a Court of a Hundred Judges, Roman Magistrates, chosen anciently out of the 35 Tribes, to decide Differences among the People.

CENTUPLE [*Centuplex*, L.] an Hundred-fold.

CENTUPPLICATED, made an Hundred-fold. L.

To **CENTURIATE** [*Centuriatum*, L.] to divide into Bards of Hundreds.

CENTURIATORS [of *Centuria*, L.] four Protestant Divines of *Magdeburg* in Germany, who divided into Centuries of Years, the Universal Church History.

CENTURION [*Centurio*, L.] a Captain over a hundred Foot Soldiers. F.

CENTURY [*Centurie*, F. *Centuria*, L.] an Age containing an hundred Years: A Band of one hundred Foot Soldiers.

CEPHALALGICK [of *κεφαλή* the Head and *ἄλγος* Pain, Gr.] of or belonging to a Pain in the Head.

CEPHALALGY [*Cephalalgia*, L. of *Κεφαλαλγία*, Gr.] the Head-ach.

CERHALÆA [*Κεραλαία*, Gr.] an obstinate Head-ach.

CEPHALARTICKS [of *Κεφαλή* the Head and *Καθαριστικὸς*: purging, Gr.] Medicines which purge the Head.

CEPHALICA [*Sc. Venæ*] the Cephalick, the outmost Vein in the Arm.

CEPHALICK [*Cephalique*, F. *Cephalicus*, L. of *Κεφαλικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Line [in *Palmsistry*] the Line of the Brain or Head.

CEPHALICK Medicines, spirituuous and volatile Medicines, good for the Head.

CEPHALICK Vein, creeps along the Arm, between the S in and the Muscles, and divides it into two Branches.

CEPHALOIDES [among *Botanists*] a Term given by some, who ascribe Virtues to Plants from their Signatures, to those which had any Resemblance to a Head, the Term importing so much; as the Poppy, Piony, and the like.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆI [in *Anatomy*] are the first pair of Muscles of the upper part of the Gullet.

CEPHALOPHARYNGÆUM, is a Muscle which ariseth from the Part where the Head is joined to the first Vertebra of the Neck.

CEPHELOPONY [*Cephaloponia*, L. of *Κεφαλή* and *Πόνος*: Pain, Gr.] a Pain or Heaviness in the Head.

CEPHEUS, a Northern Constellation containing seventeen Stars.

CEPI Corpus, is a Return made by the Sheriff, that upon an Exigend he hath taken the Body of the Party.

CERATAMALGAMA [in *Physick*] a softening Composition, made of Wax and other Ingredients.

CERATE [*Cerat*, F. of *Ceratum*, L.] an external Medicine of a middle Consistence, between an Ointment and a Plaster; a Cere-cloth.

CERATIAS [*Κερατίας*, Gr.] a sort of horned Comet.

CERATINE Arguments [in *Logic*] Sophistical and intricate Arguments.

CERATION [among *Chymists*] the making of a Substance fit to be dissolved, or melted.

CERATODES [in *Anatomy*] the horny Coat of the Eye

CERATOGLOSSUM [of *Κερας* a Horn and *Γλωσσα* the Tongue, Gr.] a Muscle that ariseth broad and fleshy from the Side of the *Os Hyoides*, and is inserted into the Root of the Tongue, which it pulls directly into the Mouth.

CERATORIDES, the *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

CERAUNOCHRYSOS, a Chymical Powder, called also *Chrysocelestus Pulvis*.

CERCIS [*Κεραία*, Gr.] the second Bone of the Cubit, called *Radius*. *Anat.*

CERCOSIS, a fleshy Excrecence coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, and resembling a Tail

CERDONISTS, Hereticks, whose Ring-leader was one *Ceras*, A. C. 150, who taught two contrary Principles to be the Cause of every Thing, a Good and a Bad.

CEREBROSITY, a being Crack-brain'd, or Brain sick.

CEREBELLUM [in *Anatomy*] the hinder parts of the Brain, wherein the Animal Spirits, which perform involuntary and meer natural Actions, are supposed to be generated in a Man. L.

CEREBRUM, the Brain, the Seat of Imagination and Judgment, that part wherein those Animal Spirits are thought to be generated, upon which voluntary Actions do seem to depend. L.

CEREBRUM Fovis [among *Chymists*] burnt Tartar.

CEREFACATION [among *Chymists*] the same as *Ceration*.

CERELÆUM, a Composition of Wax and Oil, or an Oil made from Wax.

CEREMONIAL [*Ceremonialis*, L.] belonging to Ceremonies.

A CEREMONIAL, a Book containing the Ceremonies of the *Romish Church*. L.

CEREMONIOUS [*Ceremoneux*, F. or *Ceremoniosus*, L.] full of Ceremonies, Formal

CEREMONY [*Ceremonie*, F. of *Ceremonia*, L.] a Right, or Custom of the Church, Formality, or formal Complements: Also Pomp or State.

CERILLA [among *Printers*] a Mark set under the Letter *c* in *French* or *Spanish* to denote it to be pronounced as an *s*.

CERIGON, a wild Beast in *America* having a Skin under the Belly like a Sack in which it carries its young ones.

CERINTHIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who had their Rise from one *Cerintus*, A. C. 97, who held that Christ, at his Second Coming, should give to his People carnal Pleasures and Delights.

CEROMA [with ancient *Physicians*] an Unguent or *Cerate*.

CERT-Money [q. *pro certo let. s. i. e.* to the certain keeping of the Court Lect] the common Fine paid by several Manours to their Lords.

CERTAIN [*Certus*, L.] sure, undoubted, fixed, or settled. F.

CERTAINTY, full of Assurance, Sureness,

CERTES, certainly. *Spenc.*

CERTIFICANDO *de recognitione Statute*, is a Writ directed to the Mayor of the Staple, &c. requiring him to certify the Chancellor of a Statute of the Staple taken before him, &c.

CERTIFICATE [*Certificat*, F.] a Testimony given in Writing of the Truth of any thing.

CERTIFICATE [in Law] is a Writing made in one Court, to give notice in another Court of the Proceedings therein.

CERTIFICATION of *Affize of Novel Disseisin*, a Writ granted for the re-examining of a Matter, passed by Affize, before any Justices.

To CERTIFY [*Certifier*, F. *Certificare*, L.] to inform, or give Notice of; to declare for certain.

CERTIORARI, a Writ issuing out of Chancery, to an inferior Court, to call up the Records of a Cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE [*Certitudo*, L.] Certainty. F.

CERVELAS } [in Cookery] a large kind
CERVELAT } of Sausage, eaten cold in Slices.

CERVELLE, the Brain. *Chauc.*

CERVICAL *Vessels* [among *Anatomists*] are the Arteries and Veins which pass thro' the *Vertebra* and Muscles of the Neck up to the Skull.

CERUMEN, the Wax or Excrement of the Ear.

CERURA [Old Law] a Mound or Fence.

CERUSS [Ceruse, F. of *Cerussa*, L.] white Lead or Spanish White; also a Preparation of Lead with Vinegar.

CERUSE, to sieze. *Chauc.*

CESON, season. *Chauc.*

A CESS, a Tax. *Shakespeare.*

To CESS [*Censere*, L.] to assess or tax.

CESSATION, a leaving or giving over: a leaving off. F. of L.

CESSAVIT, a Writ against one, who hath neglected to perform such Service, or pay such Rent, as he was obliged to by his Tenure.

CESSE } an exacting Provisions at a
CEASSE } certain Rate for the Deputies Family and Garrison Soldiers. L. T.

CESSIN, to cease. *Chauc.*

CESSIBILITY, aptness to cease.

CESSION [*Cessio*, L.] giving up, resigning or yielding.

CESSION [in Law] is when an Ecclesiastick taketh a Benefice, without Dispensation, or otherwise not qualified; in which Case, the Benefice is said to become void by *Cession*.

CESSIONARY *Bankrupt*, is one who has yielded up his Estate, to be divided a-

mong his Creditors.

CESSOR, an Assessor or Imposer of Taxes.

CESSOR [in Law] is one that ceased or neglecteth to do his Duty, the Writ *Cessavit* is against him.

CESSURE } [Law Term] a giving over,
CESSER } or giving Place.

CESSUS, Assessments or Taxes. O. L.

CESTUI *qui Trust* [Law Term] a Person who has a Trust in Lands, &c. committed to him, for the Benefit of another. F.

CESTUI *qui Vie*, one for whose Life any Lands or Tenements are granted. F. L. T.

CESTUI *qui Use*, he to whose Use any other Man is infeoffed in any Lands or Tenements. F. L. T.

CETACEOUS [*Cetaceus*, L.] of the Whale kind, or belonging to a Whale.

CETERACH, an Herb.

CHA, the Leaf of a Tree in China, which being steep'd in Water, makes the common Drink of the Inhabitants.

CHABANE, a Cabbin. O.

CHACE [*Chasse*, F.] a Station for the wild Beasts in a Forest, larger than a Park, which yet may be possessed by a Subject which a Forest cannot.

To CHACE [*Chasser*, F.] to follow, to hunt, to give chase to.

CHACE [in Gunnery] is the whole Bore or Length of a Piece of Ordnance on the inside.

CHACE [at Tennis Play] is a Fall of the Ball in a Part of the Court, beyond which the opposite Party must strike the Ball next time, to gain the Stroke.

CHACE [Sea Term] is a Pursuit.

To give CHACE to a Ship, is to follow and fetch her up.

CHACE *Guns* } those Guns which lie
CHACE *Pieces* } either in the Head or Stern of the Ship.

CHACONNE } a sort of Saraband
CHACON } Dance, the Measure of which is always Tripple Time. F.

CHAD, a kind of Fish.

To CHAFFE [*Chauffer*, F. of *Calfacere*, L.] to make hot with Rubbing, to rub with one's Hand, to grow hot or angry: Also to gill, fume, or fret.

CHAFFE *Wax*, an Officer belonging to the Lord Chancellor, who sits the Wax for the Sealing of Writs, &c.

CHAFFER, an Insect, a sort of Beetle.

CHAFFERY, one of the Forges in an Iron-work, where the Iron is wrought into compleat Bars, and brought to Perfection.

CHAFF [Ceaf, Sax.] the Refuse in Wincrowing of Corn.

CHAFFARE, Trading Wares, Merchandize. *Chauc.*

CHAFFER [Cay, Sax.] Wares. *O.*
 To **CHAFFER** [Känffer, Teut.] to
 Buy and Sell, Trade, or Traffick.
CHAFFERN [Eschaußere, F.] a Ves-
 sel to heat Water in.
CHAFFINCH, a Bird so called from
 its delighting to feed on Chaff.
CHAFFRED, Sold. *Spenc.*
CHAFFREN, to cheapen, to buy.
CHAFINGDISH [of Eschaußer, F.] a
 Kitchen Utensil for warming Vi-
 ctuals.
CHAGRIN [Chagrin, F.] Trouble,
 Vexation, Grief, Sorrow, Sadness, Melan-
 choly, out of Humour.
 To **CHAGRIN** [Chagriner, F.] to vex,
 grieve, or trouble, or put out of humour.
CHAIN [Chaine, F. of Catena, L.]
 Links of Iron, &c. one within another.
CHAINS [of a Ship] are strong Iron
 Plates, bolted into the Ship's Sides, by the
 Timbers called *Chain-Wales*, to which are
 fastened the Shrouds of the Masts.
CHAIN Pumps, a sort of Ship Pumps
 made of Chains of Burrs or Spunges going
 in a Wheel.
CHAIN Shot, Bullets or half Bullets,
 fix'd or link'd together with a Chain.
CHAIN Wales, broad Timbers jutting
 out of a Ship's Sides, serving to spread the
 Shrouds, that they may the better support
 the Masts.
CHAIR, chary or charily. *Spenc.*
CHAIR [Chaire, F. Cathedra, L.] a
 Seat to set on; also a Sedan or open Chaise.
CHAIR Man, the Head or President of
 a Committee, Society, Club, &c. Also
 one that carries a Chair or Sedan.
CHAISE, a sort of light open Chariot
 with one Horse. *F.*
CHALASTICKS [Χαλαστικά, Gr.] are
 such Medicines, as by their temperate Heat,
 do comfort and strengthen the Parts to
 which they are apply'd.
CHALBOT [in Heraldry] a Fish ha-
 ving a great Head, call'd
 a Bull Head or Miller's Thumb.
CHALCEDONY [Chalcedonie, F. Chal-
 cedo, L.] a sort of Onyx Stone.
CHALCEDONY [among Jewellers] a
 Flaw or Defect in precious Stones.
CHALCANTHUM, Vitriol calcin'd to
 a Redness.
CHALCOGRAPHER [Chalcographus,
 L. of χαλκογράφος, Gr.] an Engraver in
 Brass.
CHALCOGRAPHY [χαλκογραφία, of
 χαλκός Gr. Brass and γραφή Description, Gr.]
 Engraving in Brass.
CHALCYTIS, is something Metalline
 growing in the Veins of Brass, or a kind of
 Mineral Vitriol.
CHALDERN } a Quantity of Coals,
CHALDRON } containing thirty-six

Bushels heaped up: Also part of the En-
 trails of a Calf.
CHALICE [Calice, F. of Calix, L.]
 Communion-Cup, used at the Sacrament of
 the Eucharist.
CHALK [Chaux, F. Calx, L.] a Fossil
 Talk of Chalk and you of Cheese.
 All the Impertinence in *Conversation, Com-
 merce, or Business*, is reprehended by this
 Saying, where the Company do not make
 a Harmony in their *Discourse*, nor keep to
 the Point in *Question*; it is only a Verbiol
 of the Latin, *Ego de casco loquor tu de cre-
 tes respondes.*
CHALLENGE [of Challenger, O. F.] a
 Summons to fight a Duell, a Defiance,
 Claim, or Pretension.
CHALLENGE [in Law] is an Excep-
 tion against Persons and Things.
 To **CHALLENGE** [Chalenger, O. F.]
 to give a Challenge to Fight, to except a
 gainst, to claim.
 To **CHALLENGE** [among Hunters]
 the Hounds are said to *challenge*, when a
 first finding the Scent of their Game, they
 presently open or cry.
CHALLENGED Cock-Fight, is to mee
 with ten Staves of Cocks, and out of them
 to make twenty-one Battles, more or less
 the odd Battle to have the Mastery.
CHALYBEATE [of Chalybs, L. Steel
 of or belonging to steel], or that is of the
 Temper or Quality of Steel.
CHALYBEATES [among Physicians]
 Medicines prepared with Steel.
CHAM, the Title of the Sovereign
CHAN } Prince of Tartary, or Emperor
 of China.
CHAMADE, a Signal by Drum or
 Trumper, given by an Enemy, when they
 have a Mind to Parley. *F.*
CHAMBERDEKINS [*i. e.* Chamber-
 Deacons] Irish Eggars, in the Habit of
 poor Scholars of Oxford, who often com-
 mitted Robberies, &c. and were banished
 the Kingdom by Henry V.
CHAMBER [Chambre, F. Camera, L.
 of χαμάρα, Gr.] an Apartment or Room
 in a House.
CHAMBER [in Gunnery] that part of
 a Concave Cylinder of a Great Gun, where
 her Charge lies: Also a Charge to be pu-
 in at the Breech of a Murdering Piece.
 To **CHAMBER** a Gun, *i. e.* to make a
 Chamber in her.
CHAMBERS of the King [in Old Re-
 cords] signify the Ports or Havens of En-
 gland.
CHAMBERER, a Chamber-Maid. *O S*
CHAMBERING, Debauchery, Riotous-
 ness.
CHAMBERLAIN [Chambellan, F.]
 the Name of several Officers.

The CHAMBERLAIN of England, an Officer to whom belongs the Government of the whole King's Palace, and who provides the Necessaries in the Houle of Lords, in the Time of Parliament, &c.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN of the King's ushold, an Officer who looks to the King's Chambers and Wardrobe, and governs the other Officers belonging thereto.

CHAMBERLAINS of the Exchequer, Officers who had the Controlment of the Pells of Receipts and Payments.

CHAMBERLAIN of London, an Officer in the City, who keeps the Publick Treasury, laid up in the Chamber of London; presides over the Affairs of Apprentices, and grants Freedoms of the City, &c.

CHAMBERLAIN of an Inn, one who keeps care of the Beds and Lodging-Rooms for Travellers, &c.

CHAMBERLARIA } Chamber-
CHAMBERLANGERIA } lainship,
the Office of a Chamberlain. O. L.

CHAMBREL [of a Horse] the Joint Bending of the upper Part of the Hinder Leg.

CHAMELOT } [Camelote, F. of Came-
CHAMBLOT } lus, L. a Camel] Stuff
mix'd with Camels Hair, Camlet.

CHAMFER } [in Architecture] a
CHAMFRET } small Furrow or Gutter
upon a Pillar, &c.

To CHAMFER [Cambrer, F.] to channel, or make hollow.

CHAMFRED [Cambres, F.] channell'd; so chapt, wrinkled; also bent, crooked, pincer.

To CHAMP [Champayer, F.] to chew; a Horse that champs the Bit.

CHAMPAIN } [Champagne, F.] a
CHAMPAGNE } large Plain, open
fields or Downs.

A Point CHAMPAIN [in Heraldry] a Mark of Dishonour, in the Coat of Arms of him that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarter.

CHAMPARTY } [of Champ a Field
CHAMPERTY } and Parti divided,
) maintaining a Man in his Suit depending,
upon Condition to have part of the Goods
or Lands when recovered.

CHAMPERTORS, such as carry on such Law Suits.

CHAMPIGNONS, red gill'd eatable Mushrooms. L.

CHAMPION [Champion, F. Cempa, &c. a Soldier, of Campus, L. a Field] one who fights a Duel for another.

CHAMPION [in Law] one that tries the Combat either for himself or for another.

King's CHAMPION, one whose Office is at Coronations, to ride compleatly armed

into Westminster-Hall, and challenge, by an Herald, any Person who shall deny his Majesty's Title to the Crown.

CHAMPION Land, Land not enclosed, or large Fields, Downs, or Places without Woods or Hedges.

CHAMPION Lychnis, a Flower, a sort of a Rose.

CHANCE [Chance, F.] Hazard, Fortune, Contingence.

CHANCE-Medley [Law Term] is the casual killing of a Person, not altogether without the Fault of the Killer, but without an evil Intent or Malice.

CHANCEL [Chancel, F. of Cancelli, L.] an enclosed Place, surrounded with Bars, to keep Judges, &c. from the Crowd.

CHANCEL [of a Church] the Part of the Church which is next the Altar, or Communion-Table, commonly encompassed with Rails or Ballisters.

CHANCELLOR [Chancelier, F. Cancellarius, L. so called from Chancel, F. or Cancelli, L. Latices] an Officer of very great Dignity and Power.

The Lord CHANCELLOR [of Great Brittain] a Person next to the Sovereign in Matters of Justice in Civil Affairs, having an absolute Power to moderate the Law according to Equity: he is made by the King's or Queen's delivering the Great Seal to him, and by his taking an Oath.

CHANCELLOR [of the Exchequer] an Officer appointed to qualify Extremities, and to order Affairs in that Court.

CHANCELLOR [of the Duchy of Lancaster] the chief Officer of that Court, in judging and determining all Controversies relating to the Duchy Lands, &c.

CHANCERY [La Chancelerie, F. of Cancelli, L. Latices] a Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the Severity of other Courts, that are more strictly ty'd to the Rigour of the Law.

CHANDELIERS [in Fortification] are wooden Parapets which support Planks or Bavins filled with Earth.

CHANDLER [Chandeliere, F. of Candela, L. a Candle] a Seller of divers sorts of Wares.

CHANDERY, an Apartment in a Prince's House, where the Candles, and other Lights are kept.

CHANGE [Change, F.] Alteration, Mutation, Variety.

To CHANGE [Changer, F.] to batter, to transform or alter.

CHANGE [among Hunters] is when a Buck, &c. met by chance, is taken for that they were in pursuit of.

CHANGEABLE [Changeant, F.] apt to alter or change; inconstant, uncertain, variable.

CHANGELING, a Child changed; also a Fool or silly Fellow or Wench.

CHANGER, an Officer belonging to the Mint, who changes Money for Gold or Silver Bullion.

Money CHANGER, a Banker, who deals in the Receipt or Payment of Money.

CHANNEL [Kannel. Teut. or *Cannalis*, L.] a Gutter or Conveyance of Water in the Streets, &c. the middle or deepest part of a River, Harbour, &c. A Straight or Narrow Sea between two Lands, as that of *St. George* between *England* and *Ireland*.

CHANNEL [of a Horse] the Hollow between the two Bars, or the nether Jaw-bones, in which the Tongue is lodg'd.

To **CHANT** [Chanter, F. of *Cantare*, L.] to sing.

CHANTEPLEURE [of *chanter*, to sing, and *pleurer* to weep, F.] one that sings and weeps in the same Moment. *Chauc.*

CHANTER [Chanteur, F.] the chief Singer in a Chapel or Cathedral.

CHANTICLEER [of *Chanter* and *Clair*, F. clear or shrill] a Cock is so called, by reason of his clear Voice.

CHANTRY [Chanterie, F.] a Chapel endowed for the maintaining a Priest or Priests, to sing Mass for the Souls of the Founders.

CHAOMANTIA [of $\chi\alpha\omicron\sigma$ Chaos and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] the Skill of Prognosticating by Observations of the Air.

CHAOMANTICA Signa [among the *Paracelsians*] those Prognosticks that are taken from Observations of the Air.

CHAOS [$\chi\alpha\omicron\sigma$, Gr.] a Gap: Also a dark or rude Mass of Matter, out of which the World is supposed, by some, to be at first formed: A confused Mixture of all sorts of Particles together; a disorderly Heap of Things.

To **CHAP** [corrupted from *Chape*] to gape, or open as the Ground does in a Drought; to crack, or chink.

CHAPE [Chappe, F. *Chapa*, Span.] a little thin Plate of Silver or Iron, at the Point of a Scabbard.

CHAPE [among *Hunters*] is the Tip at the end of the Fox's Tail.

CHAPEAU, a Hat. F.

CHAPEAU [in *Heraldry*] a Cap of Dignity, used to be worn by Dukes.

CHAPER, dry, or thirsty. O.

CHAPERON [with *Heralds*] is a little Escutcheon on the Foreheads of Horses that draw the Hearse at a Funeral.

CHAPITER [Chapiteau, F.] is the Crown, or upper part of a Pillar.

CHAPITERS [in *Law*] are a Summary, or Content of such Matters as are to be inquired of, or concerning, before Justices

in Eyre, Justices of Assize, or of the Peace in their Sessions.

CHAPLAIN [Chaplain, F. of *Capellanus*, L.] one who performs Divine Service in a Chapel.

CHAPLET [Chapelet, F.] an Ornament for the Head, a Wreath, or Garland: Fillet in Architecture: Also a String of Beads which the Papists use in saying the *Pater-Nosters* and *Ave-Marias*.

CHAPMAN [Ceapman, Sax, *Koopman*, Du.] a Buyer, or Customer.

CHAPMANHEDE } the Profession of
CHAPMANHODE } Business of a Merchant or Trademan. *Chauc.*

CHAPOURNET, a little Hood; the Figure of which Heralds take for the bearing of a Coat of Arms.

CHAPPE [in *Heraldry*] the Partition of an Escutcheon; as a *Chappe*, Or, and *Vert*.

CHAPEL [Chapelle, F. of *Capella*, L.] a Building, either adjoining to a Church or that is Part of it, or is separate from where the Parish is large.

Free CHAPEL, is one endowed with Revenues for maintaining a Curate, without the Charge of the Parish, or Rector.

CHAPEL [among *Printers*] is a Printing-Office, so called, because the first Occupation of that Art in *England*, was practis'd in a Chapel in *Westminster* Abbey.

CHAPELONIANS, Members of a Printing-Office, after they have paid a certain Fine.

CHAPELRY, the Bounds or Jurisdiction of a Chapel.

CHAPS [Ceaplay, Sax.] the Mouth Cheeks, &c. the lower part of the Face.

CHAPTER [Chapitre, F. of *Caput*, L.] a Division, or Part of a Book.

CHAPTER [of *Caput*, L.] the whole Body of Clergy-men belonging to a Cathedral, Conventual, or Collegiate Church.

CHAPTER House [Chapere, F.] a House where the Chapter is held.

CHARACTER [Carattere, F. $\chi\alpha\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\epsilon\rho$, Gr.] Description, Title, or Quality. L.

CHARACTERS, Marks, Signs, or Symbols of Things, invented by Artifice and peculiar to several Sciences; as Geometry, Algebra, Printing, &c.

CHARACTERISM [Characterisimus, L. of $\chi\alpha\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma$, Gr.] a Mark, Sign, or Distinction, a Description of a Person by Character.

CHARACTERISTICK [Characteristique, F.] belonging to a Character; also a Mark or Sign.

CHARACTERISTICK Letter, the Consonant in a *Greek* Verb, which immediately precedes the varying Terminations.

CHARACTERISTICK [of a *Logarithm*] the same as *Index*, or *Exponent*,
To CHARACTERIZE. [*Characteriser*,
Characterizare, L.] to give a Character,
Description of.

CHARCOAL [*Minbew* derives it of
erkoletn Du. q. d. Cart-coals, Coals
ought in Carts, other Coal being carried
the *Dutch* in Ships] Coal made of Wood
arnt.

CHARDS [of *Artichokes*] are the
leaves of fair Artichoke Plants, tied and
tapt up in Straw till they grow white,
and lose some of their Bitterness.

CHARDS [of *Beets*] are white Beets
implanted into a prepared Bed, where
they produce great Tops, with a large,
thick, white, downy, main Shoot.

CHAR [perhaps of *Cæpe*, Care,
CHARE; *Sax.*] a Jobb, or small
piece of Work: Also the Name of a Fish:
Also a Chariot. *Chauc.*

CHARE Woman, one hired by the Day,
to do the Drudgery Work of a House.

To CHARE to separate the large Chaff
To CARE from the Corn, or smaller
chaff, with a Rake. C.

CHARE the Cow, i. e. stop or turn
it. C.

CHAREA, a Carr, or Cart. O. L.

CHARFORD, called anciently *Cer-
dica* [*Cerdic* *Worship*, *Sax. i. e.* the Ford
King *Cerdic*] a Ford in *Hampshire* over the
river *Ayon*, where King *Cerdic* discomfited
the Britons.

CHARGE [*Charge*, F.] a Burden, or
Load; an Employ, an Office; Cost or Ex-
pence: Also an Accusation, or Impeach-
ment; an Onset: Also Hurt, Damage. *Cha.*

CHARGE [among *Farriers*] is an external
Medicine, apply'd to the Body of a
horse, or other Creature.

CHARGE [in *Gunnery*] a certain mea-
sure of Powder, proportioned to the size of
the Fire-arms, for which it is allotted.

CHARGE [in *Heraldry*] is whatsoever
is borne in the Field of a Coat of
Arms, whether it be a living Creature, or
any other Representation or Figure.

CHARGE of Lead, 36 Pigs, each con-
taining six Stone wanting two Pound.

A Ship of CHARGE [*Sea Term*] a Vessel
is so called, when she draws much Water,
and swims deep in the Sea.

To CHARGE [*Charger*, F.] to Com-
mand or give Orders; to lay to one's
charge, or Accuse; to Load, or Burden.

To CHARGE [an *Enemy*] to attack,
conquer, or fall upon him.

CHARGEABLE, Costly, Burdensome.

CHARGED *Cylinder*, that part of the
nose of a great Gun where the Powder and
the balls are placed.

CHARGER, a large Dish or Plate.

CHARIENTISMUS [*Χαριεντισμὸς*,
Gr.] Gracefulness; a good Grace in Speak-
ing: Also a Figure in Rhetorick, in which,
a taunting Expression is softened with a
Jest. L.

CHARILY [*Carè*, L.] with a great
deal of Care and Regard.

CHARING *Cross* [near *Westminster*] a
Cross erected by King *Edward I.* in Memo-
ry of Queen *Eleanor*, who suck'd the Poison
out of his Wounds, made by a Moor's en-
venomed Sword in the Holy War

CHARIOT, a light sort of Coach. F.

CHARIOTEER, a Chariot-Driver.

CHARITABLE, bountiful, liberal,
kind, loving. F.

CHARITY [*Charité*, F. of *Charitas*,
L.] natural Affection, Love.

CHARITY [in *Divinity*] the Love of
God and one's Neighbour: Also Alms.

Charity begins at Home.

This Proverb is an excusatory Reply to
importunate Solicitations, for either Alms
or Assurances, beyond a prudent Charita-
bleness or Generosity; it intimates, that
Self-love is the Measure of our Love to our
Neighbour. It is the same in Sense with
Terence's, *Proximum sum egomet mihi*, Lat.
and the Greek, *Φιλὰς δ' ἐαυτὸς μάλιστα σοῖς*
ἐστίνα.

To CHARK } to burn Wood, to make
To CHARR } Charcoal.

CHARKS, Pit-coal charked, or char-
red. *Worcestersh.*

CHARLATAN, a Mountebank, or
Quack, a coaxing Cheat.

CHARLATANERY, cheating, cog-
ging, or wheedling; Quirks, or Tricks. F.

CHARLES [of *Cap*, *Sax.* stout] a
Name of Men.

CHARLES's *Main*, a Northern Con-
stellation; the same with *Ursa Major*.

CHARON, the Ferry-man, who (as the
Poets teign) carries Souls over the *Strygian*
Lake.

CHARM [*Charme*, F. of *Carmen*, L. a
Verse] an Incantment, a Spell; an Allure-
ment, a Bair.

To CHARM [*Charmer*, F.] to bewitch;
to please, to delight extremely, to tickle the
Ear, to allay Pain.

CHARMER [*Charneur*, F.] one who
bewitches, or charms.

CHARMÈRESSES, Women making
use of Charms. *Chauc.*

CHARNEL-House [*Charnier*, F. of
Carne Flesh, L.] a Place where the Skulls
and Bones of the Dead are laid up.

CHARRE } a Fish like a Trout, which
CHARE } breeds only in some Nor-
thern parts of *England*.

CHARTS [*Cartes*, F. of *Charta*, L.]
U Descriptions

Descriptions, or Draughts of a Place, projected for the Use of Seamen, containing a View of the Sea-coasts, Rocks, Sands, &c.

CHART *Chorographick*, is a Description of a particular Country, as *England*, &c.

CHART *Geographick*, is a general Draught of the whole Globe of the Earth, commonly called *A Map of the World*.

CHARTS *Heliographick*, Descriptions of the Body of the Sun, and of its Spots.

CHARTS *Selenographick*, Descriptions of the Parts, Appearances, and Spots of the Moon.

CHARTS *Topographick*, are Draughts of some particular Place, as *London*, *Amsterdam*, *Venice*, &c. without regard to its relative Situation.

CHARTA. Paper, or any material fit to write upon. *L.*

CHARTA [in *Old Records*] a Charter, or Deed in Writing; also a Signal or Token by which an Estate is held.

CHARTA *Pardonationis se defendendo*, is the Form of a Pardon for killing another Man in his own Defence.

CHARTA *Pardonationis Ulagariae*, is the Form of a Pardon of a Man who is outlaw'd.

CHARTA *Simplex*, a single Deed, a Deed-poll.

CHARTEL [*Carrel*, *F.*] a Challenge to a Duel, a Letter of Defiance.

CHARTER [*Chartre*, *F.* of *Charta*, *L.*] a written Evidence of Things done between Party and Party: Also Letters Patents, wherein Privileges are granted by the King to Towns and Corporations. *L.T.*

CHARTER [of the *Forest*] an Instrument, in which the Forest Laws are particularly express'd.

CHARTER [of *Pardon*] a Deed whereby one is forgiven a Felony, or other Offence, against the King's Crown and Dignity.

CHARTER-*House* [called anciently the *Chartreux*, *F.*] a Convent of *Carthusian* Monks; now a College, founded and nobly endowed by *Thomas Sutton*, Esq;

CHARTER-*Land*, is Land which a Man holds by Charter, otherwise called *Free-hold*.

CHARTER *Party* [q. d. *Charta paritia* *L.*] an Indenture between Merchants or Owners, and Masters of Ships, containing the Particulars of their Covenants and Agreements.

CHARTERER, a Freeholder. *Chesh.*

CHARTIS *Reddendis*, a Writ lying against one who is intrusted with the keeping of Charters of Feoffment, and refuses to deliver them.

CHARTREUX, an Order of Monks

who live very austere'y, in close and solitary Confinement; *Carthusians*.

CHARTULARY [*Chartulaire*, *F.* of *Chartularius*, *L.*] a Keeper of a Register-roll, or Reckoning Book.

CHARY [*Charis*, *L.*] choice, sparing, careful.

CHASE [of a *Gun*] is the whole length of it.

To CHASE [*Chasser*, *F.*] to Hunt, to pursue, to drive, or fright away.

To CHASE [in *Law*] to work Cattle to or from a place: Also to work Plate as Silver-smiths do.

CHASM [*Chasma*, *L.* *Xispa*, *Gr.*] a Gap, or opening in the Earth or Firmament, an empty Space.

CHASMATICAL, of or pertaining to a Chasm.

CHASSERY, a Pear like the Ambret, which ripens in *November* and *December*.

CHASSIE, Blear-eyedness, or the Gum of the Eyes. *F.*

CHASTE [*Castus*, *L.*] continent, uncorrupted, undefiled. *F.*

CHASTELET, the common Goal and Sessions-House of the City of *Paris*.

CHASTELAINE, a Governour of a Castle; also a Gentleman, or any Lady under the Degree of a Countess. *Chauc.*

To CHASTEN γ [*Châtier*, *F.* *Casti-* To CHASTISE γ *gare*, *L.*] to correct or punish.

CHASTIE, to chastise, to punish. *Chz.*

CHASTISEMENT [*Châsiment*, *F.*] Correction, Punishment inflicted on Offenders.

CHASTITY γ [*Chasteté*, *F.* of *Casti-* CHASTNESS γ *tas*, *L.*] a being chaste and pure.

CHASUBLE, a Priest's Cope at Mass. *F.*

CHAT [*Caquet*, *F.*] prating, idle talk.

To CHAT [*Caquetter*, *F.*] to chatter, or chattle like a Jay.

CHAT-*Wood*, little Sticks fit for Fuel.

CHATELS [*Châteaux*, *Du.*] all Goods moveable and immoveable, but such as are in the Nature of a Freehold.

CHATELS *Personal*, such Goods which being wrongfully with-held, cannot be recovered but by personal Action; or such as belong immediately to a Man's Person, as a Horse, &c.

CHATELS *Real*, are Goods which do not appertain to the Person, but depend upon some other thing, as Apples upon a Tree; a Box with Charters of Land, &c. or such as issue out from some visible Thing belonging to a Person, as a Lease or Rent for Term of Years, &c.

To CHARTER [*Caqueter*, *F.*] to make a Noise as Birds do; to prate or prattle.

To

To CHATTER [*Citterra*, Du.] as the Teeth do when a Person is shivering with Cold.

CHATTER Pie, a kind of Bird.

CHATS, Keys of Trees; as Ash-chats, Sycomore chats, &c.

CHAVENDEY } a Fish, called also a
CHEVIN } Chub.

CHAUF, heat, wrath. *Spenc.*

CHAUFINGES, heatings. *O.*

CHAUNTECLERE } of *Chanter*, F.
of *Cantare*, L. to sing, and *Claire*, F. of
a us, L. clear } one that sings clear, a
Chauc. *Chauc.*

CHAVISH, a chatting or prating noise among a great many. *Suff.*

A CHAUNTLER, a Candlestick. *C.*

CHAUNTRY, a Church or Chapel endow'd with a yearly Revenue for the maintenance of one or more Priests, to sing Mass daily for the Souls of the Donors, and such as they amount.

CHASSE [in *Fortification*] the level of the Field, the plain Ground. *F.*

CHEAP Gilt, a Restitution made by the County or Hundred, for any Wrong done by one, for whose good Behaviour Suetens were put in. *O. L. T.*

To CHEAPEN [*Capan*, Sax. *Kapen*, Du. *Kapfen* Teut.] to ask or to beat down the Price of a Commodity.

CHEAR [*Chere*, F.] Gladness, Joy, Courage, Heart.

CHEARDESLY [*Cerdycesla*, Sax. i. e. the Slaughter of *Cerdic*] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*, so called from a Fight between King *Cerdic* the *Saxon*, and the Britons of that Place.

CHEARFUL, brisk, lively, pleasant.

CHEAT [of *Cetra*, Sax.] Deceit, Knavery, Sham: Also a Person who makes it his Business to cheat and cozen.

CHEATHINQUAMINS } an *Indian*
CHECHINQUAMINS } Fruit
which resembles a Chestnut.

CHECK [*Echec*, F.] a Reproof, Censure, Restraint, remorse of Conscience.

CHECK [in *Falconry*] is where a Hawk forsakes her natural Flight to follow Rooks, or other Birds, when they come in view.

Clerk of the CHECK, an Officer who has the Check and Controlment of the Yeomen of the Guard, and all the Officers belonging to the Royal Family.

To CHECK, to curb, or restrain; also to reprimand, to chide, or taunt.

CHECKLATON, a sort of Chequered Stuff.

CHECK Mate, a Term used at the Play of Chefs, when the King is shut up so close, that there is no way left for his Escape.

CHECK Mate, Defeat, Overthrow. *Spencer.*

CHECK-Roll } a Book containing
CHECKER-Roll } the Names of all
the Household Servants of the King, or any other great Personage.

CHECKER Work [of *Eschequier*, F.] Work that is Checked, or set out with divers Colours.

CHECKERELLI Panni, Cloth checker'd, or diversified in Weaving. *O. L.*

CHECKY [in *Heraldry*] a Border, or Ordinary, that has more than two Rows of Checkers.

CHEDDER Cheese, a sort of large Cheese, so called from a Place of that Name near the City of *Wells*.

CHEEK [Chece, Sax. *Caecke* Du.] a part of the Face, and other Things.

CHEEKS [of a Ship] are two pieces of Timber on each side of the Mast, to strengthen it at the Top.

CHEER [*Chere*, F. *Ciere*, Teut. the Countenance, perhaps of *Kree*, Gr. Joy] Entertainment, good Fare; also Countenance, Affection, Health, Temper. *Spenc.*

CHEESE [*Ceje*, Sax. *Casus*, L.] an eatable well known.

CHEESLIP, an Insect, the Hog-louse.

CHEESLIP } [*Cylib*, Sax.] a Bag

CHEESLIP-Bag } in which Runnet for
Cheese is made and kept; being the Stomach Bag of a young sucking Calf, that has never tasted any other Food but Milk, where the Curd was undigested. *C.*

CHEKELATON, a sort of motly Stuff. *Chaucer.*

CHELANDRY, a Goldfinch. *Chauc.*

CHELMSFORD } a Town in the
CHEMSFORD } County of *Essex*,
so called from the River *Chelmer*.

CHELSEY, *q. d.* shel'sy, from Shelves of Land; it is a so called *Chelche-burgh*, probably from *Ceale Chalk*, *Ca Water*, and *Dy's*, Sax. *q. d.* a Chalky Port near the Water } a Town in *Middlesex*, on the River *Thames*, now famous for a noble College built there for superannuated and maimed Soldiers by King *Charles II.*

CHEMISE [in *Fortification*] a Wall where-with any Work of Earth is lined or faced, for greater Strength and Support. *F.*

CHEPSTOW, in *Morhamshire*, i. e. a Market, or Place for Chapman.

CHERIFE, a Title of Dignity among the *Moors* and *Saracens*, one that is to succeed the *Califf*, or Sovereign Prince.

CHERISAUNIE. Comfort. *O.*

To CHERISH [*Cherir*, F. of *Chorus*, L.] to make much of, to nourish, to maintain.

CHERMES, a kind of Betsy. See *Kermec.*

CHERN. See *Churn.*

CHERRY [*Cerise*, F. of *Cerasium*, L.] a Fruit well known.

CHERSETUM, any Customary Offering made to the Parson of the Parish, or to the Appropriator of the Benefice.

CHERT, or *Cheort*, Love, jealousy. *O.*

CHERTES, merry People. *Chauc.*

CHERTSEY [i. e. *Чертъ Са*, *Sax.* *Certs Isle*] a Village standing near the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, once famous for an Abby erected there.

CHERUB } *חַרְוּבִים* *H. i. e.* Ful-
CHERUBIN } nefs of Knowledge] the
second of the nine Orders of Angels.

CHERUBICAL, of or belonging to Cherubims.

CHERVIL, a Sallet Herb.

CHESE, chese. *O.*

CHESLIP, a small Vermin lying under Stones and Tyles.

CHESNUT [*Чъстъbean*, *Sax.* a Chestnut-tree, *Chastaigne*, *F.* *Castanea*, *L.*] a sort of Fruit.

CHESS, a sort of Game.

CHESS-Trees, two small Pieces of Timber on each side of a Ship, with a Hole in them; through which the Main-Tack runs, and whereto its haled down.

CHEST [*Честъ*, *Sax.* *Kass*, *Teut.* of *Ciste*, *L.*] a sort of Box, Coffin, or Trunk: Also the Breast, the hollow part of the Body, containing the Heart and Lungs.

CHEST Rope, a Rope added to the Boat Rope, when the Boat is towed at the Stern of the Ship, to keep her from swinging to and fro.

CHESTER [*Честеръ* and *Leagea-честеръ*, *Sax.* because the 10th Legion of the *Romans* quartered there] *West-Chester*.

CHESTER upon Sreer [*q. d.* a Castle or Town upon the Highway] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

CHESTHUNT, a Town in *Herefordshire*, so called from the abundance of Chestnuts there.

CHEST Traps, Boxes or Traps, to catch Pole-cats, and other Vermin.

CHEVAGE } [of *Chef*, *F.* a Head] a
CHIVAGE } Sum of Money paid by
CHIEFAGE } Villains to their Lords,
as an Acknowledgment of their Subjection.
F. L. T.

CHEVALROUS, Knightly. *Spenc.*

CHEVALRY [of *Chevalier*, *F.*] Knight-hood. *Spenc.*

CHEVANTIA, a Loan of Money upon Credit. *O. L.*

CHEVAUX de Frize [in *Fortification*] large Joists of Wood stuck full of wooden Pins armed with Iron, to stop Breaches, or to secure the Passages of a Camp. *F.*

To **CHEVE**, to thrive. *O.*

CHEVELEURES [in *Botany*] the Fibres or Strings of Trees or Plants. *F.*

CHEVERIL Leather, a kind of soft

tender Leather, made of the Skin of wild Goats.

CHEVERILIUS, a Cocking, or young Cock. *O. L.*

CHEVESAIL, the Freight, or Cargo of a Ship. *Chauc.* Also a Gorget. *O.*

CHEVILS, small Pieces of Timber, nailed to the inside of a Ship to fasten the Ropes, called *Sheets* or *Tacks*.

CHEVIN [*Chevesne*, *F.*] the Chub fish.

CHEVISANCE [of *Chevir* or *Visier* a *Chef*, *F.*] a Bargain, or Contract: Also an unlawful Contract in Point of *Usury*. *F. L. T.*

CHEVISAUNCE, Atchievement, Performance, Acquisition. *Spenc.* Merchandising, profit in Trade. *Chauc.*

To **CHEVISE**, to redeem.

CHEVITIE } Heads of plough'd Lands.

CHEVISIÆ } *O. L.*

CHEVRON } [in *Heraldry*] an he-
CHEVERON } nourable Ordinary re-
presenting two Rafters of an House, meet-
ing at top. *F.*

CHEVRONEL, the Half, or Moiety of a Chevron.

To **CHEW** [*Чоупан*, *Sax.* *Kawen* *Teut.*] to grind Food between the Teeth.

CHEWING Balls, Balls composed of several sorts of Drugs, to be chewed by Horses, in order to recover Appetite.

CHIAVE [in *Musick Books*] is a Cliff a Term or Character of *Musick*. *Ital.*

CHIAUS, an Officer in the *Turkish* Court, who performs the Duty of an Usher and also an Ambassador to foreign Princes and States.

CHIBBOL, a small sort of Onion.

CHICANE } a Wrangling, crafty

CHICANERIE } Pleading, or perplex-
ing a Cause with Tricks and impertinent
Words. *F.*

To **CHICANE** [*Chicaner*, *F.*] to perplex, or puzzle a Cause; to use Quirks or Tricks, and fetches.

CHICHAR [*Чичк*] a Talent of Gold worth 450*l.* of Silver, 375*l.*

CHICHE, a covetous niggardly Fellow. *F. Chauc.*

CHICHEFACE, a meagre, hungry Starveling. *Chauc.*

CHICHESTER [*Чиччестеръ*, *Sax.* a City in *Suffex*, and Bishop's See, so called, because built by *Cissa* King of the South Saxons.

CHICHLINGS, Pulse, call'd everlasting Pease.

A **CHICK** } [*Цичен*, *Sax.* *Ricken*
A **CHICKEN** } *Du.* *Kuycken*, *Teut.*]
a Fowl well known.

To **CHIDE** [*Чидан*, *Sax.*] to rebuke, to taunt at, to brawl or wrangle.

A CHIDER [Cīðe]ne, Sax.] a Repre-
cnder.

CHIDRESSE, a Scold. *Chauc.*

CHIDLEY [of Cīð a Contention, and
ey a Lock, or Lege, Sax. a Field, i. e.
Ground about which Controversies arise,
the Right of Possession thereof being dispu-
table] a Place in *Devonshire*.

CHIEF [Chief, F.] First, Principal, So-
vereign.

A CHIEF [in *Warlike Affairs*] a Ge-
neral, or Commander in Chief.

CHIEF [in *Heraldry*] is one of the eight
honourable Ordinaries, containing a third
of the Field, and determined by a Line
drawn through the Chief Point.

CHIEF Point [in *Heraldry*] is the up-
permost part of an Escutcheon, which are
threefold, viz. *Dexter, Middle, and Sinister*
Chief Point; which see.

CHIEF Pledge; the same as *Headbo-*
ough.

CHIEFTAIN, a Captain, or General.

CHIEGO, a small Insect which gets into
the Feet of the Inhabitants of *Barbadoes*,
and is very troublesome.

CHIERI } the *Lessicum Luteum*, the
KEYRI } Wall Flower.

CHIESA, a Church or Chapel. *Ital.*

CHIESA [in *Musick Books*] is set to di-
tinguish the Musick design'd for Churches,
from that design'd for Chambers, or private
concerts; as *Sonata da Chiesa*, is Sonata for
the Chapel.

To CHIEVE, to succeed; as *Fair*
chieve you, I wish you good Success. C.

CHILBLAIN, a sort of Swelling occa-
sioned by Cold.

A CHILD [Cīð, Sax. kindt, Du.
kind. Teut.] a Son or Daughter.

CHILDERMASSE-Day [of Cīð a
Child and Mæyy, Sax.] the Feast of the
innocents, being the 28th of *December*, ob-
served in Commemoration of the *Bethlehem*
Children murdered by *Herod*.

CHILDHOOD [Cīð-hap, Sax.] the
state of a Child.

CHILDING, bringing forth Children,
Child-bearing.

CHILDING [among *Botanists*] is a
Term used of Plants, when the Offspring
exceeds the number of the Kind, as *Child-*
ing Daisies.

CHILDISH [Cīðyç, Sax.] silly, like
a Child.

CHILDWIT, a Power to take a Fine of
a Bond-woman, who has been gotten with
Child without her Owner's Consent. S. L. T.

CHILIAD [Χιλιάδες, Gr.] the Number
of 10000, whence Tables of Logarithms are
often called *Chiliads*.

CHILIARCH [Chiliarchus, L. of Χιλί-
αρχος, of χιλιάς, and ἀρχος] a Gover-

nor, Gr.] a Commander of 1000 Men, a
Colonel.

CHILIASTS [Chiliastes, F. Chiliasta,
L. of Χιλιάς, Gr.] a Sect of Christians,
called also *Millinaries*, who believe, That
after the General or last Judgment, Christ
shall come and reign Personally 1000 Years
upon Earth with his Saints.

CHILIAGON [of χιλιάς and γωνία a
Corner, Gr.] a plain Figure, having 1000
Sides and Angles.

CHILL [Celc, Sax. Cold] Cold, or
CHILLY } sensible of Cold.

CHILONIAN } Brief, Compendious, as

CHILONICK } a *Chilonick Stile*, so cal-
led from *Chilo*, one of the seven Wise Men
of *Greece*, whose Sentences were very short
and pithy.

CHILTERN [Cīlτε]n Sax. so cal-
led by reason of the chill Air, or of Cylt
Clay] a Town in *Buckinghamshire*,

CHIMBE, the outermost part of a Bar-
rel. *Chauc.*

CHIMERA } [Chimere, F. Chimæra,
CHIMERA } Gr.] a Monster, feign'd

by the Poets to have the Head of a Lion,
the Belly of a Goat, and the Tail of a Ser-
pent, that belches out Fire: A strange Fancy,
a Castle in the Air, an idle Conceit. L.

CHIMERICAL [Chimerique, F. Chi-
maricus, L.] imaginary, whimsical, that
never was nor will be.

CHIME [of Gamme, F.] a Tune set
upon Bells, or in a Clock.

CHIMINAGE [of Chemin, F. a way]
a Toll for Passage thro' a Forest. O. L.

CHIMMARR, a Vestment without Sleeves,
worn by Bishops, between their Gown and
Rocket.

CHIMNEY [Cheminée, F. of Caminus,
L.] a Fire Hearth, Funnel, &c. for the
conveyance of Smoke.

CHIMNEY-Money, a Tax of 2 s. per
Annun, formerly laid upon every Fire
Hearth, &c.

CHIN [Cinne, Sax. kind, Teut.] the
lower part of the Face.

CHIN-Scab, a Scabby Disease in Sheep,
which Shepherds call the *Dartars*.

CHINA, the Eastermost Part of *Asia*,
a vast Empire, containing 600 Cities, 2000
Walled Towns, and 4000 unwall'd ones.

CHINA-Ware, a fine sort of Earthen
Ware, made in *China*.

CHINA-Root, a Medicinal Root, brought
from the *East and West Indies*.

CHINALRY. See *Chivalry*.

CHINCERY, Spanginess, Niggardli-
ness, Stinginess. *Chauc.*

CHINCH, an Insect, also called a Bug.

CHINE [Echine, F.] the Back-bone.

To CHINE One [Echiner, F.] to cut
him down quite thro' the Back.

CH

CHINE Cough } [Kienkhorst Du.] a
 CHIN Cough } violent sort of Cough,
 incident to young Children.

CHINK [Cinc, Sax.] a Cleft in a Wall,
 Board, &c.

To CHINK [Cman, Sax.] to gape or
 chap like the Earth when parched with
 Drought: Also to sound or ring as Mo-
 ney does.

CHINT, fine India painted Calicoe.

CHIPPENHAM [Cÿpp nham of Cÿp-
 pan, Sax. to cheapen, g. d. a Market or
 Market-place] a Town in Wiltshire.

CHIRAGRA [Χειράγρα, of χείρ a
 Hand and ἄγρα Capture or Seizing, Gr.]
 the Gout in the Hands. L.

CHIRAGRICAL, having the Hand-
 Gout. Gr.

CHIR (HGEMOTE } an Ecclesiasti-

CHIRG-GEMOT } cal Court. O.L.

CHIRKING, a chattering Noise. O.

CHIRKITH, chirpeth. Chauc.

CHIROGRAPHER [Chirographus, L.]
 an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas,
 who engrosses Fines acknowledged in that
 Court. Gr.

CHIROGRAPHUM [Χειρογράμμα,
 Gr.] a Hand writing, a Bond or Bill of
 ones Hand: Also a Term used by the Eng-
 lish-Saxons for a publick Conveyance, or
 Deed of Gift

CHIROGRAPHY [Chirographia, L
 of χειρογραφοια, of χείρ a Hand and γράφω
 to write, Gr.] a Writing with one's own
 Hand.

CHIROLOGY [Χειρολογία, of χείρ a
 Hand and λόγος Discourse, Gr.] a talking
 by Signs made with the Hands.

CHIROMANCER [Chiromancier, F.]
 a Person skill'd in the Art of Chiromancy.

CHIROMANCY [Chiromancie, F. of
 χειρομαντεία, of χείρ a Hand and μαντεία
 Divination, Gr.] a ridiculous Divination,
 pretending to discover the Constitutions and
 Tempers of Persons, and a foretelling, by the
 Wrinkles, Lines, and Marks in the Hand.

CHIROMANTICAL [Chiromanticus,
 L.] belonging to Chiromancy.

CHIRON, one of the Centaurs, famous
 for his Skill in Physick and Surgery. Poet.

A CHIP [Cÿp, Sax.] a cutting or shi-
 vering of Wood.

To CHIRP, to make a chirping Noise,
 to Sing or Warble as a Bird does.

A CHIRPING Cup [i. e. a cheering
 Cup] a Draught of good Liquor.

CHIRURGEON [Chirurgien, F. Chi-
 rurgus, L. of χειρουργία, Gr.] a Surgeon.

CHIRURGERY [Chirurgie, F. Chi-
 rurgis, L. of χειρουργία, of χείρ a Hand and
 ἔργον work, Gr.] Surgery.

CHIRURGICAL [Chirurgique, F.
 Chirurgicus, L.] belonging to Surgery.

CH

CHISEL } [Cisau, F. Cifello, Ital.

CHIZZEL } Scindere, L. g. d. Sci-
 lum] a Carpenter's Tool to cut or rip
 Also Bran. Suff.

CHIT [perhaps of Cito, Ital. a little B
 or of Kitten a young Cat] a snivelling
 little Boy or Girl.

To CHIT [in Husbandry] Seed is sa
 to chit, when it first shoots its small Ro
 into the Earth.

CHIT-Lark, a kind of Bird.

CHITTE, a Shift, Shirt, or Shroud.

CHITTEFACE [of Chichestre, Chau
 of Chiche, F. meagre] a meagre, starvelin
 young Child.

CHITTERLINGS [g. d. Shitterling
 because the Excrements are contain'd
 them; or of Kistlein, Teut. the Inward
 Hogs Guts dress'd for Food: Also a sort
 Pudding or Sausage.

CHIVALROUS, Valiant. Chauc.

CHIVALRY [Chevalerie, F.] Horse
 manship, Knighthood, Valour.

CHIVALRY [in Law] a Tenure
 Lands, where the Tenant is bound to per
 form some Military Office to his Lord.

CHIVAUNCHE, Chivalry, riding
 State. Chauc.

CHIVES } the fine Threads of Flow

CHIEVES } ders, or the little Knot
 which grow on the Tops of those Threads.

CHIVES } [Cive, F.] a small sort

CIVES } Onions.

CHIVES ripe with Pendants [amor
 Botanists] is when the Thread of a Flow
 has a Seed hanging and shaking at the Poi
 of it, as in Tulips, &c.

CHIVETS [among Herbalists] the sma
 Parts of the Roots of Plants, by which the
 are propagated.

CHIURTS, certain Turks expert i
 Horsemanship.

CHLOROSIS [Χλωρίσις, of χλωρός
 to look green, Gr.] the Green Sickness,
 Disease in young Virgins, which makes the
 look of a wan, fallow Complexion. L.

CHOANA [in Anatomy] a sort of Ca
 vity or Tunnel in the Basis of the Brain
 by which the serous Excrements are brough
 down from the Ventricles of the Brain, t
 the Pituitary Glandules.

CHOCOLATE, a Drink made of th
 Indian Cocoa Nut.

CHOICE [Choix, F.] Election, the A
 of choosing; also rare, chosen, &c.

CHOIR [Choeur, F. Chorus, L. χορός
 Gr.] the Quire of the Church; the Part o
 it where Divine Service is said or sung.

To CHOKE [Ceccan, Sax. perhaps o
 Cecea, Sax. a Check-Bone, because th
 Halter is tied under the Cheek Bone of Cri
 minals] to stifle or strangle, to stop up.

CHOC

CHOKELIN, Quavering in the Throat;
sticer.

CHOK Pear, a rough tasted Pear: Al-
a Shock or Rub in one's way.

CHOLAGOGUES [*Cholagoga*, L. of
αχολα, of χολη Cholera and αγω to
w, Gr.] Medicines which discharge or
eject Cholera.

HOLEDUCHUS [among *Anatomists*]
Ductus Biliaris, or Passage of the Bile,
is common, wherein the Bile, from the
Gall Bladder, that contains it, and *Ductus* in
the Liver, is carried on to the Gut called
odenum.

CHOLER [*Cholera*, F. *Cholera*, L. of
χολη, Gr.] Bile, a hot and dry yellow
mou, contain'd in the Gall Bladder:
is Anger, Passion, Wrath.

CHOLERA Morbus [among *Physicians*]
when the Bile so exceeds in Quantity or
Vivacity, as to irritate the Bowels and
disturb the Stomach, to eject it both upwards and
downwards. L.

CHOLERICK, abounding with Cholera;
is a hot and dry, apt to be Angry.

CHOLIAMBI, a sort of Iambick Verse,
beginning a Spondee in the 6th or last place.

CHOLICK. See *Colick*.

CHOMER } [כֶּמֶר H.] an Hebrew
CHORUS } Measure, containing 75
wine Gallons.

To **CHOOSE** [*Coosan*, Sax. *Choiser*,
kyser, Dan.] to make choice of, to
select, to pick out.

To **CHOP** [*Couper*, F. *Kappen*. Du.
choppen, Gr. to cut] to cut,
to mince or mince.

To **CHOP** [of *koopen*. Du. to buy] to
take an exchange, to truck.

CHOP-Church, an exchanging of Bene-
fits, or Churches, between two Parsons.
L. T.

A **CHOPIN**, a Measure containing a
little more than a Pint *Winchester* Measure.

CHOPPINGS, a sort of Shoe with a
very high Heel, worn by the *Venetians*.

A **CHOPPING Boy** [either of *Cop*, Sax.
out, q. d. a stout Boy, or of *koopen*,
D. to buy, q. d. a Boy fit to be sold for
service] a lusty Boy.

CHORAL [*choralis*, L.] belonging to
the Choir of the Church; as a *Vicar Choral*,
is one who was admitted to sit in the
Choir and serve God.

CHORD [*Chorda*, L. of *χορδή*, Gr.] a
right Line in Geometry, which joins the
two Ends of any Arch of a Circle, other-
wise called a *Subtense*.

CHORDA [in *Anatomy*] a Tendon or
Cord: Also a painful Extension of the
Peritonaeum toward the *Peritonaeum*.

CHORDE [among *Surgeons*] an Inflam-
mation and Contraction of the *Frænum* of

the *Yard* that holds the Glands downwards,
and prevents Erection without Pain.

CHORDAPSUS [*Χορδασψος*, Gr.] the
Gripping or Wringing Pains of the small
Guts. L.

CHOREA Sancti Viti [*St. Viti's Dance*],
so called, because it often seized on those
that used to visit the Chapel of *St. Vitus*,
near the City of *Ulm* in *Sweden*: the Name
of a sort of Madness, wherein the Persons
affected lay not down, but ran up and down,
Dancing Night and Day, till they danc'd
themselves to Death, if not forcibly hin-
dered. L.

CHOREUS, a Foot in *Greek* or *Latin*
Verse, which consists of 3 short Syllables,
or else of 2 Syllables, the first long and the
other short. Gr.

CHORIAMBICK, a Foot in Verse, con-
sisting of four Syllables, two long at each
end, and two short in the middle, as *Enrietas*.

CHORION [*Χοριον*, Gr.] the outmost
Membrane which covers the *Fœtus* or Child
in the Womb; it is pretty thick and smooth
within, but rough on the outside where the
Placenta sticks. Anst.

CHORISTER [*Choriste*, F. of *Chorista*,
L.] a singing Boy or Man in a Cathedral,
a Quireman.

CHORO } [in *Musick Books*] is when
CHOEUR } all the several Parts of a

CHORUS } Piece of Musick perform
together, which is commonly at the Con-
clusion *Ital*.

CHOROGRAPHER [*Choregraphus*,
L. of *χορογραφος*, Gr.] one skilled in
Chorography.

CHOROGRAPHICAL [*Chorographi-
que*, F.] belonging to *Chorography*.

CHOROGRAPHY [*Chorographie*, F.
Chorographia, L. of *χορογραφια*, Gr.] a
part of Geography, which treats of the De-
scription of particular Countries; or of a
Country or Province.

CHOROIDES [among *Anatomists*] is
the folding the *Carotid* Artery in the Brain,
in which is the *Glandula Pinealis*: Also
the *Membra Tunica* that makes the Apple
of the Eye.

CHORUS [*Χορος*, Gr.] the Company
of Singers and Dancers: Also the Singing
or Musick in a Stage-Play: Also a Company
of Choristers in a Church; a Choir or
Quire. L.

CHOSE Local [*Law Term*] is a thing
which is fix'd to a Place, as a Mill, &c. F.

CHOSE Transitory [*Law Term*] a thing
which is moveable, or which may be car-
ried from one Place to another.

CHOUGH [*Geo*, Sax.] a kind of Bird.

A **CHOWSE**, a Chear, Sham, or Trick:
Also a silly Fellow that may easily be put
upon.

To CHOWSE [probably of *Gaufter*, F. to illude] to cheat or cozen.

To CHOWTER, to mumble and mutter, as stubborn Children use to do.

CHRISM [*Chrisme*, F. *Chrisma*, L. of *Χρισμα*, Gr.] a Mixture of Oil and Balsam consecrated by a Popish Bishop, to be used in Baptism, Confirmation, Extreme Unction, Coronation of Kings, &c.

CHRISMALÉ, a Chrism Cloth, laid over the Face of a Child at Baptism. O. L.

CHRISMATIS *Denarii*, Chrism-pence, Money paid to the Bishop by the Parish Clergy for their Chrism, consecrated at *Easter* for the ensuing Year. F.

CHRISMATORY, a Vessel where the Chrism is kept.

CHRISOMS [of *Χρίσμα*, Gr.] Infants that dye within the Month of Birth, or while they wear the Chrism Cloth.

CHRISOM Calf, a Calf killed before it is a Month old. C.

CHRIST [*Χριστός*, Gr. i. e. Anointed] the proper Name of the Ever-blessed Redeemer of Mankind.

CHRIST *Thorn*, an Herb which flourisheth about *Christmäss*.

TO CHRISTEN [*Χριστιαν*, Sax.] to Baptize, to admit into the Communion of the Christian Church.

CHRISTENDOM [q. *Christi Dominium*, Christ's Government or Empire] all the Countries throughout the World, where the Christian Religion is professed.

CHRISTIAN Name, the Name which is given to a Person at Baptism.

A CHRISTIAN [*Χριστιαν*, F. *Christianus*, L. of *Χριστιανος*, Gr.] one who professes Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, of or belonging to Christ or his Doctrine.

CHRISTIANITATIS *Curia*, the Court Christian, or Ecclesiastical Judicature, in opposition to the Civil Court, stiled *Curia Domini Regis*.

CHRISTIANISM } [*Christianisme*, F.

CHRISTIANITY } *Christianitas*, L.] the Doctrine, Principles, and Religion of Christians.

CHRISTMASS [of *Christa Missa*, L. i. e. Christ's Mass] a Festival celebrated the 25th Day of *December*, in Commemoration of Christ's Birth.

CHRISTOPHER [*Χριστοφορος*, of *Χριστος* Christ and *φορος* to bear, Gr. i. e. Christ Carrier] a proper Name of Men.

CHROMA [*Χρῶμα*, Gr.] Colour. L.

CHROMA [in *Musick*] the graceful way of Singing, with Quavers and Trilloes.

CHROMA [in *Rhetorick*] a Colour, set off, or fair Pretence.

CHROMATICK [*Chromaticus*, L. of *Χρωματικῆς*, Gr.] that never Blushes, whose

Colour never changes: Delightful, Pleasant that consists in keeping the Intervals close so as to make the Melody the sweeter and softer.

CHROMATICKS [*Chromatiques*, F.] a delightful and pleasant sort of Musick.

CHROMATISM [*Χρωματισμός*, Gr.] the natural Colour and Tincture of any thing.

CHRONICAL [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicus*, L. of *Χρονικός*, of *χρόνος* Time, Gr.] belonging to Time, or that is of a long Continuance.

CHRONICAL *Diseases*, are such as come at certain Times by Fits; which do not come presently to a Height, but the Patient lingers, and lives perhaps many Years afflicted by turns.

CHRONICLE [*Chronique*, F. *Chronicon*, L. of *Χρονικόν*, Gr.] Histories according to the order of the Time.

CHRONICLED, Recorded in a Chronicle.

CHRONICLER [*Chroniquer*, F.] a Writer of Chronicles.

CHRONICLES [*Chronica*, L. of *Χρονικά*, Gr.] the Name of two Books in the Old Testament.

CHRONOGRAM [of *χρόνος* Time and *γράμμα* a Letter, Gr.] a sort of Verse, whereof the figurative Letters being joined together, make up the Year of our Lord.

CHRONOLOGER } [*Chronologique*, F. *Chronologus*, L. of *Χρονολόγος*, Gr.] a Person skill'd in Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICAL [*Chronologique*, F.] belonging to Chronology.

CHRONOLOGICKS, Books treating of Chronology.

CHRONOLOGY [*Chronologie*, F. *Chronologia*, L. of *Χρονολογία*, of *χρονος* Time and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Science, teaching how to compute the Time from the Creation, for the use of History; and rightly dating all Events that have come to our Knowledge.

CHRYSANTHEMUM [of *χρυσός* Gold and *άνθος* a Flower] any Plant that blows with a yellow shining Flower, as Crow-foot, or Gold Knaps, &c.

CHRYSOM [of *Χρῖμα*, Gr. *Indian*] it was an ancient Custom to anoint Children as soon as they were born with some Aromatick Compositions, and to put on their Heads a Cloth dawbed with Ointment, which they wore till they were deem'd strong enough to endure Baptism, after which it was left off, and hence our Bills of Mortality call such Infants as die before Baptism, *Chrysolis*.

CHRYSITIS [*Χυσιτίς*, Gr.] Gold Foam, the Foam which arises from refined Lead.

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS *Pulvis*, a Chymical Powder made of Gold; the same *Aurum Fulminans*.

CHRYSOCOLLA [*Χρυσόκολλα*, Gr.] Old-folger, a Mineral somewhat like Puce Stone, found in Copper Mines; and sometimes in those of Lead, Silver, and Gold.

CHRYSOLITE [*Chrysolithus*, L. of *χρυσόλιθος*, of *χρυσός* Gold and *λίθος* a Stone, Gr.] a Chrysolite, a precious Stone of a Gold Colour, transparent, mix'd with green. *F.*

CHRYSOPOEIA [among *Alchymists*] : Art of making Gold. *Gr.*

CHRYSOSTOM [*Χρυσόστομος*, Gr. : Golden Mouth, of *χρυσός* and *στόμα* Mouth] the Name of an ancient Bishop of *Constantinople*, famous for his Eloquence.

CHRYSULCA [of *χρυσίς* Gold and *ύλη*, Gr. to Draw] *Aqua Fortis*, a Water crewith Refiners wash Gold off, when mix'd with other Metals: Also a Chymical liquor which dissolves Gold.

CHUB [Cop, Sax.] a Jolt-head, a great-headed, full-cheek'd Fellow.

CHUB, a sort of Fish with a great Head: so a soft-headed: or ignorant Fellow.

A CHUCK, a great Chip. *Suff.*

To **CHUCK**, to stroke under the Chin: so to cry like a Partridge.

To **CHUCKLE**, to burst out ever and on into a Laughter, to laugh by fits.

A CHUCKLE } a rattling, noisy,
A CHUCKLE Head } empty Fellow.

A CHUFF, a Country Clown.

CHUFFY, Clownish, Rough, Rude.

CHUM, a Chamberfellow to a Student the University.

CHUMP, a thick short Block or Log.

CHURCH [*Κύριος*, Sax. *Kerkē*, Du. *kerche* Teut. q. *Κυριακή*, sc. *Ομνία*, Gr.]

Place set apart for Divine Worship: Also Congregation, or Assembly of Christians, governed by a Minister.

The Catholick CHURCH, the whole dy of the Faithful throughout the whole world, of which Christ is the Head.

CHURCH-Letten, the Church-yard. *C.*

CHURCH Reeve, the Guardian, or Overseer of the Church; a Church-Warden. *S.*

CHURCH SCOT } a certain Measure of Wheat,
CHURCHCHESSET } sure of Wheat,

rich formerly every Man gave to the Church on *St. Martin's Day*, as the first sixths of Harvest.

CHURCH-Wardens, Officers Annually chosen in every Parish to look to the Church, &c. and Affairs of the Parish.

CHURL } [*Coopl*, Sax.] a Clown,
CARL } [*Capl*, Sax.] a covetous

knave: Among our *Saxon* Ancestors, a co-Tenant at Will.

CHURLICHE, Churlish, &c. *Chaunce*
CHURLISH [*Coephlyc*, Sax.] Clownish; Ill-natur'd, Surly.

CHURLISHNESS [*Cýphlycneyge*, Sax.] Surliness, Ill-naturedness.

A CHURN [*Cejene*, Sax.] a Vessel to make Butter in.

To **CHURN** [*Cejnan*, Sax.] to agitate Milk in a Churn, to make Butter.

CHURN-Worm [of *Cýppian*, Sax. to turn, because it turns quick about] an Insect.

CHUSHEREL, a Whoremaster, a Debauchee. *Shakesp.*

CHYLE [*Chylus*, L. *Χυλός*, Gr.] the white Juice of digested Matter whereof the Blood is made. *F.*

CHYLIFACTOUS, causing Chylification.

CHYLIFICATION, the Action or Faculty of changing the Blood into Chyle. *L.*

CHYMERE, a kind of Jacket: Also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

CHYMICAL [*Chymique*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] of or belonging to Chymistry.

CHYMICAL Flowers, the subtiler Parts of the Body separated from the Grosser, by Sublimation in a dry Form.

CHYMIST [*Chymiste*, F. *Chymicus*, L.] a Person skilful in the Art of Chymistry.

CHYMISTRY [*Chymie*, F. *Χυμία*, Gr.] is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their Component Parts or Elements, by the help of Fire.

CHYMOSES } [of *Χάμα*, Gr. to gape]
CHEMOSIS } an Inflammation of the Eye-lids which turns out their inside to Sight.

CHYMUS [*Χυμός*, Gr.] any kind of Juice; that especially of Meat after the second Digestion; this mixing it self with the Blood runs thro' the Veins, repairing the Waste of every Part. *L.*

CIACONA [in *Musick Books*] a Chacon, signifies a particular kind of Air always in tripple Time, which contains a great Variety of Humour, contriv'd to a Bass in 8 Bars, play'd several Times over; but so confin'd as is the Bass of a Ground, but is allow'd to vary every Time to humour the Treble, and sometimes to imitate it: It is common to play these Airs in a brisk, lively manner. *Ital.*

CIBOL [*Cibolle*, F.] a sort of small degenerate Onion.

CIBOULET, a young Cibol.

CICATRICE [*Cicatrix*, L.] a Mark, Scar, or Seam, left after a Wound or Ulcer is healed. *F.*

CICATRICULA [among *Naturalists*] the Treddele of an Egg, a little whitish speck in the Coat of the Egg, in which the first Changes appear towards the Formation of the Chick.

CICATRIZANTIA, Cicatrizing Medicines, which fill up Sores with Flesh, and cover them with Skin. *L.*

To **CICATRIZE** [*Cicatrifer*, *F.* of *Cicatricare*, *L.*] to close up a Wound, or to bring it to a Scar.

CICELEY, a proper Name of Women.

CICERO, the Name of a famous Orator and Philosopher among the *Romans*.

CICERONIAN Style, an eloquent, pure, Rhetorical Style, or manner of Expression like *Cicero's*.

CICESTER } [*Cynncea* γέν, *Sax.* so called from

the River Churn, in *Latin* *Cerinus*] a Town in *Glocestershire*.

CICH or *Cich-Peases*, a sort of Pulse.

CICHLINGS, petty Ciches.

CICHORY } [*Cicorée*, *F.* *Cichorium*, *L.*

SUCCORY } of *Χιχόριον*, *Gr.*] the wild Endive, an Herb.

To **CICURATE** [*Cicuratum*, *L.*] to make Tame.

CID, a valiant Man, a great Captain.

CIDER [*Cidre*, *F.*] a Drink made of Apples.

CIDERIST, one who has the Management of, or deals in Cider.

CIDERKIN, a Liquor made of the gross Matter, after the Cider is pressed out.

CIERGE, a Wax-candle, Taper, or Lamp. *Chauc.*

CILERIE [*Architecture*] Drapery Work like the tops of Leaves, on Pillars.

CILIARE Ligamentum } [*in Anatomy*]

Processus CILIARIS } a Collection of slender Filaments, which encompass the Crystalline Humour of the Eye; and serve to contract or dilate it.

CILICIAN [of *Ciliciam*, *L.*] belonging to Hair-cloth.

CILIUM, the Eye-lid, properly the utmost Edge of the Eye-lid, out of which the Hairs grow. *L.*

CIMBRI [a People of *Chersonesus*, formerly the Terror of the *Romans*, from whom (as some think) the ancient *Britains* descended, because they call'd *Wales*, *Cumro*, and themselves *Cumraci*, *Cumrages*.

CIMELIARCH [*Κεμελισρχης*, *Gr.*] the chief keeper of Plate, Vestments, &c. belonging to a Church; a Church-warden.

CIMENSHORE [perhaps of *Cýma*, a Guest, of *Cýmen* to come unto, *Sax.*] a Place in *Sussex*, so called of one *Cýmen* a *Saxon*, who, with his Brother *Ela* the first King of the South *Saxons*, arrived there.

CIMITER, a crooked Sword, used in *Turkey*, &c.

CIMMERIAN, which sees no Sun, obscure, dark; from *Cimmerii*, a People in *Sythia*, so invironed with Hills, Woods,

and thick Clouds, that the Sun never came at them: Whence comes the Proverb, *Cimmerian Darkness*, i. e. great Obscurity.

CINA } the Jesuits Bark, the same a

CINÆ } *Quinquina*.

CINCATER } a Man aged Fifty

CINQUATER } Years. *F.*

CINCTURE [*Cinctura*, *L.*] in *Archi*

tekture, the middle of a Pillar.

CINDERS [*Sinbeß*, *Sax.* the dross or

scum of Metal, *Cendré*, *F.* of *Cineres*, *L.* Embers, Ashes.

CINEFACTION } [*in Chymistry*] a re

CINERATION } ducing into, or burn

ing to Ashes.

To **CINEFY**, to bring to Ashes. *L.*

CINERES clavellari [among *Chymist*

Ashes made of Tartar, or the Lees of Wine burnt.

CINERITIA [*in Anatomy*] is the eternal Substance of the *Cerebrum*, soft, glandulous, and of an ashy Colour.

CINERITIOUS [of *Cinis*, *L.* Ashes

of or like Ashes.

CINERITIOUS Substance [with *Atomists*] the same as *Cineritia*.

CINGLE [*Cingulum*, *L.*] a Horse-Girth

CINGULUM Veneris [*in Palmistry*]

Semicircle drawn from the Space from be

twixt the Middle-finger and Fore-finger,

the Space between the Little-finger, and the Ring-finger. *L.*

CINNABAR } [*Cinabre*, *F.* of *Kinn*

CINOPER } } *βερρι*, *Gr.*] Vermillion or Red-lead; a Mineral consisting of Mercury and Sulphur.

CINNABAR [of *Antimony*] is a Compound of equal Parts of Powder of Antimony and Sublimate Corrosive.

CINNAMON [*Cinamome*, *F.* *Cinamomum*, *L.* *Κινάμομον*, *Gr.* of *קנמן* *F.*

a Spice, the second Bark of a Tree growing in some Islands near to *China*.

CINQUE, the Number 5 on *Diec.* *F.*

CINQUE-Foil, Five-leav'd Grass. *F.*

CINQUE-Port, five Havens which l

on the East part of *England*, toward *France* so called by way of Eminence, viz. *H*

flings, *Dover*, *Romney*, *Hithe*, and *Sanwich*, to which *Rye* and *Winebelsy* are not added; they are under the Jurisdiction

of the Constable of *Dover* Castle, and were first established by King *William I.* for the better Security of the Coasts.

Lord Warden of the **CINQUE-PORT** a Governour of those Havens, who has the Authority of an Admiral among them, and issues out Writs in his own Name.

CION [*Sion*, *F.*] the same with *Uvula*. *Anatomy.* In *Botany*, a young Shoot, Sprig, Sucker.

CIPEROUS, a sort of Eutrush.

CIPHE

CIPHER [*Cbifre*, F. *Ciphra*, L. of $\overline{7}$] *H.* a Number] exprefs'd thus (0) and is of no Value, except any Figures are placed before it, and then it increases its value by Tens.

CIPHER, the Letters of a Person's Name interwoven together, as in a Seal.

To **CIPHER** [*Chiffre*, F.] to cast Accounts.

CIPHERS, are certain odd Marks and characters, in which Letters are written, that may not be understood, in case they could be intercepted.

CIRCENSIAN Games, the Exercises & Plays anciently exhibited in the *Circus* at Rome, in imitation of the Olympick Games in Greece.

To **CIRCINATE** [*Circinatum*, L.] to make a Circle with a Pair of Compasses.

CIRCINATION, a circling or turning round. L.

CIRCLE [*Cerle*, F. of *Circulus*, L.] a Compass or Ring.

CIRCLE [in *Geometry*] is a plain Figure, bounded with one only Line, and to which all the Right Lines, which can be drawn from a Point in the middle of it, are equal to one another.

CIRCLE of the Equant [in the *Ptolemaick Astronomy*] a Circle described in the center of the *Equant*; its chief Use is to find the Variation of the first Inequality.

CIRCLE [of Perpetual Apparition] one of the lesser Circles parallel to the Equator, being described by any Point of the Celestial Sphere, which toucheth the Northern Point of the Horizon, and is carried about with the Diurnal Motion; all the Stars included within this Circle never set, but are always visible above the Horizon.

CIRCLE [of Inclination] a great Circle about the Sun, in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, falling right upon the Ecliptick.

CIRCLE [of Perpetual Occultation] is neither at a like Distance from the Equator, as the Circle of *Perpetual Apparition*, and contains all those Stars which never appear in our Hemisphere, but the Stars situated between these *Circles*, incessantly Rise and set at certain Times.

CIRCLES [of Altitude] See *Almicanters*.

CIRCLES [of Declination] are the same with the Hour Circles, or Circles of the Sphere, passing through the Poles of the World, on which are accounted the Declination of a Planet or Star.

CIRCLES of Longitude [on the *Globe*] great Circles passing through the Star and the Pole of the Ecliptick, wherethey determine the Star's Longitude, reckoned from the beginning of *Aries*. On these Circles are accounted the Latitudes of the Stars.

CIRCLES [of Position] are Circles pas-

sing through the common Intersections of the *Horizon* and *Meridian*, and through any Degree of the Ecliptick, or the Center of any Star, or other Point in the Heavens; and are used for the finding out the Situation and Position of any Star, &c.

CIRCLES [of the *Empire*] are Provinces, or Divisions of the Empire of Germany, of which there are Ten in Number.

CIRCLET, an Utensil to set a Dish upon at Table, so as to turn about.

CIRCUIT [*Circuitus*, L.] a Compass, a going about: Also the Journeys of the Judges twice a Year, to administer Justice in several Counties. F.

CIRCUITION, a fetching a compass, or going about. L.

CIRCUIITY [of *Action*] a longer Course of Proceeding than is necessary, to recover the thing sued for.

CIRCULAR [*Circulaire*, F. of *Circularis*, L.] Round, that is in form of a Circle.

CIRCULAR Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose Powers end in the Roots themselves; as 5, whose Square is 25, and Cube 125, &c.

To **CIRCULATE** [*Circuler*, F. of *Circularium*, L.] to go or move round.

CIRCULATION, the Motion of that which circulates. F. of L.

CIRCULATION [in *Chymistry*] a particular Motion given to Liquors; which is stirred up by Fire, and causes the Vapours to rise and fall to and fro.

CIRCULATION [of the Blood] a continual Motion of it, passing from the Heart through the Arteries, and returning back to the Heart through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [*Circulatorius*, L.] that circulates through the Veins.

CIRCULATORY [in *Chymistry*] a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused, by its ascending and descending, rowls about as it were in a Circle.

CIRCULATORY Letters, are such as are sent into all Parts of a Kingdom, by general Commissioners; or by an Archbishop into the several parts of a Province, upon some particular Occasion.

CIRCULATUM Minus, the Spirit of Wine. C. T.

CIRCUMAGENTES Musculi [in *Anatomy*] are certain Oblique Muscles of the Eyes, so called from their helping to wind and turn the Eyes round about.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, encompassing, or flowing about; an Epithet mostly apply'd to Air, and other Fluids. L.

CIRCUMAMBULATION, a walking about. L.

CIRCUMCELLIONS [of *Circumcellio*, L. a Vagrant] a Sect of mad Christians in Africa in St. *Austin's* Time, who strolled about

about from Place to Place; and to get Re-
pate, either would lay violent Hands on
themselves, or get others to kill them.

To CIRCUMCISE [*Circonciare*, F. of
Circumcidere, L.] to cut about.

CIRCUMCISION [*Circoncision*, F. a
cutting about more properly a cutting away
a part of the Prepuce, or double Skin which
covers the Penis, a Ceremony used by Jews
and Turks. L.

To CIRCUMDOLATE, to chip, or
cut about. Also to deceive. L.

CIRCUMFERENCE [*Circonference*,
F. *Circumferentia*, L.] Circuit, or Compaſs.

CIRCUMFERENCE [in *Geometry*] is
the outermost bounding Line of any plain
Figure; but it more properly belongs to
the Perimeter of a Circle.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, an Instru-
ment used in Surveying, being the same with
Theodolite. L.

CIRCUMFLEX, [*Circonflexe*, F. of
Circumflexus, L.] bowed, or bended about.

CIRCUMFLEX [in *Grammar*] an
Accent which being placed over a Syllable,
makes it long; as (^) in *Greek*, (^) in
Latin.

CIRCUMFLUENT ? [*Circonfluent*, L.]

CIRCUMFLUOUS flowing about.

CIRCUMFORANEUS [*Circonfo-
ranus*, L. of *Circum* about, and *Forum* a
Market, &c.] which goes or is carried
about Markets or Courts.

CIRCUMFUSION, pouring about. L.

CIRCUMGIRATION, a turning or
wheeling about. L.

CIRCUMJACENT [*Circonjacens*, L.]
lying round about.

CIRCUMINCESSION, a Term used
by Divines for the reciprocal Existence of
the Three Persons in the Trinity in each
other. L.

CIRCUMJOVIALISTS [of *Circum*
about and *Jove*, *Jupiter*, L.] certain Stars
that attend the Planet *Jupiter*, called *Jupi-
ter's Satellites*.

CIRCUMLIGATION, a binding or
tying about. L.

CIRCUMLOCUTION [*Circonlocution*,
F.] a compaſs or fetch of Words; an ut-
tering in many Words, that which might
be ſaid in few. L.

CIRCUMPLICATION, a folding,
winding, or rolling about. L.

CIRCUM-POLAR Stars [in *Astro-
nomy*] ſuch as being pretty near our North
Pole, do move round it, and in our Lat-
tude never ſet, or go below the Horizon.

CIRCUMPOSITION, a laying a-
bout. L.

CIRCUMPULSION, the thruſting for-
ward of Bodies, which are moved by thoſe
which lye round them. L.

CIRCUMRESISTENCY, a round
Reſiſting, or Reſiſtance about. L.

CIRCUMROTATION, a wheeling
about. L.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [*Circonſcribere*, F.
of *Circumſcribere*, L.] to bound, limit, o
ſtain.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE [in *Geometry*]
is to draw a Figure round another.

CIRCUMSCRIBED [in *Geometry*] a
Figure is ſaid to be *Circumſcribed*, when ei-
ther Angles, Sides, or Planes of the out-
ward Figure, touch all the Angles of the
Figure which is inſcribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, the Act o
Circumſcribing. L.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION [among *Phi-
loſophers*] the certain Bounds or Limits o
any natural Body.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *External*, i
referred to the Place in which any Body i
confin'd, and is termed *Local*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION *Internal*, i
that which belongs to the Eſſence and Qua-
lity of every Body, whereby it hath a deter-
minate Extension, Bound, and Figure.

To CIRCUMSONATE [*Circonſona-
rum*, L.] to ſound round about.

CIRCUMSPECT [*Circonſpect*, F. o
Circumſpectus, L.] conſiderate, wary, wiſe

CIRCUMSPECTION, is a looking a-
bout, heed, warineſs; a marking and conſi-
dering diligently. L.

CIRCUMSPICUOUS [*Circonſpicuus*
L.] to be ſeen on all Sides.

CIRCUMSTANCE [*Circonſtance*, F.
of *Circonſtancia*, L.] a Particular that ac-
companies any Action, as Time, Place, &c.

CIRCUMSTANCED, that is attended
with Circumſtances.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, belonging or
relating to Circumſtances.

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE [*Circon-
ſtantier*, F.] to deſcribe a thing by, or with
its Circumſtances.

DE CIRCUMSTANTIBUS [*Law*
Term] a Number of Jurors taken out o
ſuch Perſons as are preſent, when ſo many
are challenged that there are not enough to
make up a Jury.

CIRCUMVAGANT, wandering a-
bout. L.

CIRCUMVALLATION [in *Fortifi-
cation*] *The Line of Circumvallation*, is a
Trench cut by the Beſiegers, and bordered
with a Breast-work, ſo as to encompaſs all
their Camp, to prevent its being ſuccour'd L.

CIRCUMVECTION, is a carrying a-
bout. L.

To CIRCUMVENT [*Circonvenir*, F.
Circumventum, L.] to come about; alſo to
over-reach, to deceive.

CIR-

CIRCUMVENTION [*Circonvention*,] Over-reaching, Cheating; Cozenage, eccit. L.

To **CIRCUMVEST**, to clothe or garb round about. L.

CIRCUMUNDULATION, a waving round. L.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, a rolling or turning about. L.

CIRCUS, a large Theatre in Rome, uilt for Shews and Games, &c.

CIRRI [in *Botany*] are those fine rings or Hairs by which some Plants fasten themselves, in order to their support in creeping, as Ivy, &c. L.

CIRSOCELE [*Κίρσοκῆλη*, Gr.] a swelling of the Vessels about the Testicles. L.

CISALPINE, on this side of the Alps.

CISBURY [*q. d.* the Borough *Cissa*] a town in *Suffex*, near a Military Fort built by *Cissa*, King of the *South-Saxons*.

CISSOID [in *Geometry*] the Name of a curve Line invented by *Diocles*.

CISTA Gratia, a Church-Coffer, where the People's Alms Money was kept. O. L.

CIST } [among *Surgeons*] a Tumour
(**CISTA**) } where the obstructed Matter

CISTUS } collects as in a Bag, which may be all taken out at once.

CISTERCIAN Monks, an Order founded Anno 1098, by *Robert* Abbot of *Citeaux* in France.

CISTERN [*Cistern*, F. of *Cisterna*, L.] Place under Ground, for the keeping of Rain Water: Also a Vessel of Lead, to keep Water for Household Uses.

CISTERN [among *Confectioners*] a Vessel in form of a Box, into which Creams or Mellies are put, to be jiced over.

CITADEL [*Citadelle*, F. of *Cittadella*, Ital.] a Fort of four, five, or six Bastions, uilt near a City, on the most advantageous Ground, that it may command it in case of Rebellion.

CITATION [*Citatio*, L.] a citing or quoting: Also a Summons to appear before an Ecclesiastical Judge. F.

To **CITE** [*Citer*, F. of *Citare*, L.] to quote an Authority or Passage in a Book: Also to Summons to appear at the Spiritual Court.

CITIZEN [*Citoyen*, F. of *Civis*, L.] an inhabitant of a City, a Freeman.

CITRIALE, a Citron or Guittar. Chau.

CITRINE Colour } the Colour of a
CITRON } Pome-Citron, a Colour like Gold.

CITRINATION, perfect Digestion; the Colour proving the Philosopher's-stone; turning to a Citron Colour by Chymistry. *Chaucer*.

CITRON [*Citron*, F. *Citrum*, L.] a sort of large Lemon.

CITRUL [*Citrum*, L.] a kind of Cucumber or Pumpkin, of a Citron Colour.

CITTERN [of *Cithara*, L.] a sort of Musical Instrument.

CITY [*Citē*, F. of *Civitas*, L.] a large walled Town; but especially a Town corporate, having a Cathedral Church, and a Bishop's See.

CIVES, a sort of wild Leeks.

CIVET [*Civetie*, F. *Zibethum*, L.] a Perfume like Musk, made of the Excrement of the Civet Cat.

CIVET [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Chickens, Hares, &c. first by Frying, and afterwards by Stewing them. F.

CIVICK Crown, a Garland made of the Branches of Oak, &c. and given as a Reward to the Roman Soldiers, who had saved a Citizen's Life in Battle.

CIVIL [*Civilis*, L.] courteous, kind, well-bred: Also Political, belonging to the Citizens, City, or State. F.

CIVIL Day, a Day of 24 Hours, reckoned from 12 at Night to 12 the next Night.

CIVIL Death, is when, by being sentenced to perpetual Banishment, a Person is cut off from Civil Society.

CIVIL Law, is properly the peculiar Law of each State, County, or City; but what we usually mean by the *Civil Law*, is a Body of Laws composed out of the best of the Roman and Grecian Laws, which were in the main received or observed, throughout all the Roman Dominions, for above 1200 Years.

CIVIL Year, is the Legal Year, or Annual Account of Time, which every Government appoints to be used within its own Dominions.

CIVILIAN, a Doctor, Professor, or Student in the Civil Law.

CIVILITY [*Civilitas*, F. of *Civilitas*, L.] Courtesie, Obligingness.

To **CIVILIZE** [*Civiliser*, F.] to make Courteous and Tractable; to polish Manners.

To **CLACK** [*Clacken* Du. *Claccion*, C. Br. *Clacquer*, F.] to rattle, snap, or make a shrill Noise.

To **CLACK Wool**, is to cut off the Sheep's Mark, by which it weighs less, and yields less Custom.

CLADUS, a Hurdle or Wattle. O. L.

CLAIM [*Claim*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] a Challenge or Demand.

CLAIM [in *Law*] is a Challenge of Interest to any thing which is in the Possession of another.

To **CLAIM** [*Clamer*, F. of *Clamare*, L.] to lay claim to, to challenge.

To **CLAKE** } to make an ungrateful
To **CLACK** } Noise. *Shakesp.*

CLAMEA *admittenda in itinere per Attornatum*, is a Writ whereby the King com-

commands the Justice in Eyre to admit ones Claim by an Attorney, who is employed in the King's Service, and cannot come in his own Person.

CLAMMED, starved with Hunger. *O.*

CLAMMY [of Clamean, *Sax.* to dawb with clammy Matter] Glinish, Sticking.

CLAMOROUS [Clamefus, *L.*] Noisy, full of Clamour.

CLAMOUR [Clameur, *F.* of Clamor, *L.*] a Noise, an Out-cry, a Bawling.

To CLAMOUR [Clamare, *L.*] to make a Noise, complain, or cry out against.

CLAMP, a particular way of letting Boards one into another in Joinery.

CLAMP Nails, such as are used to fasten on Clamps in building and repairing Ships.

CLAMPS, Irons at the Ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel, called also Creepers, or Dogs. *C.*

CLAN [probably from *Llann* Brit. a Plat of Ground, *g. d.* such as dwell upon the same Plat or Spot of Ground] a Family or Tribe in *Scotland*.

CLANCULAR [Clancularius, *L.*] secret, privy.

CLANDESTINE [Clandestinus, *L.*] done in secret, privately, contrary to Law, in hugger-mugger, by stealth. *F.*

To CLANG [Clangere, *L.*] to found like a Trumpet.

CLAP [Clap, *Du.* Clap, *C. Br.*] a Blow, a Crack.

CLAP [Clapoir, *F.*] the Venereal Disease, a Swelling in the Groin and Privities.

To CLAP [Clappan, *Sax.* Clapper, *F.* Blappen, *Du.*] to bear with the Hand; to make a noisy Sound with hitting against.

To CLAP one, to give one the Venereal Disease.

A CLAP [in *Falconry*] the nether part of a Hawk's Beak.

CLAP Board, a Board cut ready to make Casks, &c.

CLAP Bread, thin hard Oaten Cakes. *C.*

CLAPERS, Rabbit-holes. *Chauc.*

CLAP Net and Looking Glass, a Device to catch Larks, &c.

CLAPPEN, to chatter, to prate. *Chauc.*

CLAPPER [of *Coneys*] a Place under Ground, where Rabbits breed.

CLAPPER Dudgeon, a Beggar born. *Conting. Term.*

CLARA [*i. e.* Clear, Bright] a Name of Women. *L.*

CLARE [Clarus, *L.*] a Village in *Suffolk*, called also *Clarence*; a Title given to the Dukes of the Blood Royal.

CLARENCEUX, the second King at Arms, appointed by King *Edward IV.* on the Death of his Brother the Duke of *Clarence*, whose Office is to marshal and dispose

the Funerals of all Knights and Esquires on the South of the River *Trent*.

CLARET [Claret, *F.* of Clarus, *L.* clear] a general Name of the Red Wines of *France*.

CLARETUM [Old Law] a Liqueur made with Wine and Honey, clarified by boiling. *Hippocras*.

CLARICORDS, a sort of Musical Instrument.

CLARIFICATION [in *Physick*] clarifying, or making Liquors or Juices clearer. *F. of L.*

To CLARIFY [Clarifier, *F.* of Clarificare, *L.*] to grow clear, or to make Liquors or Juices clearer and finer.

CLARIGATION [Roman Law] a Demand of Satisfaction for an Injury offered or done, and a proclaiming War thereupon: A Letter of Mart or Reprizal. *L.*

CLARION [Clairon, *F.* Clario, *L.*] a shrill sort of Trumpet.

CLARION [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, representing an old fashioned Trumpet.

CLARITY [Claritas, *F.* of Claritas, *L.*] Clearness, Brightness.

A CLARK. See *Clerk*.

CLARMARTHAN, a Term in the *Scotch Law*, for warranting stolen Goods.

CLARO Obscuro, a Term in *Painting*, which signifies the Art of distributing Lights and Shadows advantageously.

CLARY, a sort of Plant.

To CLASH [Klatsen, *Du.* perhaps from *κλάζω*, *Gr.*] to make a confused Noise, to beat against; to disagree, to wrangle.

A CLASP [Shrepe, *Du.*] a sort of Buckle: Also a Tendril or Sprig of a Tree.

To CLASP [Cleapan, *Sax.* to close, *Shrepen*, *Du.*] to buckle, to embrace.

CLASPERS [among *Herbalists*] the twisted Threads by which certain Herbs and Shrubs lay hold of Plants, &c. growing near them.

CLASP Nails, are such whose Heads are brought into a little Compass, so that they will sink into the Wood.

CLASS [Classis, *F.* of Classis, *L.*] a Form in a School; an Order or Rank; a Distribution of Persons and Things, according to their several Degrees and Natures: Also an Assembly of Divines, in the Protestant Churches of *France*.

CLASSICAL [Classique, *F.* Classicus, *L.*] belonging to a Degree or Class.

A CLASSICK Author, one of approv'd Credit in the Schools.

To CLATTER [Klatteren, *Du.*] to make a Noise.

A CLATTERING [Clatpungc, or Cleaup, *Sax.*] a rattling Noise.

CLAUD,

CLAUD, a Ditch. *O. Brit.*
 CLAUDENT [*Claudens*, L.] closing or
 utting.

CLAUDENT *Muscles* [among *Anato-*
ists] *Muscles* serving to shut the Eye-lids.

CLAUDERE [in *Ancient Deeds*] to
 run open Fields into Closes or Inclosures. L.

CLAVIO *Cimbalo* [in *Musick Books*] a
 arpfichord. *Ital.*

To CLAUDICATE [*Claudicatum*, L.]
 halt.

CLAVER *Grass*? [Clayey - *Þýnt*,
 CLOVER *Grass*? *Sax.*] a kind of three
 aved *Grass*.

CLAVIS *Insula* [*i. e.* the Keys of the
 land, L.] a Title by which those 12 *Per-*
 ons are called in the Isle of *Man*, to
 hom all doubtful and weighty Cases are
 fer'd.

CLAVIA [*Old Law*] a Mace or Club;
Serjeantia Clavia, is the Serjeancy of the
 lace.

CLAVICLES [Clavicles, F. of *Clav-*
icula, L.] In *Anatomy*, the two Channel
 ones; two small Bones which fasten the
 houlder Bones and Breast Bone, being as
 were a Key, situated at the Basis or Bot-
 om of the Neck above the Breast.

CLAVIS, a Key, L. The Word is used
 a *English* for the Expounding of a Cypher,
 r any secret Writing.

CLAVIS [among *Physicians*] a Pain in
 small part of the Head, commonly a little
 bove the Eyes, which seems as if that part
 vas bored through with an Augur.

CLAUSE [Clause, L.] an Article or
 Conclusion: A Condition or Proviso, in a
 Contract, Deed, or other Instrument. F.

CLAUSE *Rolls*, *Rolls* containing *Re-*
 cords committed to close Writs, preserved
 in the Tower of London.

CLAUSICK? the Claw-Sickness, or
 CLAUSIKE? Foot-Rot in Sheep.

CLAUSTRAL, belonging to a Cloyster.

CLAUSTURA, Brush-wood for Fences
 or Hedges. *O. L.*

CLAUSUM *Fregit*, an Action of Tres-
 pass; so called, because the Writ demands
 the Person summoned to answer to *Quare*
Clausum fregit, why he committed such a
 Trespass.

CLAUSUM *Pascha*, the Eighth Day
 after *Easter*; so termed because it ends that
 Festival. *O. S.*

CLAUSURA *Heya* [*Old Law*] the In-
 closure of a Hedge.

To CLAUT, to scratch, to claw. C.

CLAVUS [in *Physick*] a Pain in a small
 Part of the Head above the Eye-brow, and
 seems as if that part of the Head were bor'd
 thro' with a Wimble.

CLAW [Clapu, *Sax.* Klafu. Teut.
 Klaw, Dan.] the Nail of a Fowl's Foot.

To CLAW [Clapan, *Sax.* Klapan,
 Klauer, Dan.] to scratch or tear.

CLAWA [*Old Law*] a Close or small
 Inclosure.

CLAY [Klaye, *Dut.*] a fat, clammy
 Earth.

CLAYES [in *Fortification*] are Wattles
 made of Stakes interwoven with Osiers, &c.
 to cover Lodgments, having Earth heaped
 upon them; they are also made use of to
 lay in Ditches that have been drain'd, and
 upon Marshy Grounds, to make them firm
 and fit to be passed over.

To CLEAM [Clæmian, *Sax.*] to stick or
 glew. C.

CLEAN [Clæne, *Sax.*] pure.

CLEANNESS [Clænneye, *Sax.*] free-
 ness from Filth, Pureness, &c.

CLEANLY [Clænlic, *Sax.*] clean,
 pure, &c.

To CLEANSE [Clænryan, *Sax.*] to
 make clean.

To CLEAP, to haunt, to attend, to
 breed upon, &c. *Shakesp.*

CLEAR [Clair, F. of *Clarus*, L.] fair,
 fine, pure.

CLEAR [in *Architecture*] inside work.

To CLEAR [Military Term] as to clear
 the Trenches, is to beat out those that guard
 them, with a vigorous Sally from the Place
 besieged.

CLEAR-sighted, which has a quick
 Sight; also that is sharp, ready Wit, or of
 a piercing Judgment.

CLEAR *Walk* [with *Cock-fighters*] is
 the Place the Fighting Cock is in.

CLEAT [Sea Term] a piece of Wood,
 fasten'd on the Yard-Arm of a Ship, to keep
 the Ropes from slipping off the Yards.

To CLEAVE [Cleoyan, *Sax.* Klöben,
Du.] to stick fast.

To CLEAVE [Cleoyan, *Sax.* Klöben,
Du.] to split in Pieces.

CLEAVER, a Butcher's Chopping
 Knife.

CLECHE [in *Heraldry*] any Ordinary
 pierced thro' with the same Figure.

CLEDGY, stiff. *Kent.*

To CLEEP, to call, to name. *Shakesp.*

CLEES, the two parts of the Foot of
 Beasts that are cloven Footed; the Claw of
 a Beasts Hoof.

CLEFTS in the Heels, a Disease in
 Horses.

CLEMENCY [Clemence, F. *Clementia*,
 L.] Meekness, Gentleness, Courtesy.

CLEMENT [Clemens, L.] meek, gentle,
 courteous: Also a proper Name of a
 Man. F.

CLEMENTINES, a Part of the Canon
 Law, being Decretals or Constitutions of
 Pope *Clement V.* and enacted in the Council
 of *Vienna*.

CLENCH-Bolts, Iron Pins in a Ship, clenched at the Ends where they come thro'.

CLENCH Nails, are such as will drive without splitting the Board, and draw without breaking.

To **CLENGE**, to cleanse. *O.*

CLEP, a Form of Claim, Libel, or Petition. *Scotch L. T.*

CLEPED [of Clepian, *Sax.*] called or named. *O.*

CLEPSYDRA [*Clepsydre*, *F.* Κλεψύδρα, *Gr.*] an Instrument anciently used by the *Egyptians*, to measure Time by the running of Water out of one Vessel into another: Also an Hour-glass. So also *Paracelsus* calls an Instrument to convey Steams into the Womb. *L.*

CLERGION, a Clerk or Clergyman. *Ch.*
CLERGY [*Clergè*, *F.* *Clerus*, *L.* of Κληρικός, *Gr.* Lot or Patrimony] that Order of Men, peculiarly appropriated to the Service of God, and devoted to wait at the Altar, as God's Lot and Inheritance.

CLERICAL [*Clericus*, *L.*] of or belonging to a Clergyman. *F.*

CLERICO Admittendo, is a Writ directed to the Bishop, for the admitting a Clerk to a Benefice upon a *Ne Admittas*. *L.*

CLERICO Capto per Statutum Mercatorum, a Writ directed to the Bishop for Delivery of a Clerk out of Prison, in Custody upon a Breach of a Statute Merchant. *L.*

CLERICO Conuicto Commisso Gao'ia in defensa Ordinarii deliberando, &c. is a Writ for the Delivery of a Clerk to his Ordinary, that formerly was convicted of Felony, by reason of his Ordinary did not challenge him according to the Privileges of a Clerk.

CLERICO infra Sacros Ordinis non eligendo, in Officium, is a Writ directed to the Bailiffs, &c. that have thrust a Bailiwick or Beadleship upon one in Holy Orders, charging them to release him again.

CLERICUS, a Clerk or Clergyman: Also a secular Priest, as distinguished from a Religious or Regular one. *L.*

CLERICUS Sacerdotis, a Parish Clerk, or inferior Assistant to a Priest. *L.*

CLERK [*Clerc*, *F.* of *Clericus*, *L.*] a Title given to Clergy-men, or Ministers of the Church: Also such as live, or exercise any Function, by the Pen, in any Courts, or elsewhere.

CLERK Attains, he who prayeth the Benefit of the Clergy after Judgment given upon him for a Felony. *L. T.*

CLERK Conuict, one who prayeth his Clergy before Judgment passeth upon him.

CLERK of the Crown [in *Chancery*] an Officer who attends the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, for special Matters of State.

CLERK of the Crown Office [in the *King's Bench*] one who Draws up, Reads,

and Records all Indictments against Traitors, Felons, &c.

A **CLERK** [in a *Gaming House*] a Check upon the *Puff* that he sinks none of the Money given him to Play with.

CLEROMANCY [of Κληρομαντεία, a *Lot*, and μαντεία, *Gr.* a Prophecy] a Soothsaying, or telling Fortunes by Lots, or the throwing of Lots.

A **CLETCH**, a Brood, as a Cletch of Chickens. *C.*

CLEVELAND [*q. d.* Cliff-land, by reason of its being steep, and almost impassible, with Cliffs and Rocks] a Place in *Yorkshire*.

CLEVER [*Leger*, *F.*] skilful, ingenious, neat-handed, well shaped.

CLEVIS, Clifts or Rocks. *O.*

CLEW [*Clÿpe*, *Sax.* *Cloutwe*, *Du.*] a Bottom of Yarn, Thread, &c.

CLEW [of a *Sail*] is the lower Corner of it, which reaches down to where the Tackles and Sheet-ropes are fastened.

CLEW Garnet, a Rope made fast to the Clew of a Sail, and thence running in a Pulley, fastened to the middle of the Main and Fore yard, to hale up the Clew of the Sail close to the middle of the Yard.

CLEW Line, is the same to the Top-gallant, and Sprit-sails, that the Clew-garnet is to the Main and Fore-sail.

CLEY, a Hurdle for Penning or Folding of Sheep. *C.*

CLEYES [*q. d.* Claws, or of κληΐαι, *Gr.*] the Claws of a Lobster.

To **CLICK** ? [*Klickken*, *Du.*] a

To go **CLICK** *Clack* ? Word used to express the Noise of a Watch, &c.

To **CLICK** [as *Shoemakers*, &c.] to stand at a Shop Door to invite Customers.

A **CLICKER**, a Shoemaker or Salesman, who at a Shop invites Customers.

CLICKET [*Cliequet*, *F.*] the Knocket of a Door: Also a Lizard's Clapper.

CLICKET, a Key. *Chauc.*

CLICKETING [*Hunting Term*] a Fox is said to go a Clicketing, when he is desirous of Copulation.

CLIENT [*Clients*, *L.*] one who retains a Lawyer or Pleader to plead his Cause. *F.*

CLIENT, a *Roman* Citizen, who put himself under the Protection of some great Man, who was styl'd his Patron.

CLIENTELS, Persons under Protection and Vassalage.

CLIFF ? [*Clif*, *Sax.* *Klif*, *Du.* *Clivus*, *CLIFT* ? *L.*] the Side or Pitch of a Hill, a cragged Mountain, or broken Rock on the Sea Coasts.

CLIFF ? [in *Musick*] a Character

CLEAVE placed on one of the Lines by which the Places of all the other Notes are known and proved.

CLIKET,

CLIKET, a Key; an Instrument of Iron
lit up a Latch. *Chauc.*

CLIMACTERICAL [*Climacterique*,
Climactericus, L. of *Κλιμακτηρικὸς*, Gr.]
ending like a Ladder.

CLIMACTERICAL Years, are cer-
n observable Years which are supposed
to be attended with some great mutation
in Life or Fortune; as the 7th Year, the
14th (made up of 3 times 7); the 21st
(made up of 3 times 7); and the 28th (made
up of 4 times 7); thus every 7th or 9th
year is said to be Climacterical.

Grand CLIMACTERICKS, the 63
and 81 Years, wherein, if any Sickness hap-
pens, it is accounted very dangerous.

CLIMATE [*Climax*, F. *Clima*, L. of
κλίμα, Gr.] a Part or Portion of the Earth
between 2 Circles, parallel to the Equator;
and where there is half an Hour's Differ-
ence in the longest Day of Summer.

CLIMAX [*Κλίμαξ*, Gr.] a Figure in
Arithmetic, when from one thing you go by
degrees to another; as Mars saw, whom he
loved, whom he loved he enjoyed. L.

To CLIMB [*Clyman*, Sax. *Klennen*,
D. perhaps of *Κλίμαξ*, Gr.] to creep up
a little and little, or step by step.

CLIMBERS, a sort of Herb.

CLINCH, a sharp, witty Expression.

To CLINCH [*Clingere*, L.] to gripe
hard with the Fist.

CLINCH [of a Cable] that part which
is made fast to the Ring of the Anchor.

CLINCHER, a witty ingenious Person,
who makes smart Repartees; also a small
ship or Boat, whose Planks are laid one
over another.

CLINCHING, the slight calking of a
ship, when foul Weather is expected about
the Harbour; the way of doing this is, by
driving a little Oakum into the Sides to keep
out the Water.

To CLING [*Klinger*, Dan.] to stick
close to.

CLINGY, clammy, apt to cling.

CLINICE [of *Κλίμαξ* Gr.] that part of
a ship which regards Bed-rid People. L.

CLINICK } belonging to Bed-rid Per-
sons.

CLINICAL }
CLINICUS [*Κλινικός*, Gr.] a Physician
Nurse who attends Bed-rid Patients:
so a Bearer who carries the Dead to the
grave. L.

To CLINK, to ring or sound as Metal.

CLINKE, a Key hole. *Spenc.*

CLINKET, a crafty Fellow. C.

CLINODES [among Anatomists] are
curved Processes in the inside of the *Ossis Sphero-*
ides, forming a Cavity called *Cella Tur-*
binata, in the middle of that Bone in which
is the *Glandula Pituitaria*.

CLINQUANT, founding, making a
clicking Noise. *Shakspeare.*

CLOO [*Χλωρο*, Gr.] one of the Nine
Muses, trig'd to be the first Inventress of
History, and Heroick Poetry.

To CLIP [of *Klappen*, Du.] to cut a-
bout or small.

CLITORIS, a Part lying within the
Skin in the *Pudendum Muliebre*, about the
bigness of the *Utricle*, which is seated before;
the Substance of it consists of 2 spongy Cor-
porels, and the End of it is also called *Præ-*
putium.

CLIVERS, a kind of Herb.

CLOAK } [*Skinner* derives it from Lach,
CLOKE } Sax. but *Minshew* of *Κλωρο*,
Gr. to cover] a Garment: Also a Blind,
Colour, or Pretence.

Cut your Coat according to your
Cloth.

This Proverb contains good Advice to
People of several Ranks and Degrees, to bal-
ance Accounts betwixt their Expenses and
their Incomes, and not to let their Vanity
lead them, as we say, *To out-run the Con-*
stable: and so say the *Latins*, *Sumptus cen-*
sum ne superet; and the *French*, *Fol est qui*
plus despend, que sa rente ne vaut.

To CLOATH [of *Clad*, Sax. or *Kle-*
det, Dan. *Kleeden*, Du.] to furnish, or
cover with Clothes, to dress.

To be CLOATHED [of a Mast] is
when the Sail is so long, as to reach down
to the Gratings of the Hatches, so that no
Wind can blow below the Sail.

CLOCK [*Cluck*, Sax. *Klocke*, Dan.
Uhr, Teut. a Bell, *Cloche*, F.] a Device
or Machine to measure Time with.

A CLOCK, a Beetle or Dor, a Cock-
Chafer. C.

CLOD [of *Clad*, Sax. *Klot*, Du.] a Lump.

CLOD-Salt [in *Salt-Forks*] a Cake
which sticks to the Bottom of the Pan, and
and is taken out once in 24 Hours.

CLOERE, a Prison or Dungeon. O.

CLOFF, the *Battel*, Box, Bag, Wrap-
per, &c. in which any Merchandize is
contained.

CLOGG [perhaps of *Log*] a piece of
Wood, &c. fastened about the Legs of
Beasts to keep them from running astray.

CLOGS, Pattens without Rings.

CLOISTER [*Cloistere*, F. *Kloster*,
Dan. of *Clausurum*, L.] a Place in a Mona-
stery with *Piazza's*; the Monastery it self.

To CLOISTER up, to pen or shut up,
to confine in a Place.

CLOMB } climbed, got up
CLOMBEN } ton.

CLOSE [of *Clas*, F.] thick, neat toge-
ther: Also dark, hidden, reserved.

CLOSE [in *Heraldry*] is when any Bird
is drawn in a Coat of Arms, with its Wings
close

close down about it, *i. e.* not display'd and in a standing Posture.

A CLOSE [of Clýjan, Sax.] a Conclusion, End, or Issue.

A CLOSE [Clos, F.] a piece of Ground fenced or hedged about.

CLOSE *Fights*, bulk Heads put up in a Ship, fore and aft, in a close fight, for the Men to stand behind them secure.

CLOSED *Behind* [in *Horses*] an Imperfection in the Hind-quarters.

CLOSE [in *Musick*] is either the End of a Strain, called an *Imperfect Close*; or the End of a Lesson or Tune, called a *Perfect Close*.

To CLOSE [Clýjan, Sax. *Clorre*, F.] to conclude or end, to agree with: Also to tend to healing, or heal up.

To CLOSE *an Account*, is to end it, when no more is to be added, by drawing a Line, &c.

CLOSET [of *Clofe*] a small Apartment in a Room.

CLOSET [in *Heraldry*] is the half of the Bar: the Bar ought to contain the 5th Part of the Escutcheon.

CLOSETING, private Consultations, or Intrigues of the Cabinet Council of a Prince.

CLOSH, a Distemper in the Feet of Cattle, called *Founder*.

CLOSHE, the Game called Nine-pins. O. S. Forbidden by Statute, Anno 17. Edward IV.

CLOTH [Clath, Sax.] the Matter whereof Garments are made.

CLOTHO, one of the Three Destinies, feigned to cut the Thread of Man's Life. L.

CLOTT-Burr, a sort of Plant.

CLOTTED, thick in Lumps.

To CLOTTER [Klotteren, Du.] to grow thick as Cream or Blood, when cold.

CLOUDS [Minsheu derives them of *Claudere*, L. to shut up, because they shut up the Sun from us, *Somnerus* of *Clod*, *g. d.* clodded Vapour] are a Congeries of (chiefly) watery Particles, drawn or sent out of the Earth in Vapour, into the middle Region of the Air; being computed by some, never to be above 1-half or 3-fourths of a Mile distant from the Earth.

CLOUDSBERRY, *Pendle-hills* in *Lancashire*, so called, as tho' they came out of the Clouds.

CLOVE [Cluyc, Sax.] of *Garlick*, &c.

CLOVES [of *Clu*, Sax.] a Spice, the Fruit of a Tree in the Eastern Islands.

CLOVE, a Weight in *Essex*, of Cheese and Butter 8 Pound, of Wool 7 Pound.

CLOVER *Grass* [of *Clýjan*, Sax. Violets, because the Flower of it resembles Violets in Scent] an excellent Food for Cattle. See *Claver-Grass*.

CLOUGH, an Allowance of two Pounds to every three Hundred Weight for the turn of the Scale, that the Commodity may hold out Weighr, when Sold by Retail.

CLOUGH [Clough, Sax.] a Village between two steep Hills.

A CLOUT [Clut, Sax.] a piece of Cloth, a Rag.

CLOUTERLY *Fellow* [Kloete, Du. a stupid jolt Head, or Klotter Du. thick] a great, ill shapen Fellow.

CLOUTS [with *Husbandmen*] the Axle-tree Clouts are Iron Plates nail'd on the End of the Axle-tree of a Cart or Waggon, to save it from wearing, and the two Cross-trees, that hold the Sides of Cart together.

CLOUTS, thin Plates of Iron nailed on that part of the Axle-tree of a Gun-Carriage which comes through the Nave.

CLOUT Nails, are such as are used for Nailing on of Clouts to the Axle-trees of Carriages.

CLOWN [of *Colonus*, L. a Husbandman] a Country-Fellow: Also an unmannerly Person.

CLOWNISH, clown-like, ungentle, unmannerly, rude.

CLOWYS, Clove-gillflowers. O.

To CLOY [Encloyer, F.] to give one his fill, to glut.

CLOYED [in *Gunnery*] a Piece of Ordnance is said to be *Cloyed*, when any thing is got into the Touch-hole.

CLOYED } [among *Farriers*] a
ACCLOYED } Horse is said to be
Cloyed, when he is pricked with a Nail in
Shoing.

A CLUB [Clubbe, Sax. Cluh, Teut.] a great Stick.

CLUB-Law [of *Cleoyan*, Sax. to cleave, *g. d.* every Man to pay an equal Share] a paying an equal Share of a Reckoning: Also Fighting with Clubs.

To CLUCK [Cloccan, Sax. Klocken, Du.] to Cry as a Hen in calling her Chickens together.

CLUM, a Note of Silenc. C.

CLUMPERTON, a Clown.

CLUMPS [Clomp, Teut.] a Nump-skull, one void of common Sense.

CLUMPT, lazy, unhandy. *Line*.

CLUMSEY [prob. of *Clompstch*, Du. stupid] short and thick, awkward, unhandy.

CLUNCH } a Substance which is
Blue CLUNCH } found next the Coal,
upon sinking the Coal Pits at *Wednesbury* in
Staffordshire.

CLUNG [of *Clýjan*, Sax.] shrunk up with leanness, half famished, stuck close together, withered as Fruits may be.

To CLUNG, to dry as Wood does when it is laid up after it is cut.

CLUNIAK *Monks*, an Order of Monks, founded in the Year 900, by *Berno* Abbot of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*.

CLUSH and Swollen Neck, a Distemper of Cattle, when their Neck is Swelled & Raw.

CLUSSUMED, Clumsy-handed. C.

CLUSTER [*Cluſter*, *Sax.*] a Bunch of Grapes, Figs, &c. Also a Heap of several Things.

CLUSTERY, full of Clusters.

CLUTA, clouted Shoes, or Horse-shoes: Also Sakes of Iron with which Cart Wheels are Shod. O. L.

CLUTARIUM [*Clousterie*, F.] a mithery or Forge, where such Iron Shoes are made. O. L.

To CLUTCH, to clinch the Fist.

To CLUTTER [*klattern*, Du.] to make a noise, or hurly burly.

A CLUTTER [*Cleatou*], *Sax.*] a rattle, a stir.

To CLY the Ferc, to be whipt. *Cont.*

CLYMBE, noise. O.

CLYSSUS [in *Chymistry*] a long Digestion and Union of oily Spirits (especially Mineral ones) in order to make a Composition of them: Also an Extraction or Union of the more subtil Parts of any Plant: Also Medicine of the most Active Parts of any ingredient.

CLYSTER [*Clyſtere*, F. *κλυστρον*, Gr.] a Liquid Medicine of different Qualities, injected into the Bowels by the Fundament. L.

To CLYSTERIZE, to give a Clyster.

CLYTO, a Title of Honour, anciently given in *England* to the King's Son.

CNOUTS Delf, [*q. d. Canutus's Ditch*] Ditch made by *Canutus* the Dane, between *Ramsley* and *Whittlesey*, to abate the fury of the Sea in those Parts, his Sons and his Servants having been in danger of being cast away there: It was also called *Swords Delf*, because it was mark'd out with their words.

COACCION, Constraint. *Chauc.*

To COACERVATE [*Coacervatum*, L.] to heap together, or raise in Heaps.

COACERVATION, a heaping up together. L.

A COACH [*Coche*, F. and *Span.*] a large sort of Chariot.

COACTION, a Compulsion, Constraint, Force. L.

COADJUTOR [*Coadjuteur*, F.] a fellow-helper, an Assistant. L.

To COADJUVATE [*Coadjuvatum*, L.] to help or assist together.

COADUNATION, an uniting, or gathering together into one. L.

To COAGITATE [*Coagitatum*, L.] to move or stir together.

COAGMENTATION [in *Chymistry*] is a melting any Matter by casting in Pow-

ders, and afterwards making it Concrete or Solid.

To COAGULATE [*Coaguler*, F. *Coagulum*, L.] to congeal, curdle, thicken.

To COAGULATE [*Chymically*] to give a Consistence to Liquids to make what was thin thick.

COAGULATION, a curdling, &c. F. of L.

COAGULATION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing any Liquid to a thicker Substance.

COAGULUM, a Curd or Rennet which turns Milk. L.

COAGULUM [in *Surgery*] a curdled Substance growing in the Hollow of a dis-jointed Bone.

To COAKS, to fawn upon, or soothe up.

COAL [*Col. Sax. Kol*, Du. and *Teut.* probably of *Calendo*, L.] a Mineral Fuel.

COAL Fire, a Heap of Fite wood for Sale, so much as will make a Load of Coals when burnt. C.

COAL Mouſe, a kind of Bird.

To COALESCE [*Coalescere*, L.] to grow together, to close together again.

COALESCENCE } [in *Philosophy*] the
COALESCENCY } cleaving or uniting
together of the small fine Parts which compose any natural Body.

COALESCENCE [*Surgery*] the closing of a Wound; the growing together again of any Parts, which before were separated.

COALITION, a Re-union, or growing together of Parts before separated. L.

COALTERN Fevers, are such as when two come together periodically, the one invades as the other goes off alternately.

COAMINGS [of the *Hatches*] are the Planks or Frame in a Ship which raises the *Hatches* above the Decks.

COANGUSTATION, a making one Thing streight or narrow by another. L.

COAPTATION, a fitting together. L.

COAN [of the *Island Coos*] is frequently apply'd to *Hippocrates*, or any thing relating to him or his Writings, he having been born at *Coos*.

COARCTATION, a streightening, a pressing together. L.

COARD. See *Cord of Wadd*.

COARTED, compelled. *Chauc.*

COARTICULATION, a jointing of Bones. L.

COAST [*Coste*, F.] a Country lying on the Sea, a Sea-shore.

To COAST along, to Sail along the Sea-Coast.

COASTING, is Sailing within sight of Land, or within Soundings between them.

COASTING [in *Husbandry*] is the transplanting a Tree, and placing the same Side to the South, East, &c. which grew that way where it stood before.

COAT [Cotte, Sax. Ket, Du.] a Fold for Shep; also a Hut or Cottage.

COAT [Cotte, F. Cozza, Ital.] an outward Garment.

COAT [in Anatomy] is a Membranous Cover of any part of the Body, as the Coats of the Eyes, Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, &c.

COAT of Mail, a Piece of Armour made in form of a Shirt, and wrought over with many Iron Rings.

COAT [in a Ship] Pieces of tarr'd Canvas put about the Mast at the Partners; and also about the Pumps at the Decks, that no Water may go down there.

To COATH [Coÿce, Sax.] to swoon or faint. *Line.*

COB, a rich and covetous Wretch: Also a foreign Coin.

A COB, a Wicker Basket to carry upon the Arm. *C.*

COB [Coppe, Sax.] a Sea Fowl.

COBBLE, a Pebble. *C.*

To COBBLE [Kobbelen. Du. of Copulere, L. to pin together] to botch, or do bunglingly.

COBBLE Colter, a Turkey.

To COBBLE with Stones, to throw Stones at. *C.*

A COBBLER [Kobler, Dan. to mend Shoes] one who mends old Shoes: Also a bungling Workman.

COBBY, stout, brisk, or hearty. *C.*

COBS, Balls or Pellets with which Fowls are crammed.

A COBWEB Morning, a misty Morning. *Norfolk.*

COCA } a Cogge, or little Boat.
COQUIA } O. L.

COCACLE, a Device, the Fishermen of Shrewsbury have, made of split Sallow-twigs, and next the Water covered with an Ox Hide, in which a Man sits, Rows with one Hand, and manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing Tackle with the other.

COCAO Nut } an Indian Nut, of which
CACAO Nut } Chocolate is made.

COCCIGES Qs } [among Anatomists] a
COCCYX } Cartilaginous Kind of Bone joined to the Extremity of the Os Sacrum, so called because in shape it is something like a Cuckoo's Bill. *L.*

COCCIFEROUS [of Coccus a Berry and Fero to bear, L.] all those Plants or Trees are so called that bear Berries.

COCCINIAN [of Coccus, L.] of a Crimson or Scarlet Dye.

COCCISM, the old silly Tune like a Cuckafoxy. *Strillingfl.*

COCH [in Physicians Bills] signifies Cochlear, L. i. e. a Spoonful.

COCHENEAL [Cochenille, F. q. d. of

Coccinula, L.] a rich Grain used in Dying Scarlet, &c.

COCHLEA [in Anatomy] is the last Cavity of the Ear, and resembles the Shell of a Snail. *L.*

A COCK [Cocce, Sax. Coc, F. Kock Dan.] a Fowl: Also the Pin of a Dial or Gun, the Needle of a Balance: Also the wrought piece which covers the Balance in a Clock or Watch.

To COCKER [Coquiliner, F. to flatter] to indulge or pamper.

COCK of Hay [q. d. Cop of Hay, of Coppe, Sax. a Top] a heap of Hay.

COCK-a-hoop [Coge a-hupe, i. e. Cock with a Cope crest or Comb, F.] all upon the Spur; standing upon high Terms.

COCK on Hoop [i. e. the Spigget or Cock being laid on the Hoop, and the Barrel of Ale stunn'd, i. e. drank out without intermission] at the height of Mirth and Jollity.

COCKAL, a sort of Play.

COCK Apparel [q. d. Quelque Apparel F.] great Pomp. *Line.*

COCKATRICE [Coquetris, F.] a sort of Serpent, otherwise call'd a Basilisk.

COCK-Brained, giddy-brained, hair-brained, rash.

COCK-Feather [in Archery] is that Feather of the Shaft which stands upright in due notching.

COCK Pit, a Place where Cocks fight.

COCK Pit [in a Man of War] is a Place on the lower Floor or Deck, about the Main Capstan, lying between the Plat form or Orlop, and the Steward's Room where are Partitions for the Purser, the Surgeon and his Mates.

COCK Roads, a Net chiefly for the catching of Woodcocks.

COCK-Robbers, a kind of Insect.

COCK-Swain } an Officer of a Ship who

COCKSON } takes care of the Cock boat, Barge, or Shallop, with all its Furniture, and is in readiness with his Crew to Man the Boat upon all Occasions.

COCK-Thropled Horse, one whose Throple or Wind-pipe is so long, that he cannot fetch his Breath so easily as others do which are loose Thropled.

COCKS Walk, a Place where a Cock is bred, and where, commonly, no other Cock comes.

COCKET brisk, malapert.

COCKET } a Custom house Seal: All
COCKET } Parchment seal'd and deliver'd by the Officers of the Customs, Merchants as a Warrant that their Goods are custom'd.

COCKET-Bread, the finest sort of Wheaten Bread.

COCKET

COCKETTATA *Lana*, Wool duly entered at the Custom-house, and *Cockered*, or allowed to be Exported. *O. L.*

COCKETTUM, the Office at the **COCKETUM** } from-House, where the Goods to be exported are entered.

COCKING-Cloth, a Frame made of coarse Canvas tanned, with two Sticks set cross to keep it out, having a Hole to look out at, and to put the Nozzle of a hott Gun thro', for the Shooting of Pheasants, &c.

COCKINGTON, a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from great Cock-fighting kept there.

COCKLE [*Coccle*, *Sax.*] a Weed, otherwise called Corn-Rose.

COCKLE [*Coque*, *F.*] a Shell-fish. To **COCKLE**, to pucker, shrink, or wrinkle, as some Cloth does.

COCKLE Stairs, winding Stairs.

COCKNEY [some derive it from the Tale of a Citizen's Son, who knew not the Language of a Cock, but called it *Neighing*; others from being *Cockered*; others of *Cequin*, *F.* a slothful Person, Citizens generally leading a less active Life than Country People] a Nickname given to one who is born and bred in the City of *London*, or within the Sound of *Bow Bell*: Also a Foundling Child, born in the City.

COCKREL [*Cocket*, *F.*] a young Cock bred for Fighting.

COCO, an *Indian Tree*, much like a Date-tree, the Nut of which contains a sweet Liquor like Milk or Cream, and of a pleasant Taste; the inner Rind may be eaten like Artichokes, and the outward is a Material for large Cables.

COCKQUEAN } [*q. d. Cook-quean*, or
COTQUEAN } of *Kobbin*, *Teut.*

Coquine, *F.* of *Coqua*, *L.* a She cook] one that playeth the Cook among Women.

COCTIBLE [*Coctibilis*, *L.*] easy to be boiled.

COCTION, a Boiling; also a Digestion in the Stomach. *L.*

COCULA } a small drinking Cup, in
COCULUM } the Shape of a Boat. *O. L.*

COCCULUS *Indicus*, a poisonous Narcotick Berry, made use of by Poachers to intoxicate Fish, so that they may be taken out of the Water with the Hand; called also *Bacca Piscatoria*, Fishers-Berries.

COD [*Cōdē*, *Sax.* *Kōdē*. *Du.*] a Husk or Shale, the Bag containing the Testicles of a Male; also a kind of Sea-Fish.

A **COD** [*Cōdē*, a Bag] a Pillow; a **Pin-cod**, a Pin-cushion; a **Hotse-cod**, a Horse-collar. *C.*

COD-Ware, Grain or Seed contained in Cods, as Beans, Pease, &c.

CODE [*Codex*, *L.* a Book or Roll, from

Caudex, *L.* the Trunk of a Tree; because anciently their Books were made of Wood] a Volume of the Civil Law, which the Emperor *Justinian* collected from all the Pleas and Answers of the ancient Lawyers (which were in loose Scrolls, or Sheets of Parchment, or Paper) and compiled them into a Book, which he called *Codex*.

CODIA [among *Botanists*] the Top or Head of any Plant, but is, by way of Pre-eminence, attributed to the Poppy.

CODICIL [*Codicille*, *F.* *Codicillus*, *L.*] a Supplement to a Will, or other Writing.

CODINIAC [*Codignac*, *F.* *Cydoniatum*, *L.*] Quiddney, or Marmalade of Quinces.

CODLIN [of *Coddle*, *q. d. Pomum Coctile*, of *Cozulare*, *L.*] an Apple proper to be coddled or stewed.

CODOSCELÆ [with *Fallopis*] Venereal Buboos in the Gtoin.

COE [among *Miners*] is a little Lodgment they make for themselves under ground, as they work lower and lower.

COEFFICIENT [*Coefficiens*, *L.*] that which causes, makes, or brings to pass together with another.

COEFFICIENT [in *Algebra*] the known Quantity that is multiplied into any of the unknown Terms of the Equation.

COEFFICIENT of any *Generating Term* [in *Fluxions*] is the Quantity which arises by dividing that Term by the generated Quantity.

COELIAC Artery [in *Anatomy*] is that which arises from the Trunk of the great Artery, and spreads it self toward the Ventricle and Liver.

COELIAC Passion [of *Κοιλία*, *Gr.* the Belly] is a Loosens where in the Meat either wholly changed, or in part, is ejected, without any Chylification.

COELIAC Vein, is that which runs into the *Incestrinum Reatum*.

COELOMA [*Κίλωμα*, *Gr.*] a hollow round Ulcer in the horny Tunic of the Eye. *L.*

COELUM [among *Anatomists*] is the Cavity of the Eye towards the Corner. *L.*

COEMITERY [*Κοιμητήριον*, *Gr.*] a Church yard

COEMPTION, a buying up of Things.

COENOBITES [*Cœnobita*, *L.* of *Κοινός* common and *βίτη* Life, *Gr.*] Jews or Christians, which had all things in common, by way of Religious Conversation. *F.*

COENOBIAARCH [*Κοινοβίάρχης*, of *κοινός*, *βίτη*, and *ἀρχόν* a chief Governour, *Gr.*] the Prior of a Monastery.

COENOBITICK, of or belonging to the way of living in common.

COENOBY [*Cœnobyum*, *L.* of *Κοινός* common and *βίτη* Life, *Gr.*] a living in common, or like Monks, &c.

CONOSITY [*Conositas*, L.] Filthiness, Muddiness.

COEQUAL [*Coequal*, F. of *Coequalis*, L.] equal one to another, as Fellows and Partners are.

COERCIBLE [*Coercibilis*, L.] that may be restrained.

COERCION [*Coercio*, L.] a keeping in, or restraining. F.

COERCIVE, keeping in, or restraining. F.

COESSENTIAL [of *Con* and *Essentialis*, L.] of the same Essence.

COETANEOUS [of *Con* and *Aetas*, L.] of the same Age, living together at the same Time.

COETERNAL [*Coeternal*, F. of *Con* and *Aeternus*, L.] that is Eternal to, with, or as well as another.

COEVAL [of *Con* and *Aevum*, L.] of the same Age or Duration.

COEXISTENT [of *Con* and *Existens*, L.] having an Existence or Being together at the same Time.

COFFEE [*Chava*, Arab.] a Drink well known, made of a Berry brought chiefly from Turkey, &c.

COFFER [*Чyрeн*, Slav.] a Chest or Trunk: Also a long square Box or Trough, in which Tin Oar is broken to Pieces in a Stamping-Mill.

COFFER [in *Fortification*] is a hollow Trench or Lodgment cut in the Bottom of a dry Ditch.

COFFER [in *Architecture*] the lowermost part of the Cornice.

COFFERER, is the second Officer in the King's Household, next under the Comptroller: He hath the Oversight of the other Officers, and pays them their Wages.

COFFIN [*Coffre*, F. *Cofe*, Sax. a Hole, &c.] a Case for a dead Body; also the hollow part of a Horse's Hoof.

To **COFFRIN**, to put into a Coffin or Chest. *Chauc.*

To **COG** [*Coquelinus*, of *Coque*, F. a Shell] to smooth up or flatter; to cheat at Dice play.

COGENT [*Cogens*, L.] pressing, enforcing, strong.

COGGA a sort of Sea Vessel or Ship, a **COGGA** a Cock-boat. O. L.

COGGLE a small Fishing Boat. C.

COGITABLE [*Cogitabilis*, L.] that may be thought on.

COGITABUND [*Cogitabundus*, L.] full of Thoughts, deeply thoughtful.

To **COGITATE** [*Cogitatum*, L.] to think.

COGITATION, the Action of Thinking, or Thought, the Reflection of the Mind. L.

COGITATIVE, [*Cogitativus*, L.] thoughtful.

COGITATIVELY, thoughtfully, considerably.

COGNATION [in *Civil Law*] the Line of Parentage between Males and Females, both descended from the same Father.

COGNISANCE [*Connoissance*, F. *Cognitio*. L.] Knowledge.

COGNISANCE [in *Heraldry*] the same with Crest, which in every Achievement helps to marshal and set off a Coat of Arms.

COGNISANCE [in *Law*] the hearing of a thing judicially; also an Acknowledgment of a Fine.

COGNISANCE of a Plea, a Privilege which a Corporation has to hold a Plea of all Contests, and of Lands within the Bounds of the Franchise.

COGNISEE } [Law Term] a Person to
CONNISEE } whom a Fine is acknowledged.

COGNISOR } [Law Term] one who
CONNUSOR } acknowledgeth or payeth a Fine of Lands or Tenements to another.

COGNITION, a knowing or judging of a Thing. L.

COGNITIONIBUS Admittendis, is a Writ to a Justice, or other Person, who hath Power to take a Fine, and having taken Acknowledgment of a Fine, deserts to certify it into the Court of Common Pleas, requiring him to do it.

To **COGNOMINATE** [*Cognominatum*, L.] to give a Surname to any.

COGNOSCENTE [of *Cognoscere*, L.] Knowledge.

COGNOSCITIVE, of Knowledge.

COGS, the Teeth of a Mill Wheel; also a sort of Boats used on the River Humber.

COG-Ware, coarse Cloths, anciently used in the North of England.

COG Men, Dealers in such Cloth.

To **COHABIT** [*Cohabiter*, F. *Cohabitare*, L.] to dwell together, especially as Man and Wife does.

COHABITATION, such a Cohabiting or Dwelling together. F.

COHEIR [*Cohesiter*, F. of *Cohares*, L.] a joint Heir with another.

COHEIRESS, a Woman who shares Inheritance with another.

To **COHERE** [*Coharere*, L.] to stick or cleave to, to hang together well, to agree.

COHERENCE } [*Coherentia*, L.] a
COHERENCY } sticking, cleaving, or hanging together; an Agreement. F.

COHERENT [*Coharens*, L.] Discourses are said to be so, when there is Connection and Agreement between their Parts.

COHESION

COHESION [*Cohæſio*, L.] a ſticking or ſticking together.

COHESION [in *Natural Philoſophy*] is a Principle, whatever it be, which makes the Parts of the Bodies cohere and ſtick to each other.

To **COHIBIT** [*Cohibitum*, L.] to reſtrain.

COHIBITION, a keeping in; or reſtraining. L.

To **COHOBATE** [among *Chymiſts*] is to repeat the Diſtillation of the ſame Liquor, having poured it on again upon the egs, which remain in the Veſſel.

COHOBATION, a repeated Diſtillation. L.

COHORT [*Cohorte*, F. of *Cohors*, L.] among the *Romans*, was ordinarily a Band of 500 Men, or the 10th Part of a Legion.

COHORTATION, an Exhortation or couraging. L.

COIFF [*Coiffe*, F.] a ſort of Hood or Cap of the Head.

Serjeants of the COIFF, a Title of Serjeants at Law, from a Coiff of Lawn, they wear on their Heads under their Caps.

To keep a **COIL** [perhaps of *Kolleren*, Dut. to chide] to make a Noiſe, Clutter, Buſtle.

A **COIL**, a Clutter, Noiſe, or Tumult: ſo the Breech of a great Gun.

To **COIL** a Cable [*Sea Terms*] to wind it out in the Form of a Ring; the ſeveral reels lying one upon another.

COILING of the *Steed*, is the firſt managing Choice of a Colt or young Horſe for ſervice.

COILONS; Stones, Teſticles. *Chauc.*

COIN [*Coin*, F. perhaps of *Cuneus*, L. Wedge, or *Encoin*, Gr. an Image, becauſe it hath the Figure of the Princes Head upon it: And ſome will have it from *annar*, Span. to Coin] any ſort of ſtamped money.

COINCIDENT [*Coincidents*, L.] a happening together, a falling in with; thus, *Geometry*, ſuch Figures, which being placed one upon another, do exactly agree: cover one another, are called coincident figures.

COINCLUDED [of *Con* and *Incluſus*,] ſhut in together with.

COINCIDATIONS [in *Phyſick*] are ſigns which do not Indicate by themſelves one, but, together with other Things and Circumſtances, aſſiſt the Phyſician to form Judgment of the Diſeaſe.

COINS ? [in *Architecture*] the Corners

QUINES of Walls.

Ruſtick COINS, Stones ſticking out of a Wall, for new Buildings to be joined to it.

COINS ? [among *Gunners*] large

QUONES } Wedges of Wood for the

Levelling; Raiſing, or Lowering of a Piece of Ordnance: Alſo ſmaller Wedges uſed by Printers.

COINS } [on *Ship-board*] pieces
Canting COINS } of Wood to lye between Casks.

Standing COINS, Pipe-ftaves or Billets to make the Casks faſt.

COINT, ſtrange. C.

COISTREL, a young Lad.

COITION [*Coit*, F. of *Coitus*, L.] an aſſembly or meeting together; a mutual Tendency of Bodies toward one another, as of the Iron and Loadſtone: Alſo carnal Copulation. L.

COITION of the Moon [among *Aſtronomers*] is when the Moon is in the ſame Sign and Degree of the Zodiack with the Sun.

COITS ? a ſort of Iron Rings or Horſe

QUOITS } Shoes, to play with.

COKE, Pit-coal or Sea-coal burnt into a kind of Charcoal; *Linc.*

COKES, a meer Fool, a Ninny.

COLATION, a ſtraining, a paſſing through a Strainer. L.

COLATURE, is that which after boiling is percolated or ſtrained through a Sieve or Cloth. L.

COLCHESTER [*Colceayceſter*, Sax. from the River *Cole*] the principal Town in *Esſex*.

COLCOTAL [among *Chymiſts*] is the dry Subſtance which remains after Diſtillation of Vitriol, commonly call'd *Caput Mortuum*.

COLE ? [Capl, Sax. of *Caulis*, L.]

CALE } Coleworts. C.

COLD [*Cæltæ*, Sax. *Kold* Dan.] one of the Primary Qualities of Bodies, and is ſuch a State of the minute Parts of any Body, in which they are more ſlowly or faintly agitated, than thoſe of the Organs of Feeling; ſo that it is only a relative Term, the ſame Body being liable to be pronounced Hot or Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or leſſer Motion than thoſe of the ſenſitory Organs.

COLDSHIRE Iron, is ſuch as is brittle when it is cold.

COLEBROOK [ſo called from the River *Cole*, becauſe it is here parted into four Currents, but is joined together by four Bridges] a Town in *Buckinghamſhire*.

COLEHAM [of the River *Cole*, and *Ham*, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Middleſex*.

COLENS Earth, a ſort of Colour for Painting.

COLET, that part of a Ring where the Stone is ſet.

COLFOX, a black Fox. O.

COLIBERTS: Tenants of Villains made Free; Perſons of a middle Condition between Servants and Freemen.

COLIBUS,

COLIBUS, the Humming-Bird, which makes a Noise like a Whirl-wind, though it be no bigger than a Fly; it feeds, on Dew, has an admirable Beauty of Feathers, a Scent as sweet as that of Musk or Ambergrease.

COLIC [*Colique*, F. *Colica*, L. of Κολικὰ, Gr.] a violent Pain in the *Abdomen*, taking its Name from the Gut *Colon*, the principal Part affected.

COLING, a long, pale Apple that grows about *Ludlow*.

To **COLL** [*Accoller*, F. of *Collum*, L. the Neck] to embrace about the Neck.

COLLA [*Kolla*, Gr.] Glew, any thing Glutinous, or of the Nature of Glew.

COLLABEFACTION, a destroying, wasting, or decaying. L.

COLLAPSED [*Collapsus*, L.] fallen to decay, ruined.

COLLAPSION, a falling together. L.

COLLAR [*Collier*, F. of *Collare*, L.] the upper part of a Band or Doublet: Also a Ring made of any Metal to put about the Neck of a Dog, a Slave, &c. Also Harnes for a Cart or Draught-Horse.

COLLAR [of a *Ship*] is a Rope fastened about her Beak-head, unto which a Pulley call'd the Dead Man's Eye, is fix'd, that holds her Main Stay; also one about the Main Mast Head, call'd the Collar or Garland, which is wound about there to save the Shrouds from galling.

COLLAR of S's, an Ornament for the Neck, worn by the Knights of the Garter.

To **COLLAR** [in *Pressling*] is to lay hold on the Adversary's Collar.

COLLAR Days, Festival Days, whereon the Knights of the Garter wear their Collars of S's.

COLLARAGE, a Tax or Fine laid for Collars of Wine-drawing Horses.

To **COLLATE** [*Collationer*, F. *Collatum*, L.] to bestow a Spiritual Living: To compare or examine; as to collate Books, is to examine if they be perfect.

COLLATERAL [*Collateralis*, L.] not direct, on one side: Thus Collateral Preference, is a Preference sideways: And Collateral Relations, are Brothers and Sisters Children, and those that descend from them. F.

COLLATERAL Security, is a Bond that is made over and beside the Deed it self, for the Performance of Covenants between Man and Man.

COLLATION, a handsome Treat or Entertainment. F. Also a collating or comparing together. L.

COLLATION [of a *Benefice*] is the bestowing a Church Living by a Bishop, who has it in his own Gift.

COLLATION [of *Seals*] is when one Seal was set on the Back of another upon the same Label, in old Deeds.

COLLATIONE facta uni post mortem aiterius, a Writ which enjoins the Justices of the Common Pleas, to send out their Writ to a Bishop, to admit a Clerk in the Place of another presented by the King, who died during the Suit between the King and the Bishop's Clerk.

COLLATIONE Hermitagii, a Writ whereby the King was wont to confer the keeping of an Hermitage upon a Clerk.

COLLATIOUS [*Collatiuus*, L.] done by Conference or Contribution of many.

COLLATIVE [*Collatiuus*, L.] conferred together.

A **COLLATIVE** [*Collatiuum*, L.] a Benevolence of the People to the King, &c.

To **COLLAUD** [*Collaudare*, L.] to recommend, or commend with others.

COLLEAGUE [*Collegue*, F. *Collegis*, L.] a Fellow, or Copartner in any Office; a Fellow Collegian.

A **COLLECT** [*Collecte*, F. *Collectium*, L.] a short Prayer, with the Epistles and Gospels, appropriated to any particular Day or Occasion in the Church.

To **COLLECT** [*Colliger*, F. *Collectum*, L.] to gather, or pick up.

COLLECTANEOUS [*Collectaneus*, L.] gathered out of several Things or Places.

COLLECTION, a gathering together or picking up: Things gathered together, or picked up; as a Collection of Books, &c. an Inference or Conclusion. F. of L.

COLLECTION of Light [in *Astrology*] is when two Principle Significators, cast their Aspects to a more dignified Planet, and do not behold each other.

COLLECTITIOUS [*Collectitiuus*, L.] gathered up and down.

COLLECTIVE [*Collectiuus*, L.] that is gathered together into one, comprehensive, apt to gather. L.

COLLEGE [*Collegium*, L.] a Company or Society of Persons of the same Profession: Also the Buildings where they live. F.

COLLEGE [of *Physicians*] a Corporation of Physicians in London.

COLLEGER [*Collegatus*, L.] a **COLLEGIATE** Fellow, Member, or Student of a College.

COLLEGIAL [*Collegialis*, L.] belonging to a College.

COLLEGIATE Church, is one endow'd for a Society, Body Corporate, of a Dean, &c. and Prebendaries or Canons, &c.

COLLEGUE. See *Colleague*.

COLLERY, a Store-house of Coals.

COLLET [a diminutive of *Nicolas*] Sirname.

COLLETICKS, Medicines that Conglutinate, or glue together as it were. P. T.

COLLICIE [in *Anatomy*] the joining of the *Puncta Lacrymalis* into one Passage. L.

'o COLLIDE [*Collidere*, L.] to beat, kick, or bruise together; to dash one against another.
 COLLIER, one who deals or works in Metals.
 To COLLIGATE [*Colligatum*, L.] to bind together.
 'o COLLIMATE [*Collimatum*, L.] to aim at, or hit the Mark.
 COLLIMATION, an aiming at. L.
 'o COLLINEATE [*Collineatum*, L.] to level at, or hit the Mark.
 COLLINES [of *Collis*, L.] little Hills; Rocks. F.
 COLLING, embracing about the Neck. *uc.*
 COLLINS [diminutive of *Nicholas*] a Name.
 COLLIQUAMENT [*Colliquamentum*, L.] that which is melted. L.
 COLLIQUATED [*Colliquatus*, L.] melted or dissolved.
 COLLIQUATION, a melting or dissolving any Thing by Heat. L.
 COLLIQUATIVE Fever, one attended with a *Diarrhoea* or profuse Sweats, from lax a Texture of the Fluid.
 COLLIRIDIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who worshipped the Virgin *Mary* as a Goddess, and offered Sacrifice to her.
 COLLISION, a dashing or striking one Body against another. F. of L.
 COLLISTRIGIATED, Pillory'd. L.
 COLLISTRIGIUM } a Pillory or pair
 COLLISTRIDIUM } of Stocks. O. L.
 COLLOCATION, a placing or setting in Order. F. of L.
 COLLOCK, a Pail with one Handle. O.
 'o COLLOGUE [*Colloqui*, L.] to flatter, or soothe up.
 COLLOP [perhaps of *Κολασος*, Gr. a piece of Flesh] a Cut or Slice of Meat.
 COLLOQUY [*Colloque*, P. of *Colloqui*, L.] a talking together, a Conference.
 COLLUCTION } a struggling together,
 COLLUCTION } together, or
 COLLUCTANCY } wrestling. L.
 'o COLLUDE [*Colluder*, F. *Colludere*, L.] to plead by Covin; with intent to Deceive.
 COLLUSION, Deceit, Couzenage. L.
 COLLUSION [in *Law*] a fraudulent contrivance, or Compact, between two or more Parties, to bring an Action one against another, for some deceitful End; or to prejudice of the Right of a 3d Person. L.
 COLLUSORY [*Collusoire*, F.] done by Covin and Collusion. L.
 COLLUTHEANS, Hereticks in the 17th Century, who confounded the Evil of Nisment with the Evil of Sin; saying, as the former did not proceed from God
 7 more than the latter.

COLLY [of *Cole* or *Coal*] the Black or Soot on the outside of a Pot or Kettle.

To COLLY, to dawb with Colly or Soot, &c. to smut.

To COLLY [of a *Hawk*] who is said to Colly, when she stretches out her Neck straight forward.

COLLY FLOWER [*Καρβύρις*, Sa.] a sort of Cabbage Plant.

COLLYRIUM [*Κολύριον*, Gr.] any Liquid Medicine designed to cure Discales in the Eyes. L.

COLOBOMA [*Κολοβωμα*, Gr.] a Preternatural growing together of the Lips, Eye-lids, &c. or the adhering of the Ears to the Head preternaturally. L.

COLON [*Κόλον*, Gr. a Member] the second of the great Guts: A Point in Grammar marked thus (:) which shows that the Sentence is perfect or entire, but the Sense still depending or continuing on.

COLONADE [in *Architecture*] a Range of Pillars running quite round a Building, and standing within the Walls of it.

COLONEL [*Κολωνελ*, F. *Colonelle*, It.] the chief Commander of a Regiment of Horse or Foot.

COLONY [*Colonie*, F. of *Colonia*, L.] a Plantation, a Company of People transplanted from one Place to another.

COLOPHONIA } any Pitch or Resin
 COLOFONIA } made by the Exhalation or drawing off the thinner parts of Terebinthineous Juices.

COLOQUINTIDA, the Fruit of a wild Gourd of a very bitter Taste. L.

COLORATION, a Colouring. L.

COLORATION [in *Chymistry*] the brightening of Gold or Silver.

COLOSS [*Κολοσς*, F. of *Κολοσθός*, Gr.] a large Statue as that of the Sun at *Rhodes* 70 Cubits high; between whose Feet Ships sailed.

COLOSSEAN, large like a Coloss.

COLOSTRATION, a Disease in young ones, caused by sucking the Beesting or first Milk.

COLOUR [*Couleur*, F. *Color*, L.] that Sensation we perceive when we look upon any coloured Body; or that Quality in any Body which is the Occasion of that Sensation: Also a Complexion of Looks: Also Pretence or Shew.

COLOUR [in a *Law Sense*] is a Plea that is probable, though in Truth False, put in with an Intent to draw the Tryal of the Cause from the Jury to the Judges.

COLOURABLE, fair, plausible.

COLOUR of Office, an Evil or unjust Act, committed by the Countenance of an Officer.

To COLOUR [*Colore*, F. *Colorare*, L.]

to give Colour to; to cloke, to excuse: Also to blush

To COLOUR *Strangers Goods*, is when a Freeman permits a Foreigner to enter Goods in his Name at the Custom-house, to pay but single Duty, when he ought, by Law, to pay double.

COLOURS, the Banner of a Company of Soldiers: Also those Ensigns which are placed at the Sterns and Poops of Ships, to shew of what Country or Part they are.

COLP, a Blow: Also a Bit of any thing. *O.*

COLPARE *Arbores*, to Lop, or Top Trees. *O. L.*

COLPATURA } the cutting or lop-
CULPATURA } ping of Trees, a Tre-
spafs within a Forest. *O. L.*

COLSON [q. d. *Nicholas's Son*] a Sir-name.

COLT [Colt, *Sax.*] a young Horse, Mare, or Ass.

COLT *Evil*, a Preternatural Swelling in the Pizzle and Cods of Horses.

COLTER [Cultor], *Sax. Couter*, *F. Router*, *Du. of Culter*, *L.*] a piece of Iron in a Plough which cuts up the Ground.

COLTS-Foot, an Herb.

COLUMBARY [Columbier, *F. of Columbarium*, *L.*] a Dove-house or Pigeon-house.

COLUMBINE [Columbintus, *L.*] Dove-like, or pertaining to a Dove or Pigeon.

COLUMBINE [Colombine, *F. Columbinā*, *L.*] a Plant bearing pretty Flowers of divers Colours.

COLUMELLA, an Inflammation of the *Uvula*, when it is extended in length like a little Column. *L.*

COLUMN [Colonne, *F. of Columna*, *L.*] a round Pillar, to bear up or beautify a Building.

COLUMN [in *Architecture*] is properly that round long Cylinder, or part of a Pillar, which is called the *Shaft*, *Trunk*, &c. and reaches from the Astragal of the Base to the Capital.

COLUMN [in the *Military Art*] is the long File or Row of Troops, or of the Baggage of an Army in its March.

COLUMN [among *Printers*] a part of a Page divided by a Line, as this is into two Columns, and others into 3, 4, &c.

COLUMNNA *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy part of the Nose, jutting out in the middle near the upper Lip. *L.*

COLUMNNA *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Muscles and Tendons, by which the Heart is contracted and dilated. *L.*

COLUMNNA *Oris* [in *Anatomy*] the *Uvula*, or little piece of Flesh in the Palate of the Mouth. *L.*

COLUMNÆ *Herentis* [the Pillars of

Hercules, *L.*] Two Mountains opposite one to another, in the Mouth of the Strait of *Gibraltar*.

COLUMPNE, a Column, a Pillar. *C.*

COLURES [Coluri, *L. of Κόλυροι*. *Gr.*] are two great imaginary Circles which intersect one another at Right Angles in the Poles of the World; one of which pass through the Equinoctial Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, and the other through the two Solstitial Points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*. *Astro.*

The COLURE [of the *Equinoxes*] that which passes through the Poles at the Points *Aries* and *Libra*, and makes the Seasons of *Spring* and *Autumn*.

The COLURE [of the *Solstices*] is that which shews the Solstitial Points, cutting *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and making *Summer* and *Winter*.

COMAUNCE, Community. *C.*

COMA *Vigil*, a Dilemper accompanied with a strong Inclination to Sleep without being able to do so. *L.*

COMB [Cant *Dan.*] an Instrument to untangle and trim the Locks, Wool, &c. Also the Crest of a Cock.

To COMB [Hammer, *Dan. Hämmer*, *Teut. Cämbar*, *Sax. Comare*, *L.*] to untangle the Hair, &c.

COMB [of a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber set under the lowest part of the Beak-head, near the middle; its use is to help to bring the Tacks aboard.

COMB [Comb, *Sax.*] a Valley between Hills, or a Valley with Trees on both sides.

COMBA *Terra*, a low piece of Ground. *L.*

COMBARONES, the Fellow-Baron or Commonalty of the Cinque-Ports. *O.*

COMBATANT, a Champion, or fighting Man. *F.*

COMBATANT [in *Heraldry*] two Lions are said to be Combatant, when they are born in a Coat of Arms Rampant, with their Faces towards each other, in a fighting Posture.

COMBATE [Combat, *F.*] a Battle or Fight.

COMBATE [in *Law*] a formal Tryal of a doubtful Case, by the Swords of two Champions.

To COMBATE [Comaire, *F.*] to fight, to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

COMBER [Kombet, *Du. Hämmer*, *Teut.*] Perplexity, Trouble, Misfortune.

COMBINATION [Combinaison, *F.*] joining together, a Conspiracy. *L.*

COMBINATION [in *Arithmetic*] an Art of finding how many different ways certain given Number of Things may be varied or taken by one and one, two and two, three and three.

COMBINATION [in *Rhetorick*] a

are when the same Word is immediately
eated.

To COMBINE [*Combiner*, F. of *Com-
are*, L.] to join or plot together.

COMBIREMENT, an Incumbrance. *Cha.*

COMBRE, to incubate. *Chauc.*

COMBROUS, cumbersome. *Spenc.*

COMBURGESS, a Fellow Citizen.

COMBUST [*Combustus*, L. i. e. burnt

torch'd] a Term in *Astronomy*: When

planet is not above 8 Degrees 30 Minutes

ant from the Sun, it is said To be *Combust*,

in *Combustion*, which *Astrologers* pretend,

ws, that the Party signified thereby is

great Fear, and much over-powered by

ne great Person.

COMBUST Way [in *Astronomy*] the

ce in the second half of *Libra*, and thro'

whole Sign of *Scorpio*.

COMBUSTIBLE [*Combustibilis*, L.]

to take fire or burn. F.

COMBUSTION, a burning. L. Also

Hurley-burley, or Uproar. F.

COMBUSTION [among *Astrologers*] a

net being under the Sun, which continues

it be removed 17 Degrees.

COMBUSTION [of *Money*] an ancient

y of trying base and mixed Money, by

lting it down.

COME, the small Strings or Tails of

it, upon its first shooting forth. C.

To COME [*Coman*, *Sax.* *Commen*,

it.] to draw nigh, to approach.

COMEDIAN [*Comédienne*, F. of *Co-
médus*, L.] either a Writer or Actor of

medies; a Stage-player.

COMEDIOGRAPHER [*Comædiogra-
phus*, L.] a Writer of Comedies.

COMEDY [*Comédie*, F. *Comædia*, L.

Κομῳδία, Gr.] a Play composed with

t, either in Prose or Verse, to represent

ne Action agreeable to Human Life, and

t cruel.

COMELING, a new Comer, a Stranger. C.

COMELY [*Caf.* derives it of *Κομῳδία*,

i. Neat, Gr. but more probably from

come, *Eng.*] handsome, beautiful, graceful.

COMES [*Comes*, L. a Companion] an

el or Count.

COME *Sopra* [in *Musick Books*] signifies

above, or the Part above over again;

uch Words are used, when any foregoing

rt is to be repeated. *Ital.*

COMET [*Comete*, F. *Cometa*; L. of

κῆτης, Gr.] a Blazing Star,

COMETOGRAPHY [of *Κομῳδίας* and

ἑξέση Description] a Description or Dis-

urse of Comets. Gr.

COMFIT [*Confit*, F. of *Confessio*, L.]

weet-meats, Fruits, &c. preserved dry.

To COMFORT [*Comforter*, F. of *Con-
fortare*, L.] to strengthen or instruct with

ounsel.

COMFORT [*Comfort*, F.] Consolation.

COMFREY, an excellent Wound Herb.

COMICAL [*Comique*, F. *Comicus*, L.

of *Κομικός*, Gr.] Merry, Facetious, Pica-

sant, belonging to, or fit for a Comedy.

A COMING Wench [of *Cpeman*, *Sax.*

to please] a free tempered Maiden.

COMITATU *Comitatus*, a

Writ whereby the Charge of the County,

together with the keeping of a Castle, is

committed to the Sheriff. L.

COMITATU *Commissio*, is a Writ or

Commission whereby the Sheriff is autho-

rized to take upon him the Charge of the

County.

COMITTEE, joined, put together,

committed. *Chauc.*

COMITIAL [*Comitialis*, L.] belong-

ing to an Assembly or Meeting of People.

COMITIALIS *Morbus*, the Falling-

Sickness. L.

COMITY [*Comitas*, L.] Courtesy.

COMMA [*Κόμμα*, Gr.] is one of the

Points or Stops used in Writing, and is

marked thus (,) implying only a small

Rest or little Pause. L.

COMMA [in *Musick*] the 9th part of a

Tone, or the Interval whereby a Semitone,

or a perfect Tone exceeds the imperfect.

To COMMAND [*Commander*, F. of

Con and *Mandare*, L.] to Bid, Charge, or

Order; to have the Management or Rule of.

COMMAND, Charge, Government,

Management, Rule.

COMMANDER [*Commandeur*, F.] one

who has Command, a chief Officer or Gen-

eral; also the Governor of a Commandry

or Order of Religious Knights: Also a

Beetle or Rammer used by Pavours.

COMMANDING Ground [in *Fortifi-
cation*] is such as overlooks any Post or

strong Place.

COMMANDING Signs [among *Astro-
logers*] the first six Signs of the *Zodiack*,

viz. *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*,

and *Virgo*.

COMMANDMENT [*Commandement*;

F. of *Con* and *Mandatum*, L.] a divine Pre-

cept, Ordinance, or Law.

COMMANDMENT [in *Fortification*]

is the height of nine Foot, which one Place

has above another.

COMMANDMENT [in *Law*] is when

either King or Justices, commit a Person to

Prison upon their own Authority.

COMMANDRY [*Commanderie*, F.] a

Manour with which Lands or Tenements

were occupied, belonging to the Priory of

St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, near *London*.

COMMATERIAL [of *Con* and *Mate-
rialis*, L.] that which is made of the same

Matter or Substance with another.

COMMAUNGE, Community, having all things in common. *Chauc.*

COMMAUND, coming. *Chauc.*

COMMEATURA, a Commandry, or Portion of House and Lands, set apart for the Use of some Religious Order; especially the Knights Templars. *O. L.*

To COMMEMORATE [*Commemoratum, L.*] to mention or remember; to celebrate the Memory and Acts of a worthy Person or Thing.

COMMEMORATION, a Mention or Remembering; a solemn Remembrance of some remarkable Action. *F. of L.*

To COMMEN, to come; also common. *Chaucer.*

To COMMENCE [*Commencer, F.*] to begin: Also to proceed in a Suit: Also to take a Degree in an University.

COMMENCEMENT, a Convention Academical in Cambridge, at the Time when Students commence, i. e. begin to be Masters of Arts, &c. *F.*

To COMMEND [*Commendare, L.*] to praise or set forth: Also to commit or give in Charge.

COMMENDABLE [*Commendabilis, L.*] that is to be commended, praise worthy.

COMMENDAM [*Commende, F.*] a void Benefice commended to an able Clerk, till it be otherwise disposed of. *L. T.*

COMMENDATION, a praising or setting one forth. *L.*

COMMENDATION, Respects or Service convey'd to another.

A COMMENDATORY [*Commendatarius, F. Commendatarius, L.*] is one who hath a Church Living in Commendam.

COMMENDATORY, which serves to recommend. *L.*

COMMENDIDIN, commended, recommended. *Chauc.*

COMMENSAL, a Boarder. *Chauc.*

COMMENSURABILITY, an equal Proportion or Measure of one thing with another.

COMMENSURABLE [of *Con* and *Mensurabilis, L.*] equal in Measure and Proportion. *F.*

COMMENSURABLE Quantities [in *Geometry*] are either such as will measure one another precisely: or such that some other third Quantity may be found, which will measure them both.

COMMENSURABLE in Power [in *Geometry*] Right Lines are said to be commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measured by one and the same Space or Superficies.

COMMENSURABLE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] whether Integers or Fractions, are such as have some other Number, which will measure or divide them without any

Remainder; so 6 and 8, 8-12ths & 4-6ths are respectively Commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE Surds [in *Algebra*] are such Surds as, being reduced to their least Terms, become true figurative Quantities of the Kind, and are therefore as a Rational Quantity to a Rational.

COMMENSURATE [of *Commensuratum, L.*] of the same or equal Measure.

COMMENSURATION, Equality Measure, or a measuring one thing with another.

COMMENT [*Commentum, L.*] an Exposition of an Author's Text, an Interpretation, a Gloss.

To COMMENT [*Committer, F. Commentari, L.*] to expound, to write Notes upon, to gloss; to criticize, or find fault.

COMMENTARY [*Commentaire, F. Commentarium, L.*] an Interpretation of an obscure and difficult Author: also a brief Abstract, or Historical Abridgment Things.

COMMENTATOR [*Commentator, F.*] a Maker of Commentaries. *L.*

COMMENTITIOUS [*Commentitius, L.*] forged, counterfeit.

COMMERCE [*Commercium, L.*] Trade or Traffick: Also Converse, Correspondence. *F.*

COMMESSATION, Revelling. *L.*

COMMETICKS, Things which give Beauties not before in Being; as Paints to the Face; differing from Cosmeticks, which are only to preserve Beauties already in possession.

COMMIGRATION, a going from one Place to dwell in another. *L.*

COMMINATION, a severe threatening. *F. of L.*

COMMUNION, a breaking or bruising, a dividing a thing into very small Parts or Particles.

To COMMISERATE [of *Com* and *Miserere, L.*] to take Pity of.

COMMISERATION, a taking Pity on. *F. of L.*

COMMISSARY [*Commissaire, F.*] Church-Officer, who supplies the Bishop's Place, in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, in the remote Parts of his Diocese, or in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Archdeacon's Visitation: Also one who has the Distribution of Provisions in an Army.

COMMISSARY General [of the *Masters*] an Officer who takes a particular Account of the Strength, &c. of every Regiment; sees the Horses are well mounted and the Men well armed and accoutred.

COMMISSION, a Power given from one Person to another, of doing any thing. *F. of L.*

COMMISSION [in *Law*] a Delegation or the determining any Cause, &c.

COMMISSION [in *Military Affairs*] the Warrant or Authority by Virtue of which every Officer acts in his Post.

COMMISSION [in *Trade*] the Order by which any Person Trafficks for another.

COMMISSION [of *Anticipation*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy or Tax before the Time appointed.

COMMISSION [of *Association*] is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two or more learned Persons with the several Justices in the several Circuits and Counties in *Wales*.

COMMISSION [of *Bankruptcy*] is a Commission under the Great Seal of *England*, which is directed to five or more Commissioners, to enquire into the particular Affairs and Circumstances of the Bankrupt, or broken Tradesman; to Act for the Benefit of the Creditors, and to proceed according to the Statutes made for that Purpose.

COMMISSION [of *Rebellion*] a Writ against a Man who has not appear'd after a Proclamation.

COMMISSION Money, the Wages allowed to a Factor, who trades for another by Commission:

To **COMMISSION** } [of *Commis-*
To **COMMISSIONATE** } *ssio* or *Com-*
mittere, L.] to give a Commission; to appoint or empower a Person to act for another.

A **COMMISSIONER**, one who has received a Commission, or who acts by Virtue of it.

A **COMMISSIONER** [in *Law*] is one who has a Commission to execute any publick Office, either by Letters Patents, the Publick Seal, or any other way.

The *King's High* **COMMISSIONER** in *Scotland*, a Nobleman who represents the Person of the King of *England*.

A **COMMISSURE** [*Commissura*, L.] a Joint of any thing; a joining close, or couching things together.

COMMISSURE [in *Architecture*] a close joining of Planks, Stones, &c.

A **COMMISSURE** [among *Anatomists*] the Mold of the Head, where the Parts of the Skull are united.

COMMISSURES [among *Naturalists*] the small Pores of a Natural Body, or the little Cavities, Spaces, or Clefts, that are between the Particles of any Body, especially, when the Particles are broadish and flatish, and lie contiguous to one another, like very thin Plates.

To **COMMIT** [*Committre*, F. of *Com-*

mittere, L.] to act or do, to deliver up, to refer or leave a Business to.

COMMITTEE, he or they to whom the ordering of any Matter is refer'd, by some Court, or otherwise.

COMMITTEE [of the *King*] a Widow of a King's Tenant, so called, as being committed by the ancient Law of the Land to the King's Care and Protection.

COMMIXTION } a mingling things
COMMIXTURE } together. L.

COMMODOE, a sort of Head-dress for Women. F.

COMMODIOUS [*Commodus*, L.] fit, convenient, useful.

COMMODIOUSNESS, Fitness, &c.

COMMODITY [*Commoditè* F. of *Commoditas*, L.] Advantage, Conveniency, Profit: Also Wares and Merchandize.

COMMODORE, an Under-Admiral or Commander in Chief of a Squadron of Ships at Sea.

COMMOIGNE, a Brother Monk, residing in the same Convent. O. L. T.

COMMON [*Commun*, F. of *Communis*, L.] ordinary, publick, useful.

A **COMMON** [in *Law*] a common Pasture Ground, that Land or Water which is common to this or that Town or Lordship.

COMMONALTY [*Communauté*, F.] the common People.

COMMON Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, so called from the Pleas or Controversies between common Persons try'd there.

COMMON Divisor [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which exactly divides any two Numbers, without leaving any Remainder.

COMMON Fine, a Sum of Money paid by the Inhabitants of a Manour to their Lord, towards the Charge of holding a Court Leet.

COMMON Hunt, a chief Huntsman belonging to the Lord Mayor and City of *London*.

COMMON Intendment, *i. e.* common Meaning: So a Bar to the Intendment, is a General Bar, which commonly disables the Declaration of the Plaintiff.

COMMON Law, is either, 1. Simply the Law of the Land, without any other Addition. 2. The Law more generally, before any Statute was made to alter it. Or, 3. The King's Courts, distinguished from Inferior Courts.

COMMON Pleas, a Court held in *Westminster-hall*, for the trying of all Civil Causes, both Personal and Real.

COMMON per Cause de Vicinage, a Liberty that the Tenants of one Lord in one Town, have to common with the Tenants of another Lord, in another Town.

COMMON

COMMON *Receptacle* [in *Anatomy*] is a certain Vessel which receives the Juices called *Chyle* and *Lympha*.

COMMON *Sensory* [with *Naturalists*] is that Place in the Brain where all Sensation is supposed to be performed, where the Soul takes Cognizance of all Objects which present themselves to the Senses.

COMMON *Signs* [among *Astrologers*] *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Sagittarius*, and *Pisces*.

COMMON *Time* [in *Musick*] is the same as *Duple Time*.

COMMONWEALTH, any State of Government, as it is distinguished from a Monarchy.

COMMONWEALTH's *Man*, a Member of the Commonwealth, a Stickler for a Commonwealth Government; also one who acts for the Good of the Publick Weal.

COMMONER, a Member of a College in an University: Also a Member of the House of Commons in Parliament.

COMMONING, receiving the Communion. *Chauc*.

COMMONS, a Proportion of Victuals, especially the Regular Diet of a College or Society.

The COMMONS [of *England*] the Knights, Burgesses, &c. in Parliament; one of the three Estates of the Realm, called *The House of Commons*.

COMMOTE [in *Wales*] a Part of a **COMMONITHS** Shire, Hundred, or Cantred, containing fifty Villages: Also a great Lordship or Seigniorship which may include one or several Manours.

COMMORATION, a tarrying or dwelling in a Place for a Time. *L*.

COMMOTION a Disturbance, Hurly-burly, Uproar, Tumult. *F. of L*.

COMMUNA [*Law Term*] the Common of a Pasture.

COMMUNABLE, commonly. *Chauc*.

COMMUNANCE, a Title anciently given to the Commoners, who had a Right of Commoning in open Fields, &c.

COMMUNARE [*Old Law*] to enjoy the Right of Common.

To **COMMUNE** [*Communicare, L.*] to talk or discourse together.

COMMUNIA *Placita non tenenda in Seaccario*, a Writ directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, forbidding them to hold a Plea between common Persons in that Court, where neither of them belong thereto.

COMMUNIA *Custodia*, a Writ for that Lord whole Tenant dieth, and leaveth his Son under Age, against a Stranger who entereth the Land.

COMMUNICABLE [*Communicabilis, L.*] that may be communicated or imparted. *F*.

COMMUNICANT [*Communiante, F. Communicans, L.*] one who receives the Communion of the Lord's Supper.

To **COMMUNICATE** [*Communiquer, F. Communicatum, L.*] to impart, to shew, to tell to, to discover or reveal; also to partake of the Holy Sacrament.

COMMUNICATION, Intercourse, Conference, Converse. *L*.

COMMUNICATION [in *Law*] is a Discourse between several Parties without coming to an Agreement, upon which no Action can be grounded. *F. of L*.

Lines of COMMUNICATION, are Trenches made to preserve a safe Correspondence betwixt two Posts or Forts, or at a Siege, betwixt two Approaches.

COMMUNICATIVE, ready to communicate or impart, sociable, free. *F*.

COMMUNION, Fellowship, Union in Faith; also the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *F. of L*.

COMMUNITY [*Communauté, F. Communitas, L.*] a Partnership, the having things in common: A Society of Men inhabiting the same Place, or a Body of Men united in a Civil Society for mutual Advantage.

COMMUTATION, a changing one thing for another, a bartering. *F. of L*.

COMUTATIVE [*Commutativus, L.*] belonging to Commutation or Exchanging. *F*.

To **COMMUTE** [*Commutter, F. Commutare, L.*] to exchange.

To **COMMUTE** [in *Civil Law*] is to buy off a Punishment by a pecuniary Consideration.

COMMYSNS, the common People. *Chau*.

COMORTH, a Contribution formerly made at Marriages, &c. *O. S*.

COMPACT [*Compacte, F. Compactus, L.*] close, well joined; brief and pithy.

A **COMPACT** [*Compactum, L.*] an Agreement or Bargain.

To **COMPACT** [*Compangere, L.*] to clasp close together.

COMPACTION, a compacting or joining close. *L*.

COMPACTION [among *Philosophers*] the drawing together or strengthening a Body or Substance, by its having less Parts, or by the more close sticking together of these Parts; and it is usually opposed to Diffusion.

To **COMPAGINATE**, to couple or knit together. *L*.

COMPANAGE, any sort of Victuals which is eaten with Bread. *O. R*.

COMPANION [*Compagnon, F. perhaps of Con and Pagus, i. e. one of the same Town; or of Con and Panis, L. i. e. one that partakes of the same Bread, Comes, L.*] Fellow, a Mate, a Partner.

COMPANION

COMPANION [of the *Garter*] a Knight of the *Garter*.

COMPANY [*Compagnie*, F.] an Assembly of People: A Society or Body Corporate: A small Body of Foot, commanded by a Captain.

COMPANY *Independent*, a Company of soldiers not imbodyed in a Regiment.

COMPANY [of *Merchants*] are either, Societies in Joint-Stocks, as the *East-India*, *African*, *South-Sea* Company, &c. Or, 2. Regulated Companies, as the *Hamburg*, *Turkey*, &c.

COMPARABLE [*Comparabilis*, L.] that may be compared, like. F.

COMPARATES [in *Logick*] Things compared one with another, as *Man's Life* is like a *Leaf*. L.

COMPARATIVE [*Comparativus*, L.] capable of, or implying Comparison. F.

COMPARATIVE *Degrée* [in *Grammar*] the middle Degree of Comparison.

To **COMPARE** [*Comparer*, F. of *Comparere*, L.] to examine one thing by another, to liken.

COMPARISON [*Comparaison*, F. *Comparatio*, L.] a setting two Things together to see wherein they agree or disagree: Agreeableness, Proportion, Resemblance.

COMPARTMENT } [in *Architecture*]

COMPARTIMENT } a proportionable Division in Building, &c. F.

COMPARTMENT } [in *Painting*,

COMPARTIMENT } &c.] a Regular Disposition of agreeable Figures, all round any Picture, Map, &c. Also a Border or Knot in a Garden.

COMPASS [*Compass*, F.] the Extent of a thing on all Sides, or round about.

To **COMPASS** [*Compasser*, F.] to contrive, to plot, to endeavour to effect.

Mariners COMPASS, an Instrument of use in Navigation, &c.

COMPASS Callipers, an Instrument used by Gunners, for the disparting a Piece of Ordinance.

COMPASS Dial, a small Pocket Dial, shewing the Hour of the Day by the Direction of a touch'd Needle.

Pair of COMPASSES, an Instrument for drawing Circles, &c.

COMPASSES [of *Proportion*] an Instrument for drawing Lines and Circles into proportional Parts at the opening, used in the reducing or enlarging of Maps.

COMPASSION, a Sense of the Miseries, &c. of others, a Fellow-feeling, Pity. F. of L.

COMPASSIONATE, apt or inclined to Compassion.

COMPATIBLE [*Compatible*, F. of *Con* and *Patibilis*, L.] that agrees, or suits, or concurs with another thing.

COMPATIBILITY [*Compatibilitas*, F.] Agreeableness, Suitableness, &c.

COMPATIENT, suffering together. L.

COMPATRIOT [*Compatriote*, F. *Compatriota*, L.] one of the same Country.

COMPEER [*Compere*, F. of *Compar*, L.] a Gossip or Godfather, a Companion, a Fellow, an Equal.

To **COMPEL** [*Compellere*, L.] to force or constrain.

COMPELLATION, a calling by Name, a friendly Salutation. L.

COMPENABLE, sociable. *Chauc.*

COMPENDIOUS [*Compendiosus*, L.] brief, short, very concise.

COMPENDIOUSNESS [*Compendiositas*, L.] a being short or brief.

COMPENDIUM, an Abridgment. L.

COMPENSABLE, able to recompence or make amends.

To **COMPENSATE** [*Compenser*, F. *Compensatum*, L.] to make amends for, or recompence.

COMPENSATION, a Recompence, or making amends for a good Turn.

COMPENSATIVE [*Compensativus*, L.] Recompensing, belonging to Amends.

COMPENSATORY, such as will give Satisfaction, or make Amends.

To **COMPERENDINATE** [*Comperendinatum*, L.] to delay or prolong from Day to Day.

COMPERENDINATION, a delaying, deferring, or adjourning. L.

COMPERTORIUM, a judicial Inquest in the Civil Law, made by Deputies or Commissioners, to find out or relate the Truth of a Cause.

COMPETENCY [*Competence*, F. of *Competentia*, L.] Conveniency, Meetness, but most usually a Sufficiency of Estate, Learning, &c.

COMPETENCE [in *Law*] the Power of a Judge for the taking Cognizance of a Matter.

COMPETENT [*Competens*, F. of *Competens*, L.] convenient, meet, sufficient.

COMPETIBLE, suitable, or agreeable to. L.

COMPETITION, a Rivalship, canvassing or suing for the same thing. L.

COMPETITOR [*Competiteur*, F.] a Rival, one who sues for the same Office or Thing, which another does. L.

COMPILATION, a Robbing or Plundering: Also a heaping up. L.

To **COMPILE** [*Compiler*, F. *Compilare*, L.] to collect from several Authors, to amass or heap together.

COMPINABLE, fit for Company. O.

COMPLACENCY [*Complacenzia*, L.] a taking Delight in a Thing; a being pleas'd with.

COMPLAINANT [*Complainant*, F.] one who prefers a Complaint, a Plaintiff at Law.

To **COMPLAIN** [*Complaindre*, F.] to make complaint, to bewail, to bemoan.

COMPLAISANCE, an obliging Carriage, a pleasing Behaviour. F.

COMPLAISANT, which is of an obliging Humour. civil, courteous. F.

COMPLEMENT [*Complementum*, L.] a filling up, or perfecting that which is wanting. F.

COMPLEMENT of an Angle } [in Ge-
COMPLEMENT of an Arch } [ometry]
is so much as that Angle or Arch wants of 90 Degrees to make it up a Quadrant.

COMPLEMENT of the Course [in Navigation] is what the Angle of the Course wants of 90 Degrees, or 8 Points, viz. a quarter of the Compass.

COMPLEMENT of the Courtin [in Fortification] is that part of the Courtin, which (being wanting) is the Demi-gorge, or the Remainder of the Courtin, after its Flank is taken away, to the Angle of the Demi-gorge.

COMPLEMENT of the Line of Defence, is the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flank.

COMPLEMENTS [in a Parallelogram] are the two lesser Parallelograms, which are made by drawing two Right Lines parallel to each side of the Figure, thro' a given Point in the Diagonal.

COMPLEAT } [Compleat, F. of Comple-
COMPLETE } [tus, L.] perfect, full; also neat, fine.

COMPLETION, an accomplishing, fulfilling, a performance. L.

COMPLEX [*Complexus*, L.] compound, or consisting of divers Ingredients.

The **COMPLEX**, the Sum or Whole. L.

COMPLEX Ideas [in Logic] are Ideas compounded, or consisting of several simple Ideas.

COMPLEXION, an Embracing. L. Also Temperament; the State and Constitution of the Body, as Sanguine, Phlegmatick, or Choleric: The Colour of the Face. F.

COMPLEXIONAL, of or belonging to the Complexion.

COMPLEXIONED [*Complexionné*, F.] Tempered.

COMPLEXURE, a joining together.

COMPLEXUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Head, serving to move it backwards, called *Trigeminus*. L.

COMPLIANCE [*Complaisance*, F.] a complying or yielding.

COMPLIANCE [*Complaisant*, F.] submitting or yielding to.

COMPLICATED [*Complicatus*, L.] folded or wrapt up together.

COMPLICATION, a Collection or Mass of Things joined together. L.

COMPLICATION [of Diseases] is when divers Distempers sieze on the Body at the same time, especially such as depend one upon another.

COMPLICE, a Partner in an ill Action, an Accomplice. F.

COMPLIMENTAL, of, or given to
COMPLIMENTS, obliging Words, with other Civilities of Behaviour. F.

To **COMPLIMENT** [*Complimentare*, F.] to use Compliments.

COMPLINES, the last Prayers, or Evening Prayers. F.

To **COMPLORE** [*Complorare*, L.] to bewail, or weep together.

To **COMLOT** [*Comploter*, F.] to plot together, to combine, conspire.

A **COMLOT**, a Plot, Combination, or Conspiracy. F.

To **COMPLY** [perhaps, of *Complaire*; F. to please greatly, or *Complacere*, L. to appease] to yield or submit to.

COMPONED [in Heraldry] Compounded.

To **COMPOR** [*Comportare*, F. *Comportare*, L. to carry together] to agree, to demean or behave one's self.

COMPOR [*Comportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To **COMPOSE** [*Composere*, F. *Compositum*, L. to put together] to agree, to demean or behave one's self.

To **COMPOSE** [a Difference] is to make it up, to bring to an Agreement.

To **COMPOSE** [one's Manners, &c.] is to regulate them.

COMPOSITE [*Compositus*, L.] compounded. F.

COMPOSITE Order [in Architecture] the fifth Order, compounded of the other 4.

COMPOSITES [in Pharmacy] Medicines made up of many simple ones; as certain Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, &c.

COMPOSITION, a setting or joining together. F. of L.

COMPOSITION [in Physick] is a mixture of several Ingredients.

COMPOSITION [in Musick] is a Treatise or Piece of Musick.

COMPOSITION [in Mathematicks] is the Reverse of the Analytical Method or of Resolution. It proceeds upon Principles in themselves Self-evident, on Definitions, Postulates, and Axioms, and previously demonstrated Series of Propositions; step by step, till it give you a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated; this is that they call the *Synthetical Method*, and is used by Euclid in his Elements.

COMPOSITION [of *Motion*] is the Composition of the several Directions or Activities of Motion, whether equable or inequable.

COMPOSITION [of *Proportion*] is the Comparing the Sum of the Antecedent and Insequent, with the Consequent in two equal Ratios.

COMPOSITION [in *Painting*] is used the same Sense with Invention or Design.

COMPOSITION [among *Tradesmen*] when a Debtor not being able to discharge his whole Debts, agrees with his Creditors to pay them a certain Sum instead of all that is due.

COMPOSITOR [Compositour, F.] a Person who composes the Matter, and makes the Forms ready for the Press. L.

COMPOSSIBLE Things, such as are capable of Existing or Being together. O.

COMPOSIZIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Composition. Ital.

COMPOST [Compostum, L.] Dung or Soil for improving Land.

COMPOSURE [Compositura, L.] any thing composed: Also calmness of Mind.

COMPOTATION, a drinking together. L.

COMPOTE [in *Cookery*] Fruit or Meat w'd. O.

COMPOUND [in *Grammar*] a compound Word, or Word made of two, &c.

COMPOUND Number. See Number.

COMPOUND Quantities. See Quantities.

To COMPOUND [Componere, L.] to take up of several Ingredients: Also to come to an Agreement, especially with Creditors for Debts.

COMPOUNDED Flower [among Botanists] is such an one as consists of many single Flowers, meeting together to make up the whole one, each of which has its *Stylus* or *Stamina*, and sticking Seed, all contain'd within one and the same *Calix*.

COMPTON in the Hole [q. d. Combourn, i. e. a Village in a Valley] a Place in *Warwickshire*, so called from the low situation of it.

To COMPREHEND [Comprehendere, F. Comprehendere, L.] to contain or include, perceive or understand.

COMPREHENSIBLE [Comprehensibilis, L.] that may be comprehended, contained, or understood. F.

COMPREHENSION, the understanding of any thing. F. of L.

COMPREHENSIVE [Comprehensivus, L.] containing much, full, very Significant. L.

COMPRESS [in *Surgery*] a Bolster of laced Linen to be laid on a Wound. F.

To COMPRESS [Comprimer, F. Compressum, L.] to squeeze close together.

COMPRESSIBILITY [Compressibilitas, F.] aptness to press, or be pressed close.

COMPRESSIBLE, that may be compressed or squeezed into a narrow compass, as the Air, and most other Fluids. F.

COMPRESSION, a squeezing or pressing together. L.

COMPRESSIVES, Medicines which cause a dryness in an affected Member.

To COMPRINT [Comprimere, L.] is to Print by stealth a Copy or Book belonging to another, to his Prejudice. L. T.

To COMPRISE [Compris, of Comprandre, F.] to contain, include, or take in.

COMPROBATION, a mutual allowing or approving.

COMPROMISE [Compromis, F. of Compromissum, L.] is a Promise of two or more Parties at Difference, to refer the deciding their Controversies to the Decision of Arbitrators. L. T.

To COMPROMISE [Comprometre, F. of Compromissum, L.] to consent to such a Reference.

COMPROMISSORIAL, belonging to such a mutual Agreement.

COMPT [Comptur, L.] Fine, Neat, Polite.

COMPULSION, a Constraint or Force.

COMPULSORY, of a forcing or constraining Nature.

COMPUNCTION [Componctio, F.] a pricking: Also Remorse of Conscience for an Offence committed. L.

COMPUNCTIVE, that promotes Godly Sorrow.

COMPURGATION [Law Term] a clearing or justifying by Oath.

COMPURGATOR, one that by Oath justifies the Innocency of another. L.

COMPUTABLE [Computabilis, L.] that may be reckoned.

COMPUTATION, a Reckoning or casting up Accounts. L.

COMPUTANT, an Accountant.

To COMPUTE [Computare, L.] to reckon or cast up.

COMPUTO Reddendo, a Writ which compelleth a Bailiff, Receiver, or Chamberlain, to give up his Accounts.

To CON, to ken, to know. Spenc. To understand. Chauc.

CON [in *Musick Books*] signifies, with. Ital.

CON Affetto [in *Musick Books*] signifies, that Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, and affecting manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow.

CONATUS [in a Body in Motion] is that Disposition or Aptitude to go on in a right Line, if not prevented by other Causes.

in Matter without Motion, it is the force of Attraction or Gravitation.

CONABEL, convenient or fit. *O. L. T.*

CONARIUM [among Anatomists] a part of the Brain, which hangs in the (small) Cavity called the *Anus*, called also the *Glandula Pinealis*, in the hinder part of the third Ven-ricle, and is so called from its Shape resembling the Cone of a Pine.

To CONCAMERATE [*Concameratum*, *L.*] to chain or link together.

CONCATENATION, a chaining or linking together. *F. of L.*

To CONCATENATE [*Concatenatum*, *L.*] to chain or link together.

CONCAVATION, a making hollow. *L.*

CONCAVE [*Concavus*, *L.*] hollow on the inside like an Oven. *F.*

CONCAVE Glasses, such as are ground hollow on the inside, and reflect on their hollow side.

A CONCAVE [*Concavum*, *L.*] a Hollowness. *F.*

A CONCAVE [in Gunnery] the Bore of a piece of Ordinance.

CONCAVITY [*Concavitas* *F. of Concavitas*, *L.*] the inside hollowness of a round or roundish Body.

CONCAVOUS [*Concavus*, *L.*] hollow.

To CONCEAL [*Concelare*, *L.*] to keep close or secret.

CONCEALERS [*Law Term*] such who find out Lands which are privily kept from the King by Persons that have nothing to show for them.

CONCEALMENT, the Act of Concealing.

To CONCEDE [*Concedere*, *F. of Concedere*, *L.*] to grant, to yield or condescend to.

CONCEIT [*Conceptum*, *L.*] Imagination, Fancy, Opinion.

To CONCEIT [*Concipere*, *L.*] to imagine, to fancy.

CONCEITED, opinionated, affected, proud.

CONCEIVABLE [*Conceivable*, *F.*] that may be conceived.

To CONCEIVE [*Concevoir*, *F. of Concipere*, *L.*] to imagine or apprehend, to form an Idea of: Also to breed a Child.

CONCENT [*Concentus*, *L.*] a Consort of Voices or Instruments, an Agreement of Parts in Musick.

To CONCENTER [*Se Concentrer*, *F. of Con and Centrum*, *L.*] to meet in the same Center.

CONCENTRANT Medicines, are such whose Acids are so moderated by Alkali, that neither of them predominates.

CONCENTRATION, a driving towards the Middle or Center; also a crowding together any fluid Matter into as close a form as it is capable of; or bringing any separate Particles into as close a Contact as

possible. *L.*

CONCENTRICK [*Concentrique*, *F. of Concentricus*, *L.*] that hath one and the same Center. *L.*

CONCEPT, a set Form, or Term used in publick Acts.

CONCEPTACLE [*Conceptaculum*, *L.*] any hollow thing that is fit to receive or contain.

CONCEPTION, a breeding or conceiving a Child; a Comprehending. *F. of I*

CONCEPTION [in Logic] is the simple Apprehension, Perception, or Idea which we have, without proceeding to affirm or deny any thing.

To CONCERN [*Concernere*, *F. of Concernere*, *L.*] to belong to or regard, to interest or trouble one's self with.

CONCERN, Affair, Business, or Matter of Importance: Also a being concerned or affected in Mind.

CONCERNED, interested, affected, troubled.

CONCERNMENT, Affair, Business &c.

To CONCERT [*Concertare*, *F. of Concertare*, *L.*] to state or debate Matters, to contrive or lay a Design, in order to bring a Matter to pass.

CONCERTANTE [in Musick Book] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick that plays throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those that play only in some Parts. *Ital.*

CONCERTATION, a striving together. *L.*

CONCERTO [in Musick Books] signifies a Consort, or a Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Consort. *Ital.*

CONCERTO Grosso [in Musick Books] signifies the Grand Chorus of the Consort or those Places of the Consort where the several Parts perform or play together. *Ital.*

CONCESSI, *i. e.* I have granted. *L.*

CONCESSI [in Law] is the form of Word, and implies a Covenant made.

CONCESSION, a Granting or Yielding; an Allowance, Grant, or Permission. *F. of L.*

CONCHA [in Anatomy] the winding of the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear.

CONCHOID [in Geometry] the Name of a Curve Line invented by Nicomedes.

CONCILIARY, of or belonging to Council. *L.*

To CONCILIATE [*Concilium*, *F. of Conciliatum*, *L.*] to reconcile, make to agree or unite.

CONCILIATION, a Reconcilement, Agreement, or Union. *F. of L.*

CONCILIATORS, a Title affected by Writers of the Romish Church, who have

it the fairest varnish on the Doctrines of
at Church.

CONCINNATE [*Concinatus*, L.] apt,
proper; also meet.

CONCINNITY [*Concinnitas*, L.] Pro-
prieties, Aptness, Handsomness, Decency.

CONCIONAL [*Concionalis*, L.] per-
taining to a Sermon, Oration, or Assembly.

CONCISE [*Concis*, F. *Conciscus*, L.] short,
left.

CONCISION, a Word used for Circum-
sion, by way of Scoff. *Phil.* 3. 2. L.

To **CONCITATE** [*Concitatum*, L.] to
arouse, stir up, or prick forward.

CONCLAMATION, a Shout or Noise
many together. L.

CONCLAVE [*Conclave*, L.] a Closet
inner Room, shut up under Lock and

key; more especially the Room in the *Va-*
cancy where the Cardinals meet to choose a

pope; the Assembly of Cardinals for the
election of a Pope, or the Decision of any

important Affair in the Church. F.

CONCLAIVIST [*Conclaviste*, F.] one
who attends a Cardinal during his Abode

in the Conclave.

To **CONCLUDE** [*Concludere*, F. *Conclu-*
ere, L.] to make an end or finish; to re-

solve upon, or determine: Also to draw a
consequence upon something said before.

CONCLUSION [in *Law*] is when a
man, by his own Act upon Record, has

charg'd himself with a Duty, &c.

CONCLUSION [in *Logick*] the last of
the three Propositions in a Syllogism.

CONCLUSIVE [*Conclusus*, L.] which
serves to conclude; thus an Argument is

said to be *Conclusus*, when the Consequences
are rightly and truly drawn.

CONCOAGULATION [according to
Dr. Boyle] the Chrystallizing of Salts of dif-

ferent kinds together, where they shoot into
one Mass of various Figures, suitable to

their respective Kinds.

CONCOCTION, a Boiling; it is com-
monly us'd for the same as *Digestion*, tho'

Digestion is more generally confin'd to what
passes in the Stomach; whereas *Concoction*

is applied to what Alterations are made in
the Blood Vessels, which may be called the

second Concoction, and that in the Nerves,
fibres, and minutest Vessels, the third and

last Concoction.

CONCOMITANCE, an accompanying
together with. F.

CONCOMITANT [*Concomitans*, L.]
accompanying: Also a Companion. F.

CONCOMITANTLY, in course, a-
long with another.

CONCORD [*Concorde*, F. *Concordia*, L.]
Agreement, Union.

CONCORD [in *Law*] is an Agreement

between Parties who intend the levying a
Fine upon Lands one to another.

CONCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain
Intervals between Sounds, which delight the
Ears, when heard at the same time.

Perfect CONCORDS, are the 5th and
8th, with all their *Octaves*.

Imperfect CONCORDS, are the 3d and
6th, with all their *Octaves*.

To **CONCORD** [*Concordare*, L.] to a-
gree together.

CONCORDANCE [*Concordantia*, L.]
an Agreement: Also a general Index of all
the Words in the Bible. F.

CONCORDANT [*Concordans*, L.] a-
greeing together.

CONCORDATES, publick Acts of
Agreement between Popes and Princes.

To **CONCORPORATE** [*Concorporatum*, L.] to mix or mingle together in one
Body; to embody.

CONCORPORATION, a mixing or
tempering into one Body; an Incorpora-
tion. L.

CONCOURSE [*Concours*, F. *Concursum*,
L.] a running or resorting of People to a
Place; a multitude of People assembling to-
gether upon some particular Occasion.

CONCRETE [*Concretum*, L.] a thing
grown together, or made up of several In-
gredients.

CONCRETE [in *Philosophy* and *Chy-*
mistry] is a Body made up of different
Principles, and signifies much the same with
Mixed.

CONCRETE [in *Logick*] is any Qua-
lity considered with its Subject; thus when
we say *Snow is white*, we speak of *Whiteness*

in the Concrete; and in this respect it is
contra-distinguished from the *Abstract*, when
the Quality is considered separately as

Whiteness, which may be in *Paper*, *Bone*,
and other Things, as well as *Snow*.

CONCRETE Numbers [in *Arithmetick*]
are Numbers which express or denote some
particular Subject; as 3 Men, 4 Horses, 5
Pounds, &c. whereas if nothing be joined
with the Number, it is taken *Abstractly*
or *Universally*; thus 5 signifies an Aggregate
or Sum of 5 Units, whether Men, Horses,
Pounds, or any thing else.

CONCRETED [*Concretus*, L.] con-
gealed or clotted.

CRETION [of *Con* together or
with, and *Cresco* to grow, L.] a growing or
gathering together, the Composition or U-
nion of several Particles together into a vi-
sible Mass, whereby it becomes of some par-
ticular Figure and Property. L.

CRETION [in *Philosophy*] is the
uniting together of several small Particles
of a natural Body into sensible Masses or
Concretes.

CONCRETION [in *Physick*] is a thickening of any boiled Juice or Liquor, into a more solid Mass.

To **CONCREVE** [*Concreſcere*, L.] to grow together. *Spenc.*

CONCUBARIA. a Fold, a Pen where Cattle lye together. *O. L.*

CONCUBINAGE [*Concubinatus*, L.] keeping of a Miſs or Concubine; Fornication. *F.*

CONCUBINAGE [in *Law*] is an Exception againſt a Woman, that ſues for her Dower, whereby 'tis alledged ſhe is not his lawful Wiſe, but a Concubine.

CONCUBINARY, that keeps a Miſs. *F.*

CONCUBINE [*Concubina*, L.] a Woman that lives with a Man as if ſhe were his lawful Wiſe; a Miſs, an unlawful Bed-fellow. *F.*

To **CONCULCATE** [*Conculcatum*, L.] to ſtamp upon, or tread under Foot.

CONCULCATION, a ſtamping upon, a treading or crampling under Foot. *L.*

CONCUMBENCE [of *Concumbere*, L.] lying together.

CONCUPISCENCE [*Concupiſcentia*, L.] a vehement Deſire of enjoying any Thing, but more particularly the Veneral Deſire. *F.*

CONCUPISCIBLE [*Concupiſcibilis*, L.] that which deſires earneſtly or naturally, or which is deſireable.

CONCUPISCIBLE Faculty, is the Senſual or Unreaſonable part of the Soul, which only ſeeks after the Pleaſures of Senſe; or that Affection of the Mind which ſtirrs up to covet or deſire any thing.

To **CONCUR** [*Concurrere*, L.] to run together, to conſpire, to agree with one.

CONCURRENCE, a running together: an Agreement in Judgment and Opinion. *F.*

CONCURRENT [*Concurrenti*, L.] a Rival or Competitor. *F.*

CONCURRING Figures [in *Geometry*] are ſuch as being laid one upon another, will exactly meet and cover one another.

CONCUSSION, a ſhaking or jumbling together; a ſhock of an Earthquake.

COND [of *Conduire*, F.] to conduct. *Cha.*

To **COND** [*Sea Term*] to conduct or

To **CONN** guide a Ship in a right Courſe.

To **CONDEMN** [*Condamner*, F. *Condemnare*, L.] to Sentence one to Death; to diſlike, to diſapprove.

CONDEMNABLE [*Condamnable*, F.] which deſerves to be condemned. *L.*

CONDEMNATION [*Condamnation*, F.] a blaming or diſapproving; alſo a Sentencing to Death. *L.*

CONDEMNATORY, of a condemning Nature. *L.*

CONDENSATION, thickening, a ma-

king any natural Body raiſe up leſs Space, or conſining it within leſs Dimenſions than it had before. *F. of L.*

To **CONDENSATE** [*Condenser*, F. of *Condensatum*, L.] to thicken, or grow thick

CONDENSATION [among *Chymiſts*] a ſtoppage and collection of Vapours, made by the Top of an Alembick, whereby it is returned in the Form of a Liquid, or as it raiſed in a Head or Receiver, there it harden into a permanent and ſolid Subſtance as in Sublimations of all kinds.

CONDENSITY [*Condentiſtas*, L.] thickneſs, cloſeneſs, hardneſs.

CONDERS [of *Conduire*, F. to conduct] Perſons who ſtand upon high Places near the Sea-coaſt, at the Time of Herring Fiſhing, to make Signs with Boughs, &c. in their Hands which way the Shoal paſſeth.

To **CONDESCEND** [*Condeſcendre*, F. of *Con* and *Deſcendere*, L.] to comply, ſubmit, or yield to.

CONDESCENDENCY } [*Condeſcen*
CONDESCENTION } dance, *F.*
Complaiſance, Compliance.

CONDIGN [*Condignus*, L.] Worthy according to Merit.

CONDIGNITY, ſtrict, real, or exalted Merit.

CON Diligenz [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Diligence, Care, and Exactneſs. *It.*

CONDIMENT [*Condimentum*, L.] Sauce, Seaſoning.

CONDISCIPL [*Condiciſipulus*, L.] School-fellow, or Fellow-ſtudent.

CON Diſcrezione [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies with Judgment and Diſcretion. *Ital.*

CONDITANEOUS [*Conditanæus*, L.] that may be ſeaſoned, pickled, or preſerved

CONDITE, Conduct. *O.*

CONDITED [*Conditus*, L.] ſeaſoned pickled.

CONDITEMENT, a Compoſition of Conſerves, Powders, and Spices, made up in the Form of an Electuary, with a proper quantity of Syrup.

CONDITION, Nature, Diſpoſition the Quality or Circumſtances of a Perſon or Thing, which renders it good or bad perfect or imperfect: Alſo Eſtate or Fortune; likewiſe a Bargain or Agreement: or a Clause and Term of it. *F. of L.*

To **CONDITION** with one [*Conditionner*, F.] to make an Agreement or Bargain with him.

CONDITIONAL [*Conditionnel*, F. of *Conditionalis*, L.] implying Conditions or Terms.

CONDITIONAL Propoſitions, are Propoſitions conſiſting of Parts, connected by the Conditional Particle *if*.

CONDITIONED [*Conditionné*, F.] endued with certain Humours or Qualities.

CON Dolce Maniera [in *Musick Books*] signifies, after a sweet and agreeable manner. *Ital.*

CONDOLEANCE [*Condolence*, F.] a sympathy in Grief, a Fellow-feeling of another's Sorrows, &c.

TO CONDOLE [*Condouloir*, F. of *Consolare*, L.] to express to another a Fellow-eling or Sympathy with him in his Sorrows, &c.

CONDONATION, a Pardoning or For-iving. L.

TO CONDONE [*Condonare*, L.] to pardon, to forgive.

TO CONDUCE [*Conducere*, L.] to avail, to help, to contribute to.

CONDUCTIBLE } [*Conducibilis*, L.]

CONDUCTIVE } Profitable, Good,

advantageous.

TO CONDUCT [*Conduire*, F. of *Conducere*, L.] to guide, lead, or bring along.

CONDUCT [*Conduite*, F. of *Conductus*, L.] a guiding or management of an Affair, or one's self; Forecast or Discretion, Behaviour, Deportment.

Safe CONDUCT, a Guard of Soldiers who defend an Enemy from the Violence of the common People; a Convoy.

CONDUCTOR [*Conducteur*, F.] a Leader, Guide, &c. An hollow Instrument thrust into the Bladder to direct another Instrument into it, to extract the Stone. L.

CONDUCTRESS, a She Guide, &c.

CONDUCTITIOUS [*Conduktivus*, L.] that may be hired, led, or gathered together.

CONDUIT [*Conduire*, F.] a Pipe for conveying Water, a Water-course.

CONDYLI [*Κόνδυλος*, Gr.] the Joints and Knuckles of the Fingers: Also the small Knobs of Bones called *Productions*.

CONDYLOMA [*Κόνδυλωμα*, Gr.] a hard brawny Swelling in the Fundament, proceeding from black Humours settling there, which sometimes cause an Inflammation: Also the knitting and jointing of the Bones in an Animal Body; but more particularly those of the Fingers.

CONE [*Conus*, L. of *Κώνη*, Gr.] is a Geometrical Solid in the form of a Sugar-loaf, which may be conceived to be formed by the Revolution of a Right-angled Triangle, round the perpendicular Leg. L.

CONE of Rays [in *Opticks*] are a Parcel of Rays in the form of a Cone, issuing from any Radiating Point.

CONE Right, is when its Axis is Normal to its Base, and then its Sides are equal.

CONE Scalene, is when its Axis is inclined to its Base, and then its Sides are unequal.

CON E Senza Violina [in *Musick Books*] signifies either with or without Violins. *Ital.*

CONEY, a Rabbet.

TO CONFABULATE [*Confabuler*, F.] *Confabulationum*, L.] to tell Stories, to talk together.

CONFABULATION, a familiar discoursing or talking together. F. of L.

CONFALON, a Contraraternity of Seculars in the Church of Rome, called Penitents.

CONFECTION, a Medicinal Composition of Gums, Powders, Syrups, &c. made up into one Substance. F. of L.

CONFECTIONER [*Confiseur*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Comfits or Sweetmeats.

CONFECTS [*Confitures*, F.] are things crufted over with dry Sugar.

CONFEDERACY } [*Confœderatio*,

CONFEDERATION } L.] an Alliance between Princes and States, for their Defence against a Common Enemy: In Law it is an uniting of Persons to do any unlawful Act. F.

TO CONFEDERATE [*Confederer*, F. of *Confœderatum*, L.] to unite into a Confederacy, to combine, to plot together.

CONFEDERATES [*Les Confederez*, F. *Confœderati*, L.] Princes or States entered into an Alliance for common Society.

TO CONFER [*Conferer*, F. of *Conferre*, L.] to give or bestow; to compare; also to discourse or talk together.

CONFERENCE, a Discourse held between several Persons about particular Affairs; a Parley. F.

TO CONFESS [*Confesser*, F. of *Confessum*, L.] to acknowledge or own; to declare ones Sins in order to Absolution.

CONFESSION, Acknowledgment, Declaration. F. of L.

CONFESSION Auricular, a Confession of Sins to a Priest.

CONFESSION of Offence [in Law] is when a Prisoner at the Bar, arraigned for Felony or Treason, pleads guilty to the Indictment.

CONFESSIONARY [*Confessional*, F.] the Chair wherein the Priest sits to hear Confession.

CONFESSOR [*Confesseur*, F. *Confessor*, L.] a Person who has adher'd to the Faith, notwithstanding cruel Persecutions and Sufferings upon that Account.

Father CONFESSOR, a Popish Priest, who hears the Confessions of Penitents, and gives them Absolution.

CONFICIENT [*Conficiens*, L.] which finisheth, procureth, or worketh.

TO CONFIDE in [*Confier*, F. *Confidere*, L.] is to trust in, or rely upon.

CONFIDENCE [*Confidentia*, L.] Assurance, Boldness, Presumption. F.

CONFIDENT [*Confidens*, L.] bold, daring, positive, presumptuous.

A CONFIDENT, an intimate, trusty, bosom

bosom Friend, employ'd in Matters of Secrecy and Trust. F.

CONFIGURATION, a fashioning or making of a like Figure: A Likeness or Resemblance of Figures. F. of L.

CONFIGURATION [among *Astrologists*] is the Conjunction or mutual Aspect of Stars.

To **CONFINE** [*Confiner*, F.] to curb, to restrain, to imprison; to border upon.

CONFINEMENT, Restraint, Imprisonment.

CONFINES [*Confinis*, F. of *Confinia*, L.] the Limits or Borders of a Field, County or Country; Frontiers.

To **CONFIRM** [*Confirmar*, F. of *Confirmare*, L.] to give new Assurance of the Truth or Certainty of any thing; to strengthen or establish: Also to administer the Church Rite of Confirmation.

CONFIRMATION, is the giving new Assurance or Evidence of the Truth and Certainty of any thing: A Strengthening. F. of L.

CONFIRMATION [in Law] is a Conveyance of an Estate or Right, by which a voidable Estate is made sure, or unavoidable.

CONFIRMATION [in an *Ecclesiastical Sense*] is a holy Rite or Ceremony in the Church, by which baptized Persons are confirmed in a State of Grace.

CONFIRMATORY, that which ratifies and strengthens.

To **CONFISCATE** [*Confisquer*, F. of *Confiscatum*, L.] to seize upon and take away Goods as forfeited to the King's Exchequer. &c.

CONFISCATE [*Confisque*, F. of *Confiscatus*, L.] forfeited to the publick *Fisque*, or King's Treasury.

CONFLAGRATION, a general Burning, or consuming with Fire. F. of L.

CONFLICT [*Conflit*, F. *Conflitus*, L.] a Skirmish or Combat; a Bickering, a Dispute.

To **CONFLICT** [*Conflitare*, L.] to encounter or fight with, to struggle with.

CONFLUENCE [*Confluent*, F. of *Confluentia*, L.] a flowing together, as of Waters, People, &c. a Concourse or Resort.

CONFLUENT [*Confluens*, L.] flowing or running together; generally used for that sort of Small Pox, wherein the Pustules run into one another.

CONFLUX [*Confluxio*, L.] a flowing together, as of Humours.

CONFLUXIBILITY, an aptness to flow together. L.

To **CONFORM** [*Conforme*, F. of *Conformis*, L.] agreeable, conformable to.

To **CONFORM** [*Conformer*, F. of *Conformare*, L.] to make like to, to frame,

fashion, or suit, to comply with.

CONFORMABLE, agreeable, suitable, of the like Nature, Form or Fashion. L.

CONFORMATION, a fashioning or framing of a Thing. F. of L.

CONFORMATION [among *Anatomists*] denotes the Figure and Disposition of the Parts of the Body of Man: Hence *Misconformation*, a Fault in the first Rudiments, whereby a Person comes into the World crooked, or with some of the *Viscera*, &c. unduly proportioned; as when Persons are subject to incurable *Asthma's* from too small a Capacity of the *Thorax*, or the like.

CONFORMIST, one that conforms to any Establishment, especially to the Discipline of the Church of England.

CONFORMITY [*Conformité*, F. of *Conformitas*, L.] a Compliance.

To **CONFOUND** [*Confondre*, F. of *Confundere*, L.] to mix or huddle together, to put out of order, to perplex or puzzle, to dismay, to put out of Countenance or Abash, to destroy or waste.

CONFOUNDEDLY, after a terrible manner, horribly.

CONFRATERNITY [of *Con* and *Fraternitas*, L.] a Brotherhood or Society united together, chiefly upon a religious Account.

CONFRERES, Brothers in a religious House, Fellows of one Society. F.

CONFRICATRICES } so some Au-
CONFRICTRICES } thors call lust-
ful Women, who titulate one another with their *Clitoris*, in imitation of Venereal Intercourses with Men. L.

To **CONFRONT** [*Confronter*, F. of *Con* and *Frans*, L.] to bring Face to Face, to oppose, to compare.

CONFUSÆ Febres. [among *Physicians*] such Fevers as come together alternately in the same Persons; but keep not their Periods and Alterations so exactly, as to be easily distinguished from one another. L.

CONFUSED [*Confus*, F. of *Confusius*, L.] mixed together, disordered, perplex'd.

CONFUSION, a Disorder, a Jumble, a Mishmash, a Disturbance, a Hurly-burly, a being Abashed or out of Countenance, Ruin or Destruction. F. of L.

CONFUTATION, a disproving that which was spoken. L.

To **CONFUTE** [*Confuter*, F. of *Confutare*, L.] to disprove and overthrow the Reasons and Arguments of one's Adversary; to baffle.

CONG [in *Physicians Bills*] stands for *Congius*, L.] a Gallon.

To **CONGAYN**, to convince. C.

CONGE [*Conge*, F.] Leave, Licence, Permission; also a Bow or Reverence.

CONGE d'Accorder, leave to Accord or Agree. F.

CONGE

CONGE *d'Eslier*, the King's Permission to a Dean and Chapter to chuse a Bishop. *F.*

CONGEABLE, lawful, or lawfully one. *L. T.*

To CONGEAL [*Congeler*, *F.* of *Congere*, *L.*] to freeze, or be frozen, to thicken Ice does.

To CONGEAL [in *Chymistry*] to grow to a Consistency.

CONGEALABLE, that may be congealed.

CONGEE, a low Bow or Reverence. *F.*

CONGELATION, a freezing, or growing into a Consistency. *F.* of *L.*

CONGENEROUS [*Congener*, *L.*] of the same kind or sort.

CONGENEROUS *Muscles* [in *Anatomy*] are such as serve together to produce the same Motion.

CONGENIAL [of *Con* and *Genialis*,] that is of the same Stock or Kind.

CONGENIALITY [of *Con* and *Genitas*, *L.*] a Likeness of Genius or Kind with another.

CONGEON, one of low Stature, or a dwarf.

CONGERIES, a Heap, a Hoard, a pile. *L.*

CONGERIES [in *Philosophy*] a Collection of many Bodies or Particles in one Mass. *L.*

CONGERSBURY [*q. d.* the Borough of *Conger*, a pious Man who lived there as a Hermit] a Town in *Somersetshire*.

CONGES [in *Architecture*] Rings about the Ends of wooden Pillars, to preserve them from splitting, and afterwards imitated in Stone-work.

To CONGEST [*Congestum*, *L.*] to heap or gather together.

CONGESTION, a heaping or gathering together. *F.* of *L.*

CONGESTION [in *Surgery*] a settling of Humours in any part of the Body, which insensibly cause a Swelling, by little and little, by reason of the slow Progress and thickness of the Matter.

CONGIUS, a Roman Measure, containing about a Gallon.

To CONGLOBATE [*Conglobatum*, *L.*] to gather into a Ball or Lump, to imbody.

CONGLOBATE } [*Conglobatus*, *L.*]
CONGLOBATED } heaped or gathered round together.

CONGLOBATED *Glands* [with *Anatomists*] such *Glands* in an animal Body, as are smooth in their Surface, and seem to be made up of one continued Substance, as those of the *Mesentery* are, and all those that serve to separate the Juice called *Lympha* from the Arterious Blood, and to return it by proper Channels.

CONGLOBATION, a gathering together in a Mass or Lump. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGLOMERATE [*Conglomeratum*, *L.*] to wind upon a Bottom, to heap upon one.

CONGLOMERATE } [*Conglomeratum*, *L.*]
CONGLOMERATED } heaped or wound round together.

CONGLOMERATED *Glands* [with *Surgeons*] are such as seem to be made up, as it were, with lesser *Glands*, and are uneven in their Surface.

CONGLOMERATION, a rolling up into a Heap, or winding upon a Bottom. *L.*

To CONGLUTINATE [*Conglutiner*, *F.* of *Conglutinarum*, *L.*] to glue, knit, or join together.

CONGLUTINATION, a fastening together of Bodies with Glue, or any other glutinous and tenacious Substance. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGRATULATE [*Congratuler*, *F.* of *Congratulatum*, *L.*] to rejoice with one for some good Fortune that has befallen him, or to express Joy on such Account.

CONGRATULATION, a Congratulating. *F.* of *L.*

To CONGREE, to agree. *Shakespeare.*

To CONGREGATE [*Congregatum*, *L.*] to assemble or gather together.

CONGREGATION, an Assembly, or gathering together: A Society or Company of People meeting, more especially for Divine Service. *F.* of *L.*

CONGREGATIONAL, of or belonging to a Congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISTS, a Sect of *Independants*, between *Presbyterians* and *Brownists*.

CONGRE } [of *Congruere*, *L.* to agree
CONGER } together] a Society of Booksellers, who have a Joint Stock in Trade, or agree to print Books in Copartnership.

CONGRESS [*Congres*, *F.* of *Congressus*, *L.*] a meeting or coming of People together: Also an Engagement or Fight.

CONGRUENCE [*Congruentia*, *L.*] Agreeableness, Conformity, Suitableness.

CONGRUENT [*Congruens*, *L.*] Agreeable, Suitable.

CONGRUITY [*Congruitas*, *L.*] Agreeableness, Conformity.

CONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a relative Property of a fluid Body, whereby any Part of it is readily united with any other Part of it, or any other similar or fluid Body.

CONGRUOUS [*Congruus*, *L.*] convenient, meet, proper.

CONICAL } [*Conicus*, *L.*], belonging
CONICK } to the Figure of a Cone. *Geometry.*

CONIC *Sections*, are the *Parabola*, *Hyperbola*, and *Ellipsis*, which are formed or produced by cutting a Cone with a Plane, according to such and such Conditions.

CON-

CONJECTURAL [*Conjecturalis*, L.] that which is only granted upon Supposition or Probability. F.

CONJECTURE [*Conjectura*, L.] a Guess, probable Opinion. F.

To **CONJECTURE** [*Conjecturer*, F. *Conjectura*, L.] to judge at random, to guess without any Demonstration.

CONIFEROUS [*Coniferus*, L.] bearing Fruit in Form of a Pine-Apple.

CONIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] such Shrubs, Trees, &c. as bear a sort of wooden Fruit in the Shape of a Cone, in which are many Seeds; and when they are ripe, the several Cells or Partitions in the Cone gape or open, and the Seeds drop; of which kind are the *Fir*, *Pine*, *Beech*, &c.

CONINGERIA, a Coney-burrow, a Rabbit Warren. O. L. R.

To **CONJOIN** [*Conjoindre*, F. *Conjungere*, L.] to join or put together.

CONJOINT [*Conjunctus*, L.] joined together, mutual. F.

CONJUGAL [*Conjugalis*, L.] belonging to a married Couple.

CONJUGATE [*Conjugatum*, L.] that springs from one Original.

CONJUGATE Diameter, is the shortest Axis or Diameter in an Ellipsis or Oval.

CONJUGATE [of the *Hyperbola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the *Ordinates*, and through the Center or middle Point of the Transverse Axis, sometimes call'd the Second Axis.

To **CONJUGATE** a *Verb* [in *Grammar*] is to form or vary it, according to its several Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

CONJUGATES [in *Rhetorick*] are such Things as are derived from the same Original, as *Mercy*, *Merciful*, *Mercifully*.

CONJUGATES [in *Logick*] when from one Word, we argue to another of the same Origination; as if Weeping is Sorrow, then to Weep is to Sorrow.

CONJUGATION a coupling or yoking together in Pairs: Also a Term in *Grammar*. L.

CONJUMPERE, to jumble or join together. *Chauc.*

CONJUNCTI Morbi [among *Physicians*] are two Diseases that come together, and are distinguished into *Connexi* and *Consequentes*, the former subsisting at the same time, and the latter following one another.

CONJUNCTION [*Conjunction*, F.] a joining together. L.

CONJUNCTION [in *Grammar*] is a Particle which serves to join Words or Sentences together.

CONJUNCTION [in *Astronomy*] is when two Planets meet in the same Degree of the Zodiac, and is either *Apparent* or *True*

CONJUNCTION Apparent [in *Astronomy*] is when a Right Line drawn through the Center of the two Planets, does not pass through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTION Real or True, is when a Right Line passing through the Centers of the two Planets, and being produced, passes also through the Center of the Earth.

CONJUNCTIVE [*Conjunctivus*, L.] that serves to conjoin. F.

CONJUNCTURE [*Conjunctura*, L.] the State and Circumstances of Affairs. F.

CONJURATION, a Plot or Conspiracy to do any Publick Harm: Also a Personal dealing with the Devil or Evil Spirits, to know any Secrets, or compass any Design. F. of L.

To **CONJURE** [*Conjurer*, F. of *Conjurare*, L.] to adjure, to charge upon Oath; to conspire or plot together; to practise Conjuraton, to raise or lay Spirits.

To **CONN** [*Connan*, Sax. to know] to learn or get without Book: To give, as *I Conn you thanks*: Also to strike with the Fist.

CONNASCENCY [of *Con* and *Nascens*, L.] being born or growing up together with.

CONNATE [of *Con* and *Natus*, L.] born together with a Person.

CONNATURAL [of *Con* and *Naturalis*, L.] that is natural to several things with others.

CONNATURALNESS, Agreeableness by Nature.

To **CONNE**, to be able. *Chauc.*

CONNECTED [*Connexe*, F. of *Connexus*, L.] joined, tied or fastened together.

To **CONNECT** [*Connectere*, L.] to knit, join, or fasten together.

CONNEX [in *Logick*] Things are said *To be Connex*, which are joined to one another, without any Dependence or Sequence.

CONNEXION, a joining Things together, a Dependency of one Thing upon another. F.

CONNEXITY, that by which one thing is joined to another.

CONNICTATION, a twinkling or winking with the Eye. L.

CONNIVANCE [*Connivance*, F. of *Conniventia*, L.] a feigning not to see, a winking at or passing by the Faults of others without Punishment.

To **CONNIVE** [*Conniver*, F. of *Connivere*, L.] to wink at, to take no notice of.

CONNIVENTES Glandula [among *Anatomists*] are those Wrinkles, which are found in the inside of the Guts *Intestinum Ileum* and *Jejunum*.

To **CONNOTE**, to make known together. L.

CONNOTATION, a making two Things or Persons known from others, by the same Distinction. L.

CONNUBIAL [*Connubialis*, L.] be-
gging to Marriage or Wedlock.

To **CONNUDATE** [*Connudatum*, L.]
strip naked.

CONNUTRITIUS [among *Natura-
lis*] is what becomes habitual to a Person
in his particular Nourishment, or what
caks out into a Disease in process of Time,
which gradually had its first Aliments, ei-
ther from sucking a distemper'd Nurse or
the like. L.

CONOID [in *Geometry*] is a Solid pro-
ceeded by the Circumvolution or Turning of
any Section of a Cone about its Axis.

To **CONQUADRATE** [*Conquadratum*,
L.] to bring into a Square.

To **CONQUASSATE** [*Conquassatum*,
L.] to shake, dash, or break in Pieces.

CONQUASSATION, a shaking, as in
Earthquake; a dashing or breaking to
pieces: Also the beating of Things with a
Mortar.

To **CONQUER** [*Conquerir*, F.] to bring
under, to gain or get by force of Arms.

CONQUEROR [*Conquerant*, F.] one
who has conquered; a Subduer.

CONQUEST [*Conquite*, F.] Victory;
the Thing conquered.

CONRAD [of Con and Rat, Sax. able
Counsel] a proper Name of a Man.

CONREATA *Pellis* [of *Conreatoris*, i. e.
Carrier] a Hide or Skin dress. O. L.

CONSANGUINITY [*Consanguinis*, F.
Consanguinitas, L.] the Relation between
Persons descended from the same Family.

CONSARCINATION, a patching to-
gether. L.

CONSCIENCE [*Conscientia*, L.] the
opinion or Judgment which the Rational
Soul passes upon all her Actions; or the
testimony or Witness of ones own Mind. F.

CONSCIENTIOUS [*Conscientiosus*, F.]
that has a good Conscience; Just, upright
Dealing.

CONSCIONABLE, Conscientious; al-
so equitable, reasonable.

CONSCIOUS [*Consciens*, L.] inwardly
guilty, privy to one's self of an Error.

CONSCRIBED [among *Geometricians*]
the same as Circumscribed.

CONSCRIPTION, an Enrolling or Re-
cording. L.

To **CONSECRATE** [*Consecrere*, F. of
consecratus, L.] to dedicate, to devote, to
allow: Also to Canonize.

CONSECRATION, a Consecrating or
allowing. F. of L.

CONSECTARY [*Consectarium*, L.] a
Consequence or Deduction from a foregoing
Argument or Proposition.

CONSECUTIVE, following or suc-
ceeding; it is always said of Things, not
of Persons. F.

CONSECUTION *Month*, the Space
between the Conjunction of the Moon with
the Sun, being sometimes more than 29
Days and a half.

CONSENT [*Consentement*, F. *Consensus*,
L.] Accord, Agreement, Approbation.

To **CONSENT** [*Consentire*, F. of *Con-
sentire*, L.] to accord, agree, or allow
of; to yield to the Truth, or the doing of
a Thing.

CONSENT of Paris [with *Philosophers*]
is that Perception one Part has of another
at a Distance, by means of some Fibres
and Nerves, which are common to them
both, or communicated by other Branches
with one another.

CONSENTANEOUS [*Consentaneus*,
L.] agreeable, suitable.

CONSENTIENT [*Consentiens*, L.]
willing, agreeing.

CONSEQUENCE [*Consequentia*, L.]
an orderly following, Conclusion, or Infe-
rence: Importance, Moment, Weight. F.

CONSEQUENCE [in *Astrology*] is
when a Planet moves according to the na-
tural Succession of the Signs. F.

CONSEQUENT [*Consequens*, L.] en-
suing, following, succeeding. F.

A **CONSEQUENT**, that which fol-
lows upon something.

CONSEQUENT [in *Logick*] is the
last part of an Argument, opposed in the
Antecedent.

CONSEQUENT [in *Mathematicks*] is
the latter of two Terms, which are imme-
diately compared with one another in any
set of Proportionals.

CONSERVABLE [*Conservabilis*, L.]
easy to be kept.

CONSERVATION, a keeping or pre-
serving. F. of L.

CONSERVATIVÆ *Medicina* [among
Physicians] is that part of a Physicians
Care that preserves a Person in Health; in
Distinction from the *Pharmaceutick*, which
applies Remedies to the Diseas'd. F.

CONSERVATOR [*Conservateur*, F.]
a Keeper or Maintainer; a Defender or Pro-
tector. L.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Peace*] one
whose Office is to see that the King's Peace
be kept.

CONSERVATOR [of the *Truce* and
Safe Conduits] was an Officer formerly ap-
pointed in every Sea Port, to enquire of
Offences committed upon the Main Sea, out
of the Liberty of the *Cinque Ports*; against
the King's *Truce* and *Safe Conduits*.

CONSERVATORY, a Place to keep
or lay Things up in; a Green-House for
Plants, &c.

A **CONSERVE**, Flowers, Roots, or
Herbs, beat together with Sugar. F.

To CONSERVE [*Conserver*, F. *Conservere*, L.] to preserve or keep; to defend or maintain.

CONSESSION, a sitting together. L.

To CONSIDER [*Considerer*, F. *Considerare*, L.] to mind, to think of, to regard, or have respect for.

CONSIDERABLE, worthy of Consideration, or notice, remarkable. F.

CONSIDERATE, advised, circumspect, wary. L.

CONSIDERATION, a bethinking one's self; a Motive or Reason; Regard or Respect. F. of L.

CONSIDERATION [in Law] is the material Cause of a Bargain or Contract, either express'd or imply'd, without which it would not be Effectual and Binding.

To CONSIGN [*Consigner*, F. of *Consignare*, L.] to appoint, to deliver, to make over.

To CONSIGN [in Trade] Goods are said to be *Consigned* to the Correspondent or Factor, which are sent over to them by the Merchant or Employer, or the contrary.

CONSIGNATION, a Sealing, the Act of Consigning, making over, &c. Also the Writing sealed. F. of L.

CONSIGNATION [in Law] is the putting a Sum of Money, &c. into sure Hands, till the decision of a Controversy or Law Suit, which hinders the delivery of the said Trust.

CONSIGNIFICATIVE, which is of the same Signification with another. L.

CONSIMILAR, alike, or agreeing.

CONSIMILITY [*Consimilitas*, L.] likeness or resemblance.

To CONSIST [*Consister*, F. of *Consistere*, L.] to be made up of, to hang or agree together.

CONSISTENCE [*Consistentia*, L.] Essence, the manner of Being; the thickness of Liquid Things: Also an Agreement or Relation. F.

CONSISTENT [*Consistant*, F. *Consistens*, L.] agreeable or suitable to; that is not fluid, but has a Consistence.

CONSISTENT Bodies [among Philosophers] are solid or firm Bodies, in opposition to such Bodies as are fluid, or such Bodies as will preserve their Form, without being confined by any Boundary, and has no Degree of Fluxility.

CONSISTORIAL, belonging to a Consistory. F.

CONSISTORY [*Consistorium*, F. of *Consistorium*, L.] the Court Christian, or Spiritual Court, formerly held in the Nave of the Cathedral Church, or some Chapel or Isle belonging to it, in which the Bishop presided, and had some of his Clergy for his Assistors and Assistants: Also a solemn

Meeting of the Pope and Cardinals.

CONSISTORY [in Law] the Tribunal or Place of Justice in the Spiritual Court, belonging to the Archbishops or Bishops.

To CONSOCIATE [*Consociatum*, L.] to join in mutual Society.

CONSOLABLE [*Consolabilis*, L.] that may be comforted. F.

CONSOLATION, Comforting, an easing of Grief. F. of L.

CONSOLATORY [*Consolatoire*, F. of *Consolatorius*, L.] affording Comfort or Comfortable.

CONSOLE [in Architecture] is a kind of Bracket or shouldering Piece which hath a Projection, and serves to support a Cornice, and bear up Figures, &c. F.

CONSOLIDANTS [*Consolidantia*, L. Medicines which cleansing with a moderate Heat, do cause the Nourishment to be still apply'd to the Part afflicted: L.

To CONSOLIDATE [*Consolider*, F. of *Consolidatum*, L.] to make whole, or to close up.

CONSOLIDATION, a soldering or making solid: Also an uniting or hardening of broken Bones, or the Lips of Wounds. F. of L.

CONSOLIDATION [among Surgeons] the uniting strongly together the Fracture of broken Bones, or Lips of a Wound.

CONSOLIDATION [Civil Law] is the uniting the Possession and Profits of Lands, &c.

CONSOLIDATION [in Common Law] is a joining of two Benefices into one.

CONSONANCE [*Consonance*, F. *Consonantia*, L.] is an Agreement of two Sounds the one *Grave*, and the other *Acute*; compounded by such a Proportion of each as shall be agreeable to the Ear. L.

CONSONANCE [of Words] is when two Words sound much alike at the End Chiming or Rhiming.

CONSONANT [*Consonante*, F. *Consonans*, L.] agreeable, conformable.

CONSONANT [in Grammar] is a Letter which hath no Sound of it self except it be joined to some Vowel.

CONSONANTE [in Music] signifies all agreeable Intervals in Music. Ital.

CONSORT [*Consort*, L.] a Fellow or Companion: A Partner of the same Condition; the Wife of a Sovereign Prince, &c.

CONSORT [in Music] a Piece of Music consisting of three or more Parts. F.

To CONSORT, to keep Company or have Society with.

CONSOUND, the Herb Comfrey.

CONSPERSION, a sprinkling or strewing about with. L.

CONSPICUOUS [*Conspicuus*, L.] clear, manifest, easy to be seen.

CONSPI-

CONSPIRACY [*Conspiratio*, L.] a combination, a secret Consultation, a Plot.
CONSPIRATION [*Law Term*] a crime against Conspirators.

CONSPIRATOR [*Conspirator*, F.] a sower, one who has conspired for some Design. L.

To **CONSPIRE** [*Conspirer*, F. *Conspire*, L.] to bandy or conspire together, to see together.

To **CONSPURCATE** [*Conspurcatum*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONSPURCATION, a fouling or defiling. L.

CONSTABLE [*Constable*, F. *Verstegan* gives it from Cynning, Sax. a King, and *able*, q. d. King of the Stable, or Master of the Horse] a Title heretofore belonging to the Lords of certain Manours: After that, High Constables of Hundreds were appointed; and under those, Petty Constables of every Parish.

The *Lord High* **CONSTABLE** [*of England*] an Officer anciently of such great power, that it was thought too great for any Subject; he had the same Jurisdiction as an Earl Marshal, and took Place of him as Chief Judge in the Marshal's Court.

CONSTABLE [*of the Tower*] one who had the Government of that Fortrefs.

CONSTANCY [*Constance*, F. of *Constantia*, L.] an immoveableness of Mind in all Conditions, Firmness, Resolution, Steadiness.

CONSTANT [*Constans*, L.] steady, resolute, continuing in the same Mind; lasting or durable; certain or sure. F.

CONSTAT, a Certificate given out of the Court of Exchequer of all there is upon record, relating to any Matter in Question: Also an Exemplification, or Copy of the enrolment of Letters Patent.

CONSTELLATION, a Company of fixed Stars, imagined to represent the Form of some Creature, &c. and called by that Name. F. of L.

CONSTERNATION, a great Fear or Astonishment, by reason of some sudden Affliction, or publick Calamity. F. of L.

To **CONSTIPATE** [*Constipatum*, L.] to thicken, or make more compact; to cram or ram close.

CONSTIPATION [with *Philosophers*] when the parts of a natural Body are more closely united than they were before. L.

CONSTITUENT [*Constituens*, L.] which constitutes or makes up.

To **CONSTITUTE** [*Constituer*, F. of *Constitutum*, L.] to appoint, ordain, or make.

CONSTITUTION, an Ordinance or Degree: The State of the Body: The Form of Government used in any Place: The Laws of a Kingdom,

CONSTITUTIVE, that which is fit or proper to constitute. F. of L.

To **CONSTRAIN** [*Constrindre*, F. of *Constringere*, L.] to oblige by Force, to keep in, or restrain.

CONSTRAINT [*Contrainte*, F.] force, compulsion, violence.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Philosophy*] is the crowding the Parts of any Body close together in order to Condensation.

CONSTRUCTOR [*Labiorum* among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Lips which purses them up, and is by some called *Osculatorius*. L.

CONSTRICTORES [*Alarum Nasi* in *Anatomy*] Muscles which draw the upper Lip and *Alex* downwards. L.

CONSTRUCTION, a building or making. L.

CONSTRUCTION of Equations [*Algebra*] the contriving such Lines and Figures, as shall demonstrate the Equation, Canon, or Theorem, to be true Geometrically.

CONSTRUCTION [in *Grammar*] is the natural, just, and regular placing and disposing of Words in a Discourse, so as to make proper and intelligible Sense.

CONSTRUCTIVE, which tends to Construction. L.

To **CONSTRUE** } [*Construire*, F. of
 To **CONSTER** } [*Construere*, L.] to
 expound or interpret.

CONSTUPRATION, a debauching of Women, or deflowering of Maids. L.

CONSUBSTANTIAL [*Consubstantial*, F. of *Consubstantialis*, L.] of the same Substance.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, the Doctrine of the Substantial Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper, together with the Substance of the Bread and Wine, maintained by the *Lutherans*.

CONSUEUDINIBUS & *Servitiis*, a Writ of Right lying against the Tenant, that deserveth the Lord of the Rent or Service due to him.

CONSUL [*Consul*, L.] was the Title of a Sovereign Magistrate among the *Romans*, whereof there were two in Number: It is now given to Chief Governors of some Cities, but especially to the Chief Managers of Trade, or Residents for Merchants in Foreign Parts. F.

CONSULAR [*Consulaire*, F. of *Consularis*, L.] of or belonging to a Consul.

To **CONSULT** [*Consulter*, F. of *Consultum*, L.] to advise with, or ask Advice of any Person; to deliberate upon a Thing: To *consult* an *Author*, is to see what is his Opinion of a Matter; also to take care of, to provide for.

A **CONSULT**, is a Consultation, but commonly

commonly taken in an ill Sense for a secret Cabal of Plotters against the State. L.

A CONSULTATION, an asking or taking Counsel or Advice, especially of Physicians concerning their Patients: Also a Writ for removing a Cause from the King to the Ecclesiastical Court. F. of L.

To CONSUME [*Consumere*, F. of *Consumere*, L.] to destroy or waste, to pine away; to wear out or decay; to spend or squander away; to diminish.

CONSUMMATE [*Consummatus*, L.] compleat, perfect, accomplished.

To CONSUMMATE [*Consumere*, F. *Consummatus*, L.] to fulfil, finish, or make perfect.

CONSUMMATION [*Consummation*, F.] a Fulfilling, Finishing, Perfecting, an End. L.

CONSUMMATUM, the Juice of a Hen, cut into small Pieces, drawn out by Distillation in *Bulneo Marie*; strong Broth.

CONSUMPTION [*Consumption*, F.] is a Defect of Nourishment, or the consuming, decaying and wasting of the Body, and particularly of the Muscular Flesh: Also a Consuming of Provisions, Commodities, &c. F. of L.

CONSUMPTIVE, that is equally in, or inclin'd to a Consumption. L.

To CONTABULATE [*Contabularum*, L.] to plank or floor with Boards, to join together.

CONTABULATION, a fastening of Boards or Planks together, a Flooring. L.

CONTACT [*Contactus*, L.] the Touch or Touching.

CONTACT [in *Mathematicis*] Points of Contact are those Places or Points in which one Line or Body touches another.

CONTAGION, the same with Infection, the Spreading or catching a Disease: It is the communicating or transferring a Disease from one Body to another by some certain Effluvia or Streams, from the Body of the Sick Person. F. of L.

CONTAGIOUS [*Contagiosus*, F. of *Contagiosus*, L.] infectious, apt to infect.

To CONTAIN [*Continer*, F. *Continere*, L.] to comprehend, enclose, or hold: To keep back, or refrain; to keep within Bounds.

To CONTAMINATE [*Contaminare*, F. *Contaminatum*, L.] to defile or pollute.

CONTAMINATION, Defilement, Pollution, most properly that of the Marriage Bed. F. of L.

CONTEKE, Contention. Spenc.

CONTEKORS, contentious, quarrelsome, riotous Persons. O.

To CONTEMERATE [*Contemeratum*, L.] to violate or pollute.

To CONTEMN [*Contemnere*, L.] to despise or slight, to set at nought.

To CONTEMPLATE [*Contempler*, F. of *Contemplatum*, L.] to behold or take a full view, to muse or meditate, to consider seriously.

CONTEMPLATION, is a preserving the Idea, which is brought into the Mind, for some time in View, in order to meditate upon it; Meditation, Study. F. of L.

CONTEMPLATIVE [*Contemplativus*, L.] given to Contemplation. F.

CONTEMPLATIVES, Friars of the Order of *Mary Magdalen*, who wore black upper Garments, and white underneath.

CONTEMPLATOR [*Contemplator*, F.] one who contemplates. L.

CONTEMPORARY } [*Contemporarius*, L.] of the same Time or Standing, that lives in the same Time or Age with another. L.

CONTEMPT [*Contemptus*, L.] despite, disdain, scorn.

CONTEMPTIBLE [*Contempribilis*, L.] deserving to be despised and scorned, base, mean, vile. F.

CONTEMPTUOUS, scornful, slighting, reproachful. L.

To CONTEND [*Contendere*, L.] to strive, to quarrel, to dispute.

CONTENEMENT, Freehold Land, which lieth to a Man's Dwelling-house, that is in his own Occupation. O. L. T.

CONTENSION, great Effort, united Endeavour. L.

CONTENT [*Contente*, F. *Contentus*, L.] satisfied, well pleased with what one has.

CONTENT [*Substantive*] Contentedness, Satisfaction. L.

CONTENT [*Contentum*, L.] the Compass or Extent of a Thing.

CONTENT [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Solidity of any Surface or Body, estimated or measured in Square or Solid Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CONTENT [with *Merchants*] the Wares contained in any Cask, Vessel, Bale, &c.

CONTENTATION } [*Contentament*, F.] Contentedness, Satisfaction or easiness of Mind.

CONTENTION, Strife, Dispute, Quarrel. F. of L.

CONTENTIOUS [*Contentiosus*, F. of *Contentiosus*, L.] Litigious, Quarrelsome.

CONTENTS [*Contenta*, L.] the Matters contain'd in a Book, Chapter, Letter, Cask, Vessel, Chest, &c.

CONTEST [*Conteste*, F.] Controversy, Dispute.

To CONTEST [*Contester*, F. of *Contestari*, L.] to contend, quarrel, wrangle.

CONTEST:

CONTESTABLE, disputable, that may be controverted or contended for. F.

CONTESTATION, a quarrelling, opposing, striving with or against. L.

CONTEXT [of *Contextus*, L.] the figure which lies about the Text, before or after it.

CONTEXTURE [*Contextura*, L.] the joining together or framing of a Discourse, or other Thing.

CONTIGNATION [in *Architecture*] the laying of Rafter together: Also Floor-board. L.

CONTIGUITY } [*Contiguitas*, F.] the Touch

CONTIGUOUSNESS } of two distant Bodies, Nearness or Closeness; as when the Surface of one Body touches another.

CONTIGUOUS [*Contiguus*, L.] that touches, or is next, very near, close, adjoining.

CONTIGUOUS Angles [in *Geometry*] such as have one Leg common to each Angle, otherwise called *adjacent Angles*.

CONTINENCE } [of *Continentia*, L.] the abstaining from lawful Pleasures; also Chastity, Temperance. F.

CONTINENT [*Continent*, L.] abstaining from unlawful Pleasures; Temperate, sober. F.

CONTINENT [in *Geography*] is a great Extent of Land which comprehends several Regions and Kingdoms, which are separated by Sea. F.

CONTINENT Cause [of a *Distemper*] that on which the Disease depends so immediately, that it continues so long as it remains, and no longer; thus a Stone sticking in the Ureters, is the Continent Cause of the Stoppage of the Urine.

CONTINENT Fever, is that which performs its Course without either Intermission or Remission.

CONTINGENCE } a Casualty or Event, which happens by Chance, an Accident. F.

CONTINGENT [*Contingens*, L.] accidental, casual. F.

CONTINGENT Line [in *Dialling*] is a Line supposed to arise from the Intersection of the Plane of the Dial with the Plane of the Equinoctial, so that the Hour Lines of the Dial, and the Hour Circles, mutually cut one another.

CONTINGENT Use [*Law Term*] is an Use limited in a Conveyance of Land, which may or may not happen to Vest, or go into Possession, according to the Contingency express'd in the Limitation of such Use.

CONTINGENTS [*Contingentia*, L.] Casualties, Things that happen by Chance.

CONTINGENTS [in *Mathematicks*] the same as *Tangents*.

CONTINUAL [*Continuus*, F. *Continuus*, L.] that is without Intermission.

CONTINUAL Claim [*Law Term*] is a Claim made from Time to Time, within every Year and Day, to Land, or other Things, which in some respect we cannot attain without Danger of being kill'd or beaten.

CONTINUAL Fever, is that which some times remits or abates, but never perfectly intermits.

CONTINUANCE [*Continuus*, F.] lastingness, length or duration of Time.

CONTINUANCE [in *Common Law*] is the same with Prorogation in the Civil, as *Continuance till the next Assizes*, i. e. a putting off the Trial.

CONTINUANDO [*Law Term*] when the Plaintiff would recover Damages for several Trespasses in the same Action.

CONTINUATION, the lasting of any Thing without Intermission. F. of L.

CONTINUATO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the way. *Ital.*

To **CONTINUE** [*Continere*, F. *Continuare*, L.] to carry on, to pursue, to hold on or persevere, to abide or last.

CONTINUED Bass, the same with thorough Bass, because it goes quite thro' the Composition.

CONTINUED Body, a Body whose Parts are no ways divided.

CONTINUED Quantity, that whose Parts are so joined and united together, that you cannot tell where the one begins, or the other ends: called *Continuum*.

CONTINUITY [*Continuitas*, F. of *Continuitas*, L.] the Connexion or Joining together of the several Parts of a Thing.

CONTINUITY [in *Surgery*] is when the Parts of the Body are all whole and entire, without being divided.

CONTINUO [in *Musick Books*] signifies thorough, as *Basso Continuo*, the continual Bass or Thorough Bass. *Ital.*

CONTORSION, a wrenching, wresting or pulling awry. F. of L.

CONTORSION [in *Surgery*] is when a Bone is somewhat disjointed, though not entirely a Sprain.

CONTOUR [in *Graving* or *Painting*] are the out Lines of a Figure or Picture. F.

CONTRA-Antiscion [among *Astrologers*] is the Degree and Minute in the Ecliptick, opposite to the *Antiscion*.

CONTRABAND Goods, such Goods as are forbidden by Act of Parliament to be Exported or Imported.

CONTRACT [*Contractus*, L.] a Covenant, Agreement, or Bargain: Articles in Writing, a Deed, or Instrument. *F.*

To **CONTRACT** [*Contracter*, *F.* of *Contractum*, L.] to Article, to Covenant, to make a Contract: Also to abridge or shorten: To get a Disease or ill Habit.

CONTRACTIBLE [among *Anatomists*] a Term apply'd to such Muscles and Parts of the Body as are or may be contracted.

CONTRACTILE, is such a Body as, when extended, has a Property of drawing it self up again, to that Dimension it was in before Extension.

CONTRACTION-HOUSE, a Place where Agreements or Contracts are made for the Promotion of Trade.

CONTRACTION, a drawing together, a making short; also a shrinking up. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRACTION [in *Logick*] a Method whereby the thing reducing, abridges that which is reduced.

CONTRACTURE [*Contractura*, L.] is the making Pillars small about the Top. *Architecture.*

CONTRACTURE [in *Surgery*] is a Contraction of the Back, Hand, &c. made by Degrees.

To **CONTRADICT** [*Contre-dire*, *F.* of *Contradictum*, L.] to oppose the Assertion of another, to gainsay.

CONTRADICTION, a Contrariety of Words and Sentiments, Gainsaying. *F.* of *L.*

CONTRADICTIOUS, full of Contradictions, apt to contradict. *L.*

CONTRADICTORY [*Contradictoire*, *F.*] which contradicts it self, or implies a Contradiction.

CONTRADICTORY *Opposition* [in *Logick*] is the Contrariety of two Propositions, both in Quantity and Quality.

CONTRADICTORY *Propositions*, are such as consist of an Universal and Particular, of which one affirms and the other denies.

CONTRADISTINCTION [of *Contra* and *distinctio*, L.] a distinguishing on the other side, or in opposition to.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH** [of *Contra* and *distinguer*, L.] to distinguish on the other side.

CONTRAFACTIO, a Counterfeiting.

CONTRAFISSURE [of *Contra* and *fissura*, L.] a Counter-cleft.

CONTRAFISSURE [in *Surgery*] a Fracture of the Scull, when the Part struck remains whole, and the Part opposite is cleft.

CONTRA *Formam Collationis*, a Writ lying where a Man has given perpetual Aids to any Religious House, Hospital,

&c. and the Governor has alienated the Lands, contrary to the Donor's Intent.

CONTRA *Formam Feoffamenti*, a Writ for a Tenant who is infeoffed by the Lord's Charter, to make certain Suit and Service to his Court, and is afterwards distrained for more than is contained therein.

CONTRAINDICATIONS [in *Physick*] divers Considerations in a Disease that dissuade a Physician from using such a Remedy, when other Things induce him to it.

CONTRAMANDATIO *Placiti* [*Law Term*] a Respiting, or giving the Defendant further Time to answer.

CONTRAMURE [in *Fortification*] is a little Out-Wall built before another Partition-Wall, or about the Main-Wall of a City, &c. to strengthen it. *F.*

CONTRANITENCE [of *Contra* against and *Nitor* to endeavour, L.] striving or resisting against Opposition.

CONTRAPOSITION, a putting against. *L.*

CONTRAPOSITION [in *Logick*] a Changing of the whole Subject into the whole Predicate, and the contrary.

CONTRAPUNTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Way or Method of composing Musick called *Counterpoint*, now very little in use. *Ital.*

CONTRARIAUNTES, things contrary to, contradictory. *Chaucer.*

CONTRARIED, contradicted. *O.*

CONTRARIENTS, a Name given to the Barons who took part with *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, against King *Edward II.*

CONTRARIOUSTYE, Contrariety. *Chaucer.*

CONTRARY [*Contrairé*, *F.* of *Contrarius*, L.] opposite Things are said to be contrary, whose Nature or Qualities are absolutely different, and which destroy one another.

CONTRARY *Propositions* [in *Logick*] are such as consist of two Universals; one affirming and the other denying.

CONTRARIETY [*Contrarietas*, *F.* of *Contrarietas*, L.] Opposition, Disagreement.

CONTRARIES [in *Logick*] is when one thing is opposed to another, as Light and Darkness, Sight and Blindness, &c.

CONTRAST [*Contraste*, *F.* of *Contrastare*, L.] a small Dispute or Difference.

CONTRAST [in *Painting*] is the due placing the different Objects and Parts of the Figures.

CONTRA *Tenor* [in *Musick Books*] stands for *Counter Tenour*, a part in Musick. *Ital.*

CONTRATE *Wheel*, the Wheel in a Watch which is next to the Crown Wheel the Teeth and Hoop of which lie contrary to those of the other Wheels.

CONTRA-

CONTRAVALLATION *Line* [in fortification] is a Trench guarded with a parapet, and usually cut round a Place by the Besiegers, to secure themselves, and stop the Sallies of the Garrison, and is without musket-shot of the Town; so that the whole Army that carries on the Siege lies between the Lines of Circumvallation and contravallation.

To **CONTRAVENE** [*Contravenir, F. Contravenire, L.*] to infringe or break agreement or Law.

CONTRAVENTION, a Contravening, Infringement of the Agreement, &c. **F. CONTRACTATION**, a touching, or handling. *L.*

CONTRIBUTARY, that pays Contribution. *L.*

To **CONTRIBUTE** [*Contribuer, F. Contribuere, L.*] to give something with others, to assist towards the doing of a thing, to avail, to conduce.

CONTRIBUTION, a joint giving of money towards any Business of Importance. of *L.*

CONTRIBUTION [in *Military Affairs*] a Tax paid by Frontier Countries to save themselves from being plundered.

CONTRIBUTIONE *Facienda*, a Writing or those who are put to the Burden of a thing, which others are equally obliged to, oblige them to bear an equal share.

To **CONTRISTATE** [*Contristatum, F.*] to make sad.

CONTRISTATION, a making sad. *L.* **CONTRITE** [*Contritus, F. Contritus, L.*] worn, bruised; most commonly used for sorrowful, very Penitent for Sins and Transgressions against the Divine Law.

CONTRITION, a true, sincere Sorrow for Sin, proceeding from Love to God more than fear of Punishment. *F* of *L.*

CONTRIVANCE, Device, Ingenuity, Contriving. *F.*

To **CONTRIVE** [*Controuer, F.*] to invent, to devise or imagine, to plot.

To **CONTROL** [*Controller, F.*] to examine an Account, to overlook, to disprove, censure, or find fault with.

CONTROLL, check, censure, contradiction: Also a Book or Register in which Roll is kept of other Registers.

CONTROLLER [*Controleur, F.*] an Overseer, an Officer who keeps a Roll of the Accounts of other inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER [*of the King's Household*] an Officer of the Court, that has power to allow or disallow the Charges of Pursuivants, Messengers, Purveyors, &c. Also the Controlling of all Defaults and miscarriages of inferior Officers.

CONTROLLER *General*, an Officer belonging to the Artillery,

CONTROLLER [*of the Hammer*] an Officer in the Chancery, who attends daily in Term Time on the Lord Chancellor, and takes all Things sealed, enclosed in a Leather Bag, from the Clerk of the Hammer.

CONTROLLER [*of the Mint*] an Officer whose Business is to see that the Money be made to the just Assize, to overlook and control the Officers, in case of Default, &c.

CONTROLLER [*of the Navy*] an Officer whose Business is to control all Payments of Wages; to examine and audit the Accounts of Store-keepers, Treasurers, Victuallers, &c.

CONTROLLER [*of the Pell*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who keeps a Controlment of the Pell of Receipts and Goings out.

CONTROLLER [*of the Pipe*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who writes out Summons twice every Year to the Sheriffs to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe.

To **CONTROVE**, to contrive. *O.*

CONTROVER, a Forger of False

News. *F.*

CONTROVERSIAL, of or belonging to Controversy.

CONTROVERSY [*Controverse, F. of Controversia, L.*] Debate, Dispute, Variance.

To **CONTROVERT** [*Controversari, L.*] to argue *pro* and *con*, to dispute.

CONTROVERTED [*Controversus, F.*]

undetermined, not agreed upon, that may be disputed on *pro* and *con*. *L.*

CONTUMACIOUS [*Contumax, L.*] Self-willed, Stubborn, Obstinate, Rebellious.

CONTUMACY [*Contumace, F. Contumacia, L.*] Stubbornness, Wilfulness, Rebellion.

CONTUMELIOUS [*Contumelieux, F. Contumeliosus, L.*] Reproachful, Affrontive, Abusive.

CONTUMELY [*Contumelie, F. of Contumelia, L.*] Abuse, Affront, Reproach, scurrilous Language.

To **CONTUND** [*Contundere, L.*] to beat small, to pound.

To **CONTUNE**, to continue. *Chauc.*

CONTUSION, a beating or bruising; also a blunting. *F.* of *L.*

CONTUSION [in *Chymistry*] a reducing into Powder by beating in a Mortar.

CONTUSION [with *Surgeons*] a Bruise dividing the Continuity of Parts in Bones or Flesh, or Bruise either by a Fall or Blow, so that tho' the Skin appears whole yet the Flesh is broken.

A **CONTUSION** [of the *Skull*] is when the Skull-bone is so hurt, that tho' no Fracture appears outwardly, yet it is separated from the Whole on the inside.

To

To **CONVAIL** [of *Convalescere*, L.] to recover. *Chauc.*

CONVALESCENCE } [of *Convalescere*,
CONVALESCENCY } L.] a Recovery of Health: Also that Space from the Departure of a Disease, and the Recovery of the Strength which was lost by it. *F.*

CONVAL *Lily, May Lily, or Lily of the Valley.*

CONVENABLE [*Law Term*] agreeable, convenient, fitting. *F.*

To **CONVENE** [*Convenire*, L.] to meet or come together, to assemble, to call together.

CONVENIENCE } [*Convenience*, F. of
CONVENIENCY } *Convenientia*, L.] advantage, agreeableness, ease, fitness, suitability.

CONVENIENCE [in *Architecture*] is the disposing the several Parts of a Building so, that they may not obstruct or shock one another.

CONVENIENDUM, an Assembly. *A Word of Humour.*

CONVENIENT [*Convenant*, F. of *Conveniens*, L.] fit, reasonable, suitable.

CONVENT [*Convent*, F.] a Monastery or Religious House.

To **CONVENT** [*Conventum*, L.] to summon, to appear. *O.*

CONVENTICLE [*Conventiculus*, F. of *Conventiculum*, L.] a little private Assembly for Religious Exercises.

CONVENTIO [in *Law*] an Agreement or Covenant.

CONVENTION, an Assembly of the States. *I.*

CONVENTIONAL [*Conventionalis*, L.] belonging to an Assembly or Convention: Also done by Agreement, or under certain Articles.

CONVENTIONE, a Writ which lies for any Covenant in Writing unperformed. *F. of L.*

CONVENTIONER, a Member of a Convention.

CONVENTUAL, belonging to a Convent, or Company of Religious Persons.

CONVENTUALS, Friars or Nuns who live in a Convent.

CONVERGENT } [in *Opticks*] are
CONVERGING } those Rays which go from divers Points in the Object, and incline towards one another, till at last they meet and cross, and so become *Diverging*.

CONVERSABLE, sociable, easy, free of access. *F.*

CONVERSANT [*Conversans*, L.] keeping Company with: Also well versed or skilled in

CONVERSATION Discourse among Persons, Intercourse, Behaviour, Society. *F. of L.*

CONVERSE, familiar Discourse, Correspondence, &c.

CONVERSE [*Conversus*, L.] turned or translated.

CONVERSE [in *Mathematicks*] is when after a Conclusion is drawn from something supposed in the first Proposition and in the second Proposition, the Conclusion of the first is made a Supposition; and what was supposed in the first, is thence concluded; and is called the *Converse* of it.

CONVERSE Directions [among *Astronomers*] is when a *Significator* is brought to the Place of *Promissors*, by the Motion of the highest Sphere, called *Primum Mobile*, contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To **CONVERSE** [*Conversari*, F. *Conversari*, L.] to discourse or talk familiarly with, to keep Company and be familiar with

CONVERSION, a Turning, Alteration, Change, especially of Manners from Bad to Good. *F. of L.*

CONVERSION [among *Divines*] is that turning to God, or change which is wrought in every true Penitent.

CONVERSION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is a peculiar Manner of altering an Equation, when either the Quantity sought or any Member of it is a Fraction.

CONVERSION of Propositions [in *Logic*] is the changing the Subject into the Place of the Predicate, and *contra* still retaining the Quality of the Proposition.

CONVERSION of Reasons [in *Aristotelick*] is the comparing the Antecedent with the difference of the Antecedent and Consequent, in two equal Reasons or Propositions.

To **CONVERT** [*Convertir*, F. of *Convertere*, L.] to turn or change; also to apply to one's Profit or Use.

To **CONVERT** [in *Divinity*] to bring a Person to the Profession of the true Religion.

A **CONVERT** [in *Conversioni*, F.] Person who is turned to the true Religion.

CONVERTIBLE [*Convertibilis*, L.] changeable, that may be turned. *F.*

CONVEX [*Convexus*, F. of *Convexus*, L.] bending down on every Side like the Heavens or the out side of the Globe, or any other round Body: or the external round part of any Body opposite to the hollow and in *Anatomy* is called *Protruberance*.

CONVEXITY [*Convexité*, F. of *Convexitas*, L.] the bending or bowing of an Thing down on the outside.

To **CONVEY** [*Convoyer*, F.] to carry or send into another Place: to make over an Estate, &c.

CONVEYANCE, carrying.

CONVEYANCE [in *Law*] a Deed or Instrument

agement, by which Lands, &c. are conveyed or made over to another.

ONVEYANCER, a Person who makes skilled in making Conveyances.

ONVICT [*Convinctus*, F. *Convictus*, one who is found guilty of an Offence. *excusans* CONVICT, one who has been tried and convicted for refusing to come to Church.

ONVICT [*Convaincre*, F. *Convincere*, L.] to prove one Guilty, &c.

ONVICTION [in *Divinity*] is the Degree of Repentance, *i. e.* when a sinner is convinced of the evil Nature of his and his own Guiltiness.

ONVICTION [in *Law*] the proving in guilty of an Offence by the Verdict of a Jury; or when a Man who is out-law'd is tried and confesseth.

ONVICTIVE, tending to Convict. L.

ONVINCE [*Convincere*, L.] to convince a Man sensible of the Truth of the Matter, by Reasons and Arguments.

ONVIVAL [*Convivalis*, L.] pertaining to Feasts or Banquets.

ONVINDRUM, a quaint humorous Jest, Word, or Sentence.

ONVOCATION, a calling together, assembling, most commonly of the Clergy to consult about Church Affairs; also persons so met together, are called a Convocation. F. of L.

ONVOCATION *House*, the Place where the Clergy meet for that purpose.

ONVOCATION [of *Lower House*] is the Body of the Inferior Clergy *fit*.

ONVOCATION [of *Upper House*] is the Arch-bishops, Bishops, &c. *fit* usually by themselves.

ONVOLVE [*Convoquer*, F. of *Convocare*, L.] to call together.

ONVOLUTION, a wrapping, rolling or winding about. L.

ONVOLUTION [among *Herbalists*] is a turning or turning Motion, which is performed to the Stems or Trunks of some Trees, as Bindweed, and the Claspers of *S. &c.*

ONVOY [*Convoie*, F.] a Guide or Conductor: Also a Man or Men of War, go along with Merchants Ships to defend them from Enemies: Men, Ammunition, &c. conveyed into a Town.

ONVOY [*Convoyer*, F. *Convoiere*, L.] to convey or guard, as above.

ONVUSANT, knowing, understanding, being privy to. F. L. T.

ONVULSION, an involuntary Convulsion or Motion, whereby the Nerves, Muscles and Members are contracted and drawn together, against or without the Will, as in the Cramp, &c. F. of L.

CONVULSIVE [*Convulsivus*, L.] being long to Convulsion. F.

To COO, to make a Noise like Turtles or Pigeons.

COOK [Coc, Sax. Cog, C. Br. Kock, Dan. *Coquius*, L.] a Man or Woman which dresses Meat, &c.

COOK Room [in a Ship] is where the Cook and the Mate dresseth and delivers out the Meat. &c.

COOKERY, a Trade of a Cook, the Art of dressing Meat, &c.

COOL [Cole, Sax.] cooling or cold.

COOLER, a Vessel used by Brewers.

COOM, Soot which gathers over the Mouth of an Oven.

COOMB } [of *Cumulus*, L. an Heap] a Measure of Corn, containing four Bushels. C.

A COOP [Coga, Sax.] a Place where Fowls are kept and made fat.

A Fish COOP, a Vessel of Twigs, with which they catch Fish in Humber. C.

A Lime COOP } a close Cart. C.

A Muck COOP }

COOPEE, a Step in Dancing.

A COOPER [Kutper, Du. a Tub] one who makes Tubs, Casks, Barrels, &c.

To COOPERATE [*Cooperare*, F.] to work together; to act or work with another in the producing some Effect.

COOPERATION, a working together with. F. of L.

COOPERATOR, a Fellow-worker. L.

COOPERTIO, the Head or Branches of a Tree cut down. O. L.

COOPERTURA, a Thicket or Cover of Wood. L. T.

To COOPTATE, to Elect or Chuse. L.

COORDINATE, of equal Order, Degree, or Rank. L.

COOT [Koot, Du.] a Water Fowl; called also a Moor-Hen.

COP [Cop, Sax.] the Top of any thing; a Tuft on the Head of Birds.

COPAL, a hard Sort of Resin brought from America.

COPARCENERS, such as have equal Shares in the Inheritance of their Ancestors.

COPARCENY } such an equal Share

COPARSENY } or Division.

COPARTNER, one who is joined in Partnership with another.

A COPE [Cappe, Sax.] a Priest's Vestment: Also a Cloak. *Charc.*

COPE [in *Doomsday Book*] an Hill.

COPE [Cop, Sax. the Head] a Tribute paid to the King, &c. out of the Lead Mines in *Wickswoth* in Derbyshire.

To COPE a Wall, to cover it. C.

To COPE [in *Architecture*] to jut out as a Wall.

To COPE [in *Falconry*] to pare the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

To COPE, to Barter or Truck. O.

To COPE together [of *Coupler*, F. of *Copulare*, L.] to match with.

To COPE with one, to strive with, or make head against.

A COPE, an Arch.

The COPE of Heaven, the Arch or Convavity of Heaven.

COPERNICAN System [in *Astronomy*] an old System revived by *Copernicus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Center, next to him *Mercury*, then *Venus*, then our *Earth* with the Satellite the *Moon*; then *Mars*, and next to him *Jupiter*, and last of all *Saturn*, and the Planets with the *Earth*, are supposed to move about the Sun.

COPEs-Mate, a Partner in Merchandizing, a Companion. Dan.

COPE Sala and Pins, are Irons that fasten the Chains with other Oxen, to the End of the Cope of a Waggon.

COPHOSIS [*Κόφωσις*, Gr.] Deafness in the Ears. L.

COPIA Libella deliberanda, is a Writ that lies in case where a Man cannot get the Copy of a Libel at the Hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

COPING [in *Architecture*] the Top of a Building, or the Brow of a Wall made sloping.

COPING Irons, Instruments for paring the Beak or Talons of a Hawk.

COPIOUS [*Copieux*, F. of *Copiosus*, L.] abounding, plentiful.

A COPIST, a Transcriber.

COPLAND, a Piece of Ground into which the rest of the Lands in a Furlong do shoot. S. O. R.

COPPA, a Cock of Corn, Hay or Grass, divided into Portions fit to be Tithed.

COPPE, the end of a thing. Chauc.

COPPED, sharp at Top.

COPPEL ♀ a Pot in which Goldsmith's CUPPEL ♂ melt and fine their Metal: Also a sort of Crucible used by Chymists in purifying Gold or Silver.

COPPER [*Κόπρη*, Du. of *Cuprum*, L.] a Metal.

Rose COPPER, Copper several times melted, and refined from its grosser Parts.

COPPERAS, a sort of Mineral.

COPPET, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly C.

COPPICE ♀ [of *Couper*, F. to cut] a

COPSE ♂ small Wood consisting of Underwoods, which may be cut at the Growth of twelve or fifteen Years.

COPROPHORY [*Κοπροφωρία*, Gr.] Purgation or Purgings.

COPROSTACY [*Κοπροστασία*, Gr. Costiveness or binding in the Belly.

COPULA, a coupling or joining together. L.

COPULA [in *Logic*] is the Verb which joins together any two Terms in an Affirmative or Negative Proposition.

COPULATION, a coupling together Carnal coupling between Male and Female. of L.

COPULATIVE [in *Grammar*] which serves to couple or join; as a *Conjunction Copulative*. F.

COPULATIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] those which include several Subjects or several Attributes joined together by Affirmative or Negative Conjunction.

COPY [*Copie*, F.] a Pattern to write after; the Original of a Book: Also printed Book.

COPY [in a *Law Sense*] is the Duplicate or Transcript of an original Writing.

COPY-HOLD, a Tenure for which the Tenant has nothing to show, but the Copy of the Rolls, made by the Lord's Court.

To COPY out [*Copier*, F.] to write after an Original.

COQ. ad Med. *Consumpt*. an Abbréviation in Physick, signifying, Boil it till of it is wasted. L.

COQ. in S. Q. *Ag.* that is to say, it in a sufficient quantity of Water. L.

COQ. S. A. that is, Boil it according Art. L.

COQUET, an amorous Courtier, who by affected Carriage and Taste, endeavours to gain the Love of Women. L.

COQUETTE, an amorous, waggish, tattling Girl. F.

COQUETRY [*Coquetterie*, F.] an affected Carriage to win the Love of Men Women: A Skill in carrying on amorous Intrigues; Wantonness, Effeminacy.

COR, the Heart. L.

COR [among *Botanists*] the inward, pithy Part of any Plant or Tree.

COR Caroli [so call'd in Honour of *Charles II.*] a Star in the Northern Hemisphere, seated between the *Coma Berenice* and *Ursa Major*. L.

COR Hydra, a fixed Star in the Constellation called *Hydra*, of the first Magnitude. L.

CORABRACHIALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm (so called from *Cor* a Crow, from its Resemblance Crow's Beak) which moves it upwards turns it somewhat obliquely outwards.

CORAGLE, a sort of small Boat used by Fishermen in the River *Severn*.

CORACOHYOIDÆUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the upper Ed.

Scapula near the Neck, and is inserted the *Os Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards.

ORACOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is a process of the Shoulder-blade in form of a w's Beak.

ORAGE, the Herb Bugloss.

ORAL [*Corallium*, L.] a Plant turned cone; and certain Shoot from a Rock in Form of a Plant.

ORALLINE, a sort of Moss sticking tocks.

ORAM non Judice [in the Common] is when a Cause is brought into a Court out of the Judge's Jurisdiction.

ORATE, overcome. *O.*

ORB, crooked. *Spene.*

ORBAN [קרב *H.*] a Gift or Offering made on the Altar.

ORBELS [in *Fortification*] are little towers filled with Earth, and placed upon Parapets, &c. leaving Port-holes to thro' upon the Enemy under Covert.

ORBEL [in *Architecture*] is a Shoudering-piece, or jutting

ORBET out in Walls to bear up a Roof, Sumner, &c.

ORBEL a Nich in the Wall of a Church or other Edifice, which an Image is plac'd.

ORBEL Stones, smooth polished Stones, in the Front and Outside of the *Corbels* Niches.

ORBET [*Corbeus*, F. a little Crow] name.

ORBETTIS, Stones wherein Images are set; *Chauc.* probably the same as

ORBES, Ornaments in Architecture. *Sp.*

CORCOUSNESS, Corpulency. *O.*

CORD [*Corde*, F.] a Rope or Line.

CORD [among *Farriers*] is a straight

piece in the Fore-leg of a Horse, which goes from the Shackle Vein to the Gristle

his Nose.

CORDS [χορδῶν, Gr.] in Musick

CHORDS properly signifies the Strings of an Harp, Lute, Violin, or other Musical

Instrument; but more usually the Sounds which proceed from Musical Instruments,

in those that have no Strings.

CORD of Woods, a Parcel of Fire-wood or Foot broad, four Foot high, and eight

or long.

CORDAGE, all the Ropes belonging to the Rigging or Tackling of a Ship: Also all

sorts of Stuff for making Ropes. *F.*

CORDELIER [of *Chorda*, L. a Rope] a Grey Friar of the *Franciscan* Order, who

wears a Cord full of Knots about his middle. *F.*

CORDIAL [of *Cor*, L. the Heart] good for the Heart; comfortable, hearty, &c. *F.*

A CORDIAL, a Physical Drink to comfort the Heart. *F.*

CORDIALITY { *Cordialité*, F. }

CORDIALNESS { Heartiness, sincere or hearty Love.

CORDIT, agreed. *Chauc.*

CORDON, the Twist of a Rope. *F.*

CORDON [in *Architecture*] the Edge of Stone on the outside of a Building.

CORDON [in *Fortification*] is a Stone jutting out between the Rampart and the Basis of the Parapet; it goes quite round the Fortification. *F.*

CORDOVAN Leather, a sort of Leather made of Goat Skins, in *Cordova* in *Spain*.

CORDWAINER { *Kordwain*, Du. }

CORDINER { *Cordouanier*, F. of *Cordovan* Leather, L. } a Shoemaker.

CORE [*Core*, Ital. of *Cor*, L. the Heart] the Core in Fruit, so called, because, like the Heart, it is in the midst of Fruit.

CORIANDER [*Coriandre*, F. *Coriandrum*, L. of *Κορίανδρον*, Gr.] an Herb somewhat like Parsley.

CORIGED, corrected. *O.*

CORINTH, a once famous, but now ruined City of *Peloponnesus*, or the *Morea*.

CORINTHIAN Brass, Gold, Silver, and Copper, casually mixt together at the Burning of the City of *Corinth*; there being a great many Statues and Vessels melted down, and so imbodyed.

CORINTHIAN Order [in *Architecture*] one of the five Orders, so called from *Corinth*, the Place of its Invention.

CORITANI, the People which anciently inhabited *Northamptonshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Rutlandshire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, were so called by the *Romans*.

CORITON [of *Coppon*, *Coriander*, *Sax.* and *Ton*, *Town*] a Village in *Devonshire*, probably so called from the great Income they have by *Coriander*; or else from one *Corius* who founded it.

CORK Tree [*Kork*, Du. of *Cortex*, L. the Bark] of which there are several Sorts, one of which is to be seen in the *Physick Garden* at *Chelsea*.

CORMORANT, a Water Fowl resembling a Raven. *F.*

CORN [*Corn*, *Sax.* *Korn* *Dan.*] the Grain of Wheat, Barley, Rice, Oats, &c.

CORNS [of *Cornu* a Horn, L. *Kyon*, C. Br.] a Disease in the Toes, so called from the hardness or hornyness of them.

CORN Flag, a Plant fit for Borders in Gardens.

CORNACHINE Powder, a Purging Powder, called the Earl of *Warwick's* Powder, and *Pulvis de Tribus*, made of *Dia-*

phoretick

phoretick Antimony, ¶ Disgridium, and Cream of Tartar, in equal Quantities.

CORN Flower, the Blue-bottle.

COKN Sallet, an Herb.

CORNAGE [or Cornu, L. a Horn] a kind of Grand Sergeantry, the Service of which Tenure was to blow a Horn when any Invasion of a Northern Enemy was perceiv'd; and by this many held their Land Northward about the Pills Wall.

CORNANIL, People who in old Times inhabited the Countyes of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire, were so called.

CORNED [Ἰεσοῖνεῖς, Sax.] seasoned with Salt.

CORNEL, a Corner. O.

CORNEL Berry, the Fruit of the Cornel-tree.

CORNELIAN [Cornaline, F. Cornelino, Ital. Carneolus, of Caro Flesh, L. q. d. of a Flesh Colour; or of Cornus, L. the Hawthorn, because it is Red like the Fruit] a sort of precious Stone of which Rings are made.

CORNELIUS [Κορνίλιος, of Κορνός, Gr. or קרני H. a Horn, and שֶׁלֶט the Sun, Gr. i. e. the Horn of the Sun] a proper Name of Men.

CORNEOUS [Corneus, L.] horny.

CORNER [Corniere, L. Corniel, C. Br.] an Angle.

CORNET [Cernetto, Ital. of Cornu, L. a Horn] a sort of Musical Instrument made of Horn, or something like a Hautboy, made out of use: Also a Fish resembling a Horn.

CORNET [from Coronet, because in old Times they wore Garlands on their Heads, or Cornette, F.] an Ensign of a Company of Horse, who carries the Standard or Colours.

CORNET, a Linen or lac'd Head-dress of Women: Also a Scarf of black Taffety, which Doctors of Law or Physick used to wear on the Collar of their Robes.

CORNET, a Farrier's Instrument for letting Horses Blood.

CORNETTINO, a small or little Cornet; also an Oboe Trumpet. Ital.

CORNICE [Corniche, F.] is the third CORNISH; and highest Part of the Entablature, and commonly signifies the uppermost Ornament of any Wainscot, &c. Architecture.

CORNICE Ring [of a Piece of Ordinance] is that which lies next the Trunnion Ring, or next from the Muzzle Ring backwards.

CORNICULARIS Processus [among Anatomists] the Process or Knob of the Shoulder-Bone, resembling the Figure of a Crow's Beak. L.

CORNICULATE Plants [among Botanists] are such as after each Flower pro-

duce many distant and horned Seed Pod called Siliqua.

CORNIGEROUS [Corniger, L.] wearing Horns.

CORNIMUSE [Cornemuse, F.] a Bap-pipe. Chauc.

CORNU Cervi, Harts-horn; also t Herb Bucks-horn. L.

CORNU Cervi [among Chymists] t Mouth of an Alembick.

CORNU Copia, the Horn of Plenty taken figuratively for great Plenty, or abundance of all Things. L.

CORNUA Uteri [in Anatomy] t side Parts of the Matrix in some Beasts.

CORNUTE [Cornutus, L.] Horned a Cuckold: Also a Still or luted Matter with a crooked Neck.

To CORNUTE one, to make him Cuckold.

CORNUTUM Argumentum [in Logic] a subtle or sophistical Argument, it were horned.

CORNWALL [Cornwealh, Sax. from the Latin, Cornu, a Horn, and Wealh] t cause in that part England is extended t a Horn.

CORNWALLIS [q. d. come of Cornwall] a Surname.

CORNY Ale, strong nappy Ale. Chy

CORODIO Habendo, a Writ for e asking a Corody of any Abby or Religi House. L. T.

CORODY, a Sum of Money, or allowance of Meat, Drink, and Clothing, allowed by an Abbot out of a Monastery to the King, for the Maintenance of any c of his Servants. L. T.

COROLLARY [Corollaire, F. of Corollarium, L.] a Consequence drawn fr something already proved or demonstrated.

CORON [קורן H.] a Jewish Liq Measure containing about 75 Gallons.

CORONA, a Crown: a Circle appeing about the Sun or Moon, called Halo.

CORONA [in Architecture] is a and most advanced Part of the Cornic called the Drip, or Eaves.

CORONAL, a Garland. Spenc.

CORONALE [in Anatomy] the Cor-nal Bone, or Bone in the Forehead.

CORONAL Suture [among Anatomists] a Cleft in the Head, made like a Comb and joins as if the Teeth of two Combs were closely compacted in one another, it reaches from one Bone of the Temples to the another.

CORONARIA Vasa [in Anatomy] the Veins and Arteries which surround t Heart to nourish it: or the two Branches which the great Artery spreads over t outside of the Heart, for its Supply wa

flood and Nourishment, before it pierces the *Pericardium*.

CORONARY [*Coronarius*, L.] by way of, or instead of a Crown.

CORONATION, the Crowning of a King. L.

CORONATORE *Eligendo*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to call together the Freeholders of the County, in order to chuse a new Coroner.

CORONE, an acute Process of the lower Jaw, in the Form of a Beak. Gr.

CORONER (of *Corona*, L. because, in the King's Name, he maketh Inquisition into the Casual and Unnatural Death of a Person) an Officer who, with the Assistance of a Jury of 12 Men, inquires in the behalf of the Crown, into all untimely Deaths.

CORONER *Sovereign*, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

CORONER [*of the Verge*] an Officer who has Jurisdiction within the Verge, or Compass of the King's Court.

CORONET [*Coronetta*, Ital.] a little Crown or Chaplet.

CORONET [*of a Horse*] see *Cronet*.

COROUSE, curious. *Chauc.*

CORPORA *Olivaria* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences, one on each side the *Corpora Pyramidalia*. L.

CORPORA *Pyramidalia* [among *Anatomists*] are two Prominences in the *Cerebellum*, in length about an Inch. L.

CORPORA *Seriata* [among *Anatomists*] Protuberances upon the *Crura Medulla Oblongata*.

CORPORAL [*Corporel*, F. *Corporalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Body, Bodily.

A **CORPORAL**, an Inferior Officer of a Company of Foot Soldiers; Also an Officer on Ship board, that hath the Charge of setting the Watches, &c. F.

A **CORPORAL** *Oath*, so called because the Party who takes it, is obliged to lay his Hand upon the Bible.

CORPORALE, a Communion Cloth, used in the Church of *Rome*; being a square Piece of Linnen on which the Chalice and Host are placed by the Priest who officiates at Mass.

CORPORALITY [*Corporalitas*, L.] Bodiliness, bodily Substance.

CORPORATE [in a *Political Sense*] united into one Body; as a *Body Corporate*.

CORPORATION, a Political Body or Company established by a Royal Charter, &c. L.

CORPORATION *Spiritual*, and of *able Persons in the Law*, is where it consists of a Dean and Chapter, a Master of a College or Hospital.

CORPORATION *Temporal* by the

King, is where there is a Mayor and Commonalty.

CORPORATION *Temporal* by the *Common Law*, is the Parliament, which consists of the King the Head, with the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, the Body.

CORPORATURE [*Corporatura*, L.] the Form, Bulk, or Constitution of the Body:

CORPOREAL [*Corporel*, F. of *Corporeus*, L.] that is of a Bodily Substance, or pertaineth to the Body.

CORPOREITY, the School Term for the Nature of a Body: A Being of such or such a Substance. L.

CORPORIFICATION [in *Chymistry*] is the giving to a Spirit the same or a like Body to that it had before; the Spiritualization.

CORPS [*Corps*, F. of *Corpus*, L.] a Dead Body or Carcass.

CORPS *de Bataille*, the main Body of an Army drawn up for Battle. F.

CORPS *de Garde*, are Soldiers entrusted with the Guard of a Post, under the Command of one or more Officers.

CORPS *Polizick*, are Bishops, Deans, or Parsons.

CORPULENCY [*Corpulence*, F. *Corpulentia*, L.] Bulkiness or Grossness of Body.

CORPULENT [*Corpulentus*, L.] big bodied, fat, gross.

CORPUS *cum Causa*, a Writ issuing out of the *Chancery* to remove both the Body and the Record into the King's Bench.

CORPUS *Callosum* [among *Anatomists*] is the upper part or covering of a Space made by the joining together the Right and Left side of the internal Substance of the Brain.

CORPUS *Christi* [i. e. the Body of Christ, L.] a College in *Oxford* built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

CORPUS *Christi* *Day*, a Festival appointed in honour of the Sacrament of the Lord. L.

CORPUSCLES [*Corpusecules*, F. *Corpuseculus*, L.] the smallest Part or Physical Atoms of a Body. *Philosf.*

CORPUSCULAR, belonging to such Atoms. L.

CORPUSCULAR *Philosophy*, is that which explains natural *Phænomena*, by the Motions and Affections of the minute Particles of Matter.

CORR [𐤀𐤓𐤇] H.] a certain Measure containing two Quarts.

To **CORRADE** [*Corradere*, L.] to scrape together.

To **CORRECT** [*Corriger*, F. *Correctum*, L.] to amend: to reprove or check; to chastise or punish; to allay or temper.

CORRECT

CORRECT [*Correctus*, L.] without Faults. F.

CORRECTION, Correcting or Mending; Chastening, Punishment, Reproof. F. of L.

CORRECTION [in *Pharmacy*] is when a Medicine is mended or made better.

CORRECTIVE, which serves to correct, allay, or temper. F.

CORRECTIVES, Medicines, which administered with others, correct some bad Quality in them.

A CORRECTOR [*Corrector*, F.] one who corrects or amends. L.

CORRECTOR to a *Printing Office*] a Person of Letters, who takes care that all Faults in every Sheet be corrected before it is wrought off at the Press.

CORRECTOR [of the *Staple*] an Officer of the *Staple*, who recordeth the Bargains of Merchants made there.

CORRELATIVES [*Correlativa*, L.] that have a mutual Relation one to another, they are Things which bear such a Relation to one another, that their Nature consists in that Relation as a Father, Son, &c. F.

CORREPTION, a snatching away. L. Also Correction in Words.

TO CORRESPOND [*Correspondere*, F. of *Con* and *Respondere*, L.] to answer, fit, or agree; to hold mutual Commerce and Familiarity with.

CORRESPONDENCE [*Correspondance*, F.] a holding mutual Intelligence, Commerce, and Familiarity with: Also an answering, fitting, agreeing, or proportion of one thing with another.

CORRESPONDENT [*Correspondans*, F.] agreeable, suitable.

A CORRESPONDENT, one that holds Correspondence, or with whom it is kept, which is either Personal, or at a distance by Letters; as in *Trade*, when two Persons hold Intercourse by Letters, they are called *Correspondents*. F.

CORRIDOR [in *Fortification*] is the *Cover-way*, lying round about the whole Compass of the Fortification of a Place, between the outside of the Moat and Palisades. F.

CORRIGIBLE [*Corrigibilis*, L.] that may be corrected or amended. F.

CORRIVAL [*Corrivalis*, L.] a Competitor either in Love or Business, or one who courts the same Mistress, or makes suit for the same Business.

CORRIVALITY [*Corrivalitas*, L.] Rivalship.

TO CORROBORATE [*Corroborare*, F. *Corroboratum*, L.] to strengthen a weak or feeble Part, to confirm or make good an Evidence or Argument.

CORROBORATION, a strengthening or confirming. L.

CORROBORATIVE, strengthening. F. **TO CORRODE** [*Corroder*, F. *Corroderet*, L.] to gnaw or fret.

CORRODENTIA, Medicines which consume or eat away proud Flesh. L.

CORRODY [of *Corrodere*, L.] Money or Provisions due to the King from an Abbej or Religious House, as he is Founder, for the Maintenance of one that he appoints.

CORROSIBLE, which may be Corroded. L.

CORROSIBILITY [among *Chymists*] the Power or Faculty of being Corroded, by any Corrosive Liquor.

CORROSION, gnawing or fretting. L.

CORROSION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dissolution of mixt Bodies by *Corrosive Menstruums*,

CORROSIVE [*Corrosivus*, L.] which has a gnawing or fretting Quality. F.

A CORROSIVE, a corroding Medicine. F. and L.

CORROSIVENESS, is the Quality that some Liquors, which are called *Menstruums*, have of dissolving Bodies.

CORRUGANT Muscles [in *Anatomy*] are Muscles which help to knit the Brows when one frowns.

CORRUGATION, a contracting or drawing into Wrinkles. L.

CORRUGATOR Supercilii [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle serving to wrinkle or draw up the Eye-brow. L.

CORRUMPABLE [of *Corruptum*, F. of *Corrumper*, L.] corruptible. *Chauce*.

CORRUPT [*Corruptus*, L.] Naught, Rotten, Tainted.

TO CORRUPT [*Corruptum*, F. *Corruptum*, L.] to mar or spoil; to debauch or defile, to bribe or pervert; to purify or become corrupt.

CORRUPTIBILITY [*Corruptibilis*, F.] aptness to be corrupted, or the State of that which is corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLE [*Corruptibilis*, L.] subject to Corruption, or that may be corrupted. F.

CORRUPTION, a corrupting, mating, &c. F. of L.

CORRUPTION [among *Surgeons*] is the corrupt or rotten Matter of a Sore.

CORRUPTION [among *Philosophers*] is the Destruction of the Form, or proper Mode of Existence of any natural Body, or at least the Cessation of it for a Time.

CORRUPTION of Blood [in *Law*] an Infection growing to the Blood, Estate and Issue of a Man attained of Felony or Treason.

CORRUPTIVE, apt to corrupt.

CORSAIR [*Corsaire*, F.] a Robber by Sea, or Pyrate.

CORSE,

CORSE, a Body. *Spenc.*

CORSE *Present*, a Mortuary, an Offering of the best Beast, belonging to a Person deceased, anciently made to the Parish Priest. *L. T.*

CORSELET } Armour for a Pike-man,
CORSET } to cover either the whole
Body, or the Trunk of it. *F.*

CORSNED, Ordeal Bread, a piece of Bread, consecrated by the Priest for that use, eaten by the Saxons, when they would clear themselves of a Crime they were charged with, wishing it might be their Poison, or last Morsel, if they were Guilty.

CORTEX, the Bark or Rind of a Tree. *L.*

CORTEX *Peruvianus*, the Bark of Peru; or the Jesuits Bark. *L.*

CORTICAL part of the Brain [in Anatomy] the external Part of it, and is soft, glandulous, and of the colour of Ashes.

CORTICOUS [*Corticofus*, *L.*] full of thick Bark.

CORTIN [*Courvine*, *F.* of *Cortina*, *L.*] in Fortification, is the Wall or Distance between the Flanks of two Bastions.

CORTULARIUM } a Court or Yard,
CORTARIUM } adjoining to a
Country-Farm. *O. L.*

CORVET [of a Horse] See *Curvet*.

CORUS [] *H.*] an Hebrew Measure of 30 Bushels.

CORRUSCANT [*Corruscans*, *L.*] Glittering, Shining, or Lightening. *L.*

CORRUSCATION, a Flash of Lightening, or a seeming sparkling Fire, which appears often by Night: a Glittering.

To CORYBANTIANTE [*Corybantiare*, *L.*] to sleep with ones Eyes open, or be troubled with Visions that one cannot sleep.

CORYMBIFEROUS [*Corymbifer*, *L.*] that beareth Berries like Ivy.

CORYMBIFEROUS Plants [among Herbalists] are such as have a compound of discous Flowers, but the Seeds have no Down sticking to them, as Daisy, Camomile, &c.

CORYMBUS, a Bunch or Cluster of Ivy Berries. *L.*

CORYMBUS [with Botanists] a compounded discous Flower, whose Seeds are not pappous, and do not fly away in Down.

CORYZA [*Kōryza*, *Gr.*] a Defluxion of a sharp Humour into the Mouth, Nostrils, and Lungs, from the Brain, by the Olfactory Nerves.

COSCINOMANCY [*Κοσκινωμαντία*, of *Κοσκινον* a Sieve and *μαντεία* Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by a Sieve.

CO-SECANT [in Mathematicks] the Secant of an Ark, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COSENAGE [in Law] is a Writ for the right Heir against an Intruder.

COSH, or *Costerel*, a Cottage or Hut. *O.*

COSHERING [in the Feudal Law] a Prerogative which some Lords of Manours anciently had, to Lye and Feast themselves and their Retinue at their Tenants House. *L. T.*

COSIER, a Butcher, otherwise called a Sowler. *O.*

COSIN } [*Consanguineus*, *L.*] a Kins-
COSEN } man or Woman by Blood or
Marriage.

CO-SINE [in Geometry] is the right Sine of an Arch, which is the Complement of another to 90 Degrees.

COSMETICKS [*Κοσμητικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin; or in general any Thing which tends to promote Beauty.

COSMICAL [*Cosmicus*, *L.* of *Κοσμικός*, *Gr.* belonging to the World] a Term in Astronomy, expressing one of the Poetical Risings or Settings of a Star: Thus a Star is said to rise *Cosmically*, when it rises together with the Sun; and to set *Cosmically*, when it sets at the same Instant that the Sun rises; But to rise and set *Cosmically*, according to Kepler, is to ascend above the Horizon, or descend below it.

A COSMODELYTE [of *Κόσμος* the World and *δειλός*, *Gr.* fearful] one fearful of the World, a wordly Wretch.

To COSMOGRAPHATE, to describe the World.

COSMOGRAPHER [*Cosmographie*, *F.* *Cosmographus*, *L.* of *Κοσμογράφος*, *Gr.*] one skilled in Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHICAL [*Cosmographique* *F.* *Cosmographicus*, *L.*] of Cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY [*Cosmographie*, *F.* *Cosmographia*, *L.* of *Κοσμογραφία*, of *κόσμος* the World and *γραφω* to describe, *Gr.*] a Science describing the several Parts of the visible World, delineating them according to their Number, Positions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. the Parts of which are Astronomy and Geography.

COSMOLOGY [*Κοσμολογία*, of *κόσμος* and *λογία* a Speech, *Gr.*] a speaking of the World.

COSMOMETRY [of *κοσμος* and *μέτρον*, *Gr.* Measure] the Mensuration of the World by Degrees and Minutes.

COSMOPOLITE [of *κοσμος* the World and *πολίτης*, *Gr.* a Citizen] a Citizen of the World.

COSSACKS, a Militia or Body of Soldiers in Poland, set up by K. Stephen Bathori.

COSSE [*Cosa*, *Ital.*] Algebra. *O.*

COSSET, a Lamb, &c. brought up by Hand. *Spenc.*

COSS-WAY, a Causey.

COSSI's

COSSI's, Worms that lie between the Body and Bark of Trees.

COSSICK, be'nging to Algebra; as *Cosick Quantities*.

COST [Kost Du. of *Constare*, L.] Charge, Price, Expence.

COST [in *Heraldry*] the fourth Part of a Bend, or half of a Garter.

COSTÆ, the Ribs, which are in Number 24, on each side the *Vertebrae* of the Back. L.

COSTÆ *Veræ* [among *Anatomists*] are the seven uppermost Ribs, so called because their cartilaginous Ends are received into the *Sinus* of the *Sternum*. L.

COSTÆ *Falsæ* [among *Anatomists*] the five lowermost Ribs, so called because they are shorter and softer, and not joined to the Extremity of the *Sternum*. L.

COSTARD, a sort of Apple.

COSTARD *Head*, a Blockhead. O

COSTARD *Monger* [of *Costard* and *Manger*, a Trafficker] a Seller of Apples, a Fruiterer.

COSTIVE [some derive it of *Cost* Meat and *Stiff*, Du. *g. d* one who hath his Excrement dry'd within him] Bound in the Belly.

COSTLEW, costly. *Chauc.*

COSTREL, a Vessel to carry Wine in. O.

COT } [Cote, *Sax.*] a Cottage. O.

COTE } [Cote, *Sax.*] a Cottage. O.

COT-Gare, refuse Wool, so clotted together, that it cannot be pulled asunder.

CO-TANGENT [in *Mathematicks*] is the Tangent of any Complemental Ark; or what the Ark wants of a Quadrant or 90 Degrees.

COTARIUS, one who had a free Socage Tenure. O. L.

COTELERE, a Cutler. *Chauc.*

COTERELLI, a sort of straggling Thieves and Plunderers, like the Moss Troopers on the Borders of *Scotland*. O. R.

COTERELLUS, a servile Tenant, who held Lands in meer Villenage.

COTERIA, a Cottage or Homestall.

COTES, Sheepfolds. *Spenc.*

COTESWOLD [of Cote a Sheep-cote and Wold, *Sax.* a Place that hath not so much as a Tree in it] a Place in *Gloucestershire*, so called from the abundance of Sheep-cotes there.

COTLAND } Land held by a

COTSETHLAND } Cotager. O. L.

COTQUEAN, a Man who is too busy in meddling with Womens Affairs.

COTTAGE [of Cote, *Sax.*] a little Houſe in the Country.

COTTAGER, who lives in a Cottage.

COTTEREL [in *Doomſday Book*] a Cottage.

COTTISES [in *Heraldry*] are certain

Subdivisions from the Bend, of which they make but two third Parts, taking up no more than a fourth or fifth part of the Escutcheon.

COTTON [Coten, F. *Cotton*. C. Br. *Cottons*, L.] a woolly Stuff contained in the Fruit of a Tree of the same Name.

To COTTON [perhaps of *Coadunare*, L.] to agree, to succeed, to hit.

COTTRE } a Trammel to hang or set

COTTREL } a Pot over the Fire. C.

COTTUM, Cot or Dag-Wool of which *Cotto* or coarse Blankets were formerly made. O. L.

COTUCHAN [in *Doomſday Book*] Boors or Husbandman.

COTYLE [in *Anatomy*] the Gavity of the Huckle-bone, which receives the Head of the Thigh-bone.

COTYLETONES [among *Anatomists*] certain Glandules, in some Creatures, dispersed up and down the *Chorion*: Also the gaping Meetings of the Veins in the *Matrix* of Women.

To COUCH [Coucher, F.] to lye down: to comprehend or comprise: To take the Web off from the Eye, as *Oculists* do: Also to set a Lance on the rest.

A COUCH [Couche, F.] a Seat or moveable Bed to lie down on.

COUCH [in *Painting*] a Term signifying the Ground, Bed, or Basis, on which any Colour lies.

COUCHANT [in *Heraldry*] expresses the Posture, as a *Lion Couchant* in a Coat of Arms, is a Lion lying on his Belly with his Head upright.

COUCHER, a Factor residing in some Place for the sake of Traffick: Also a Register-Book of a Corporation or Religious House. O. L.

COUCHER, a Setter or Setting-Dog. C.

COUCHING [among *Hunters*] the Lodging of a wild Boar.

COVE, a little Harbour for Boats. *W. C.* Also a Man. *Cant.*

To COVEITEN, to covet. *Chauc.*

COVENABLE } fit, convenient, suit-

COVENABLE } able. O. L. T.

COVENANT [Covenanz, F. of *Conventum*, L.] an Agreement or Bargain, the mutual Consent of two or more to one thing, to do or give somewhat, &c.

COVENANT [in *Divinity*] is a particular Dispensation whereby God deals with Mankind, as the *Covenant of Works* under the *Mosaical* Dispensation, and that of *Grace* under the Gospel.

COVENANT [in *Law*] is that which the Law intendeth to be made, though in Words it be not expressed.

COVENANT [in *F. J.*] is that which is expressly agreed between the Parties.

The COVENANT, a particular Agreement of the People of *England*, made in the time of K. Charles I. call'd *The Solemn League and Covenant*.

To COVENANT [*Covenancer*, F.] to make a Covenant or Agreement.

COVENANTER, one who took the Presbyterian Covenant in the Time of the Civil Wars.

COVENT } [*Covent*, F. of *Convent* }
CONVENT } [*zur*, L.] a Monastery or religious House. In Law, the Society or members of an Abbey, Priory, &c.

COVENTRY [either from *Covent*, a Convent of Monks anciently there, or from the Name of a River] a City and Bishoprick in *Warwickshire*.

COVERCHIEFS [*Couvrechef*, F. i. e. Cover-head] Head-dresses. *Chauc.*

COVERCLE } a Cover or Lid. *O.*

COVERKIL }
COVERLET [*Coverlietz*, F. i. e. a Cover-bed] a Covering for a Bed.

CO-VERSED Sine [in *Geometry*] the remaining Part of the Diameter of a Circle, after the Versed Sine is taken from it.

COVERT [*Covert*, F.] an Umbrage or shady Place.

COVERT Baron [Law Term] the State of a Woman who is under the Power and Protection of her Husband. See *Couverture*.

COVERT, as *Femme Covert*, i. e. a married Woman, covered by or under the Power of an Husband. *F. L. T.*

COVERT-Way [in *Fortification*] a Space of Ground level with the Field, on the Edge of the Ditch, three or four Fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half Moons and other Works, toward the Country.

COVERTURE [*Couverture*, F.] any thing that Covers.

COVERTURE [in Law] is the State and Condition of a married Woman, who is under *Covert Baron*, and, by Law, is disabled from making any Bargains without her Husband's Consent and Privity.

To COVET [*Convoiter*, F. perhaps of *cupere*, L.] to desire eagerly, to lust after.

COVETABLE, that which is to be covet'd, or desired.

COVETISE, Covetousness. *Spenc.*

COVETOUS [*Convoiteux*, F. *Cupidus*, L.] very desirous; also griping, close-fisted, niggardly, stingy.

COVETOUSNESS [*Convoitise*, F.] Avarice, an eager Desire of Money, &c.

COVIN } is a deceitful Assent or A-
COVINE } greement between two or more, to the Prejudice of another.

COVING Cornish [in *Architecture*] is a Cornish which has a great Casement or hollow in its

To COUGH [*Kuchen*, Du.] to puff and blow.

A COUGH, Obstruction of the Lungs.

COUL, a Tub or Vessel with two Ears. *C.*

To COUL [in *Archery*] to cut the Feather of a Shaft high or low.

COUL'D [of *Couler*, F. to stream] dispensed. *Spenc.*

COULDRAV, a Grove of Hazel-trees. *O.*

A COULTER [*Culter*, L.] a Ploughshare

COUNCIL [*Councille*, F. of *Concilium*, L.] a General Assembly of the Clergy of the Nation, or of a particular Province: Also an Assembly of the chief Persons of a Nation met together to confer about Affairs of State: Also an Assembly of the Members of the Society of *Lincolns-Inn*.

Common COUNCIL, an Assembly of a select Number of principal Citizens, chosen out of every Ward to manage the Publick Affairs of the City, within their several Precincts, and to act in Concert with the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

Common COUNCIL Man, a Member of that Assembly.

COUNCIL } an Advocate or Counsellor;
COUNSEL } who pleads for his Client at the Bar of a Court of Justice.

COUNSEL [*Conseil*, F. of *Consilium*; L.] Advice.

To COUNSEL [*Conseiller*, F. of *Consulere*, L.] to give Advice or Counsel.

COUNSELLOR [*Conseiller*, F. of *Consiliarius*, L.] an Adviser, especially a Person well vers'd in the Law, who is consulted upon Matters of Weight.

Privy COUNSELLOR, a Member of the King's Privy-Council.

COUNT, Account or Value. *Spenc.*

COUNT [*Compte* or *Comte*, F. perhaps of *Comes*, L.] a Foreign Earl.

COUNT [in Law] is the Original Declaration in a real Action.

To COUNT [*Comter*, F. perhaps of *Computare*, L.] to reckon, or to cast up an Account: also to account, value, or esteem:

COUNT-Wheel, is a Wheel in the striking Part of a Clock, which moves round in twelve or fourteen Hours, which some call the Locking Wheel.

COUNTEE, a Count or Earl. *O. L. T.*

COUNTENANCE [*Conenance*, F.] Looks, Face, Visage: Encouragement.

COUNTENANCE [in Law] Credit or Estimation.

To COUNTENANCE [*Countenancer*, F.] to encourage, to favour, to abet.

COUNTER [*Convoir*, F.] a Counting-board in a Shop; a Piece of Brass, or other Metal, with a Stamp on it, formerly used in Counting, now used in playing at Cards:

COUNTER, the Name of two Prisons in the City of London, i. e. in the Poultry and Woodstreet.

COUNTERS, are also Parts in a Ship, called the upper and lower Counters.

COUNTERS, Serjeants at Law, which **COUNTORS** were retained as Advocates to defend their Client's Cause, who were anciently call'd *Serjeant Countors*.

COUNTER [of *Contra*, L. against] is a Particle signifying Opposition, and often used in compounding *English* Words, and sometimes by it self, as, *To run Counter*.

COUNTER Approaches [in *Fortification*] are Works made by the Besieged, when they come out, to hinder the Approach of the Enemy; and when they design to attack them in Form.

To **COUNTER Balance**, to weigh one thing against another, to make an equal amends for.

COUNTER Battery, is a Battery rais'd to play upon another.

COUNTER Bond, a Bond to save a Person harmless, who has given Bond for another.

COUNTER Breast-Work, is the same with *Faise Pray*.

COUNTER Change, is a mutual Exchange between two Parties, by Agreement or Compromise.

COUNTER Changed [in *Heraldry*] is when there is mutual Changing of the Colours of the Field, and Charge in an Escutcheon, by one or more Lines of Partition.

COUNTER Charge, is a Charge brought against an Accuser.

COUNTER Charm, a Charm to hinder the Force of another.

COUNTER Check, is a Censure made upon a Reprover.

COUNTER Compned [in *Heraldry*] is a Bordure, or any Ordinary which hath only two Rows of *Checkers*, of two different Colours, set contrariwise.

COUNTER Cunning, Subtlety used by the adverse Party.

COUNTER Distinction, distinguishing with respect to the opposite Side.

COUNTERFEASANCE, Counterfeiting. *Spenc.*

COUNTERFEIT [*Contrefait*, F. of *Contra* and *Falsus*, L.] imitated, feigned, dissimbled, false.

A **COUNTERFEIT**, a Cheat, a deceitful Person.

To **COUNTERFEIT** [*Contrefaire*, F.] to imitate dissimble, forge, feign.

COUNTERFEITS and *Trinkets*, Porringers and Snucers. *Chebb.*

COUNTER-Feil that part of a Tally

COUNTER-Stock struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an Officer in

that Court, the other being delivered to the Person that has lent the King Money upon the Account, and is called the Stock.

COUNTER Forts [in *Fortification*] certain Pillars and Parts of the Walls of a Place, about fifteen or twenty Foot one from another, which are advanced as much as is possible in the Ground, and joined to the height of the Cordon by Vaults.

COUNTER Fuges [in *Musick*] is when the Fuges proceed contrary to one another.

COUNTER Guards [in *Fortification*] are large heaps of Earth in Form of a Parapet, raised above the Moat, before the Faces and Points of the Bastions, to preserve them, call'd also *Conserve* or *Envelop*.

COUNTERMAND [*Contre-mandement*, F.] is a revoking or recalling a former Command.

To **COUNTERMAND** [*Contre-mander*, F.] to forbid, to contradict former Orders.

COUNTERMAND [in *Law*] is where a Thing formerly executed, is by some Act afterwards made void by the Party who did it at first.

COUNTER March [*Military Term*] is the drawing up the Soldiers so as to change the Face or Wings of a Battalion.

COUNTER Mine, is a subterraneous Passage or Mine, made by the Besieged in search of the Enemies Mine, in order to give Air to it, to take away the Powder, or by other means, hinder the Effects of it.

To **COUNTER Mine** [*Contreminer*, F.] to sink such Mines: To hinder or prevent another's Design from taking Effect.

COUNTER Mure [*Contre mur*, F.] : Wall made in defence against another, opposite to the Town Wall.

COUNTER Pain ? [*Contrepointe*, F.]

COUNTER Point } a Coverlet for Bed.

COUNTER Part [in *Musick*] a Term denoting one Part to be opposite to another as the *Base* is the Counter Part of the *Treble*.

COUNTER Part [in *Law*] the Duplicate or Copy of any Indenture or Deed, so that one Copy may be kept by one Part and another by the other.

COUNTER Passant [in *Heraldry*] two Beasts borne walking two Ways are said to be *Counter Passant*.

COUNTER Plea [in *Law*] a cross or contrary Plea; an Answer to an Accusation a Recrimination.

To **COUNTERPLETE**, to contradict to reply. *Chauc.*

A **COUNTER Plot**, a Plot contriv'd to overthrow another; a *Sham Plot*.

COUNTER Point [in *Musick*] the Method of composing Parts by setting Price

Points one against another, to denote the
veral Concords.

To COUNTERPOISE [*Contrepeser*, F.]
weigh one thing against another.

A COUNTERPOISE, an equal Bal-
ance; as when one thing is weighed a-
gainst another.

COUNTER *Poison*, an Antidote to hin-
der the Effect of Poison.

COUNTER *Roll* [*Law Term*] a Counter-
part or Copy of the Rolls, relating to Ap-
pals, Inquests, &c.

COUNTER *Round* [*Military Term*] a
number of Officers going to visit the Rounds
Sentinels.

COUNTER *Salient* [*in Heraldry*] leaping
contrariwise, when 2 Beasts are borne
a Coat of Arms, in a Posture of leaping
on each other, directly the contrary way.

COUNTERSCARP [*in Fortification*]
that side of the Ditch which is next the
Camp, or the slope of the Moat which
encloses the Body of the Place; but when an
Enemy is said to have lodged themselves on
a *Counterscarp*, it is generally to be under-
stood of the whole *Covers-way*, with its
Lacis and Parapet.

COUNTER *Security*, Security given to
Party who has entered into Bonds or other
obligations to another.

To COUNTER *Sign*, to sign an Order
a Superior, in Quality of a Secretary.

COUNTER *Sophister*, a Disputant who
opposes an Argument against another Sophister.

COUNTER *Swallow-Tail* [*in Fortifica-
tion*] is an Outwork in the Form of a single
enfilade, wider at the Gorge than at the Head.

COUNTER *Tally*, one of the two
allies on which any thing is Scored.

COUNTER *Tenor* [*in Musick*] one of
the middle Parts, so called because it is as
were opposed to the *Tenor*.

COUNTER *Tripping* [*in Heraldry*] is
when two Beasts are borne in a Coat of
Arms tripping, *i. e.* in a walking Posture,
and the Head of the one to the Tail of the
other.

To COUNTERVAIL, to be of equal
value to another Thing.

To COUNTERWAIT, to watch a-
gainst. *Chaucer*.

To COUNTERWORK [*Milit. Term*]
to raise Works in order to oppose and ruin
those of the Enemy.

COUNTESS [*Contesse*, F. of *Comitissa*,
L.] the Wife of a Count or Earl.

COUNTING *House* [*of the King's
Household*] the Court of the Green Cloth, a
Court where the Lord Steward, Lord Treas-
urer, Controller, and other Officers of the
King's Household sit, to take the Accounts
of all the Expences of the Household, &c.

COUNTREFRETE, to counterfeit.
Chaucer.

COUNTRY [*Contrée*, F. q. d. *Con-
tarrata*, L. *i. e.* one Land joining to ano-
ther] an Empire, Kingdom, or Province, it
is usually understood in opposition to City.

COUNTY [*Compté*, F. of *Constatue*,
L.] one of the Circuits or Parts into which
the whole Kingdom is divided, a Shire.

COUNTY [*in a Law Sense*] is taken for
the County Court.

COUNTY *Court*, a Court held every
Month by the Sheriff or his Deputy: Also
that called a *Turn*, held twice every Year.

COUNTIES *Corporate*, are Cities or
ancient Boroughs, upon which the Kings
of England have bestowed great Liberties
and Privileges.

COUNTIES *Palatine*, are in Number
four, *viz.* Chester, Durham, Lancaster, and
Ely, the Jurisdiction of which was formerly
very great, but their Power now is very
much abridged.

To COUP, to Exchange or Swap. C.

COUPE, a Piece cut off or out. O.

COUPED } cut off [*in Heraldry*] is any
COUPEE } thing in an Escutcheon
which is cut clear and evenly off.

COUPEGORGE, a Cut-throat, *Chitico*.

COUPLE [*Couple*, F. of *Copula*, L.] two
Things of the same kind set together; a
Pair: Also a Band to tie Dogs with.

To COUPLE [*Coupler*, F. of *Copulare*,
L.] to join together, to copulate, as in the
Act of Generation.

COUPLE *Closet* [*in Heraldry*] the fourth
part of a *Ceveron*.

To COUR, to stoop down. C.

COURAGE [*Courage*, F.] Mettle, Bold-
ness, Stoutness, Valour.

COURAGIOUS [*Courageux*, F.] Stout,
full of Courage, Bold.

COURANT, a Dance. F. Also the
Title of a News-paper.

COURD, covered. *Spene*.

COURFINE, fine Heart. O.

COURIER, a Messenger who rides
Post to bring Expresses. F.

COURACIER, a Horse-courser. O. F.

COURSE } [of *Grass* or *Curriss*]
COARSE } [*Xéporos*, Gr.] thick, rough,
clownish, rude.

A COURSE [*Cursus*, L.] a Race, Run-
ning; Order, Turn: Also a Service of
Meat, &c. F.

COURSE [*in Navigation*] is a Ship's
Way, or that Point of the Compass it is to
be steered.

COURSE [*in Husbandry*] is a Fleece
or Turn of Hay, &c. laid on a Carr, &c.

A COURSER, a Disputant in Schools.
Also a Horse of Service.

COURT [*Corte*, Ital. *Cors*, L. of *Xor* or *Gr.*] a Yard belonging to a House or Houses: Also the King's Palace.

COURT [*Curia*, L.] a Hall, or Place where Justice is administer'd. F.

COURT [of *Admiralty*] first established by King *Edward III.* for the deciding of Cause relating to Sea Affairs.

COURT Baron, is a Court which every Lord of a Manour (who anciently were called Barons) hath within his own Precincts, in which Admittances and Grants of Land, &c. are made to the Copyholders, Surrenders are accepted, &c.

COURT [of *Chivalry*] the Marshal's Court, which is the Fountain of the Martial Law, where the Lord High Constable of *England*, and the Marshal, sit as Judges.

COURT Christian, the Spiritual Court, where Matters relating to Christianity are more especially managed.

COURT Lees, a Court belonging to a Lord of a Manour, in which all Offences, under High Treason, are enquired into.

COURT [of the *Legate*] a Court erected by Cardinal *Woolsey* to prove Wills, and dispence with Offences against the Spiritual Laws.

COURT [of *Peculiaris*] a Spiritual Court kept in Parishes free from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, and peculiarly belong to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

COURT [of *Requests*] a Court of Equity appointed for the help of such Petitioners, who, in conscionable Cases, should deal with the King by Supplication, but this Court is now quite suppressed.

To **COURT** [*Couriser*, F.] to make Love to, or Woo; to desire earnestly, to importune; to sue or stand for.

COURT Bouillon [in *Cookery*] a particular way of boiling Fish in Wine, &c. with various sorts of Spice. F.

COURT Days, Days when the Courts of Judicature are open, and Pleas held.

COURT Lands, such as the Lord of the Manour keeps in his own Hands, for the Use of his Family, and Hospitality.

COURT Roll, a Roll containing an Account of the Number, &c. of Lands, which depend on the Jurisdiction of the Lord of the Manour, with the Names of the Tenants, &c. that are admitted to any Parcel of Land, &c.

COURTEOUS [*Courtois*, F.] affable, civil, gentle.

COURTESAN a Lady or Gentlewoman belonging to the Coar; a professed Strumpet or Whore. F.

COURTESY [*Courtesie*, F.] Civility, Kindness, a good Turn; a kind and obliging Behaviour and Management; a Cursey or Reverence done by a Woman.

COURTESY of England [*Law Term*] a Tenure whereby a Man Marrying an Heiress, possessed of Lands of Fee-simple, or Fee-Tail, if he have a Child by her, which comes alive into the World, altho' both she and the Child die forthwith; yet if she were in Possession, he shall hold the Land during Life.

COURTIN ? [in *Fortification*] the **COURTAIN** Front of the Wall or Rampart, lying between two Bastions.

COURTLY, Airy, Gallant, Spruce.

COURTMAN, a Courtier. *Chauc.*

COURTSHIP, Courtesy, amorous Carriage or Speech.

COUSIN [*Consanguineus*, L.] a Kinsman or Kinswoman by Blood or Marriage.

COUTH [Cu^o, Sax.] known or skillful in. *Chauc.*

COUTHEUTLAUGHE, one who knowingly cherishes, entertains, or hides any out-law'd Person. *O. L. T.*

COVY of Partridges [*Couvée*, F.] a Flock of those Fowls.

COW [Cu, Sax. *Bo Dan*. *Ruh*, Teut. *Koyt*, Du.] a Beast well known.

Curs'd Cows have short Horns.

This Proverb is Sarcastically apply'd to such Persons, who, tho' they have *Malignity* in their Hearts, have *Feebleness* in their Hands, disabling them from wreaking their *Malice* on the Persons they bear ill Will to: Also, under this ridiculous Emblem of *Curs'd Cows*, inveterate Enemies are couch'd whose barbarous Designs are often frustrated by the Intervention of an over-ruling Providence, according to the *Latin*, *Dat Deus inimici cornua curta bovi.*

To **COW** one, to put one out of Heart, or keep one in Awe.

COW Blakes, Cow-dung dry'd for Fuel.

COW Wheat, a Weed growing among Corn.

A **COWARD** [*Coward*, F. some derive it of *Cow* and *AgēD*. Teut. Nature, *g. d* Cow-hearted, or of the Nature of a Cow one that hath no Courage.

COWARD [in *Heraldry*] a Lion, born in an Escutcheon, with his Tail doubled or turned in between his Legs, is called a *Lion Coward*.

COWAY Stakes [of *Cow* and *Way* *g. d.* a Passage for Cows] a Place in *Surrey* so called from the Stakes which the *Britains* set up upon the adverse Shore against *Cæsar* where he pass'd over the *Thames* in the *Ford*.

COW-Herd [Cu *Heo* *hēd*, Sax.] one who looks after Kine.

COWDE, a Gobbet. *O.*

COWL, a sort of Hood, such as Monk wear: Also an *Essex* Word for a Tub.

COWNEER

COWNEER, an arched part of a Ship's
rn.

To COWR, to squat down, to kneel.

COWRING [*Falconry*] the quivering of
ing Hawks, which shake their Wings, in
n of Obedience to the old Lines.

COWSLIP [*Caylippe, Sax.*] a Flower.

COXÆ Os [*in Anatomy*] the Hip bone.

COXCOMB, a conceited Fool, a silly
low.

COY [perhaps of *Quoy, F. wh.*] one
tending to much Modesty, Shy.

COY, Nice, Dainty. *O.*

COYE, Quiet. *Chauc.*

To COYEN, to quiet, to flatter. *O.*

To COZEN, to bubble, cheat, or
ouee.

COZENAGE, Cozening or Cheating.

CRAB [*Crabba, Sax. Krabbe, Dan.*]

sea-fish: A wild Apple: An Engine with

ree Claws for the Launching of Ships, or
aving them into the Dock.

CRABBAT [*Crabbat, F.* probably of
e *Crabat a Croatian*, who first wore it] a
t of Neckcloth: Handsome, Comely. *O.*

CRABBED [of *Crab* a sour Apple]

ur or unripe as Fruit; rough, surly.

CRABBING [*in Falconry*] when Hawks
nd too near and fight one another.

CRABS Eyes, a Stone in a Crab-fish
embling an Eye.

A CRACK [*Krack Du. Crac, F.*] a
ishing Noise: Also a Whore.

To CRACK [*Kracken Du. Craquer,*
] to make a Noise: Also to crack as Wood
es for Dryness.

CRACKER, a Squib, or kind of Fire-
ork.

CRACKER, the Breech. *C.*

CRACKMANS, Hedges. *C.*

CRACKNELS [*Craquelins, F.*] a sort
Cakes, baked hard so as to crackle un-
r the Teeth.

A CRADDANTLY Lad, a Coward.
incafb.

CRADLE [*Cjabel, Sax. Crud. C.*
] a sort of Bed for a young Child: Also
e Place where a Bullet lies in a Cross-bow.

CRADLE [*in Husbandry*] a wooden
ame fix'd to Scythes.

CRADLE [*among Ship-Carpenters*] a
mber Frame raised along the outside of a
ip, by the *Bilge*, for the greater Ease and
sety in Launching her.

CRADLE [*among Surgeons*] a Machine
Wood, to lay a broken Leg in, that is
wly set, to hinder its being press'd by
te Bed-cloths.

CRAGG, Neck. *Spene.*

CRAFT [*Cjæy't, Sax. Cress. C. Br.*
] Craftiness, Cunning, Sub-
ily, Wile, or Trick.

CRAFT [*among Mariners*] all man-

ner of Lines, Hooks, Nets, &c. for Fishing.

Small CRAFT, are Vessels used in the
Fishing-Trade, as Hoys, Ketches, Lighters,
Smacks, &c.

HANDY-CRAFT, any Mechanical
Art or Trade.

CRAFTS Master, one skilful in a
Handy-craft, or Trade.

CRAFTY, cunning, subtil, fly.

CRAG [*Kraghe. Du. the Throat*] the
Neck, or Nape of the Neck.

CRAG [*Craig, C. Br.*] the Top of a
Rock.

CRAGGED } uneven, rough, steep.

CRAGGY }

CRAKE-Needle, Shepherds Needie. *C.*

To CRAKE, to crack or boast. *Spene.*

CRALLIT, engraven. *Chauc.*

To CRAM [*Cjammam, Sax.*] to stuff,
to thrust close.

CRAMBE [*Korab, Gr.*] a Repetition
of Words, or saying the same Thing over
again.

CRAMBO, a Play in Rhiming, in
which he that repeats a Word that was
said before, forfeits something.

CRAMP [*Krampe, Dan. Cramp,*
Du.] a Disease caused by a violent Distor-
tion of the Nerves, Muscles, &c.

CRAMP Fib, a Fish which benumbs
the Hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPERN } an Iron which fastens

CRAMP-Iron } Stones in Building; also

also a Grappling-Iron or Grapple, to lay
hold of an Enemy's ship.

CRAMP-Leons [*among Printers*] Irons
nail'd to the Carriage of the Press, to run
it in and out.

CRAMPISHITH, gnaweth. *Chauc.*

CRAMPOONS [*Crompons, F.*] Pieces
of Iron hooked at the Ends, for the draw-
ing or pulling up of Timber, Stones, &c.

CRANAGE [*the Liberty of*] Money,
paid for the Use of a Crane in Landing and
Shipping Wares at a Wharf.

CRANBOURN [*i. e. the Bourn or Ri-
ver of Cranes*] in *Dorsetshire*.

A CRANE [*Cjæn, Sax. Cræn,*
C. Br. Kæn. Teut.] a Fowl: A Machine
for drawing up a Weight; also a crooked
Pipe for drawing Liquors out of a Vessel.

CRANE, a Fowl in *America*, of a hid-
eous Form, having a Bag under the Neck,
which will contain two Gallons of Water.

CRANE Lines [*in a Ship*] Lines going
from the upper end of the Sprit-Sail Top-
Mast, to the middle of the Fore-Stays.

CRANES Bill, an Herb: Also a Sur-
geons Instrument, a sort of Pincers.

CRANIUM [*Crane, F.*] the Skull, or
the whole Compages of the Bones of the
Head, which like an Helmet, defends the
Brain from external Injuries.

CRANK,

CRANK, brisk, lusty, merry, jocund. C.
 A CRANK, the Draw-beam of a Well.
 CRANK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Crank*, when she cannot bear her Sail, or can bear but a small Part, for fear of Over-setting: A Ship is also said to be *Crank by the Ground*, when her Floor is so narrow, that she cannot be brought on Ground without Danger.
 CRANKS, Offices. *Shakspe.*
 To CRANKLE, to go in and out, to go winding about.
 CRANNOCK } an old Measure of
 CRENOCK } Corn.
 CRANNY [*Cren*, F. of *Crenz*, L.] a Chink or little Crack, a Crevice.
 A CRANNY Lad, a jovial, brisk, lusty Lad. *Chesb.*
 CRAP, Darnel, or Buck Wheat. C.
 CRAP, Money. *Cant.*
 CRAPAUDINE [in a *Horse*] an Ulcer on the Coronet, called also a Tread upon the Coronet.
 CRAPE, a sort of Stuff.
 CRAPULA, a Surfeit by over-eating and drinking: Crop-sickness, Drunkenness.
 CRAPULENT [*Crapulensius*, L.] opposed, surfeited, crop-sick.
 CRAPULOUS [*Crapulosus*, L.] given to Gluttony, Over-eating, &c.
 CRAISED, cracked. O.
 To CRASH [*Escraser*, F.] to make a Noise.
 CRASHING *Cheats*, the Teeth. *Cant.*
 CRASIS [*Krazis*, Gr.] a Mixture. L.
 CRASIS [in *Grammar*] a Contraction of two Syllables into one, as *Vehement* for *Vehemēt*.
 CRASIS [in *Physick*] a proper Constitution, Mixture or Temperature of Humours in an animal Body, such as constitutes a State of Health.
 CRASS [*Crasse*, F. of *Crassus*, L.] fat, gross.
 A CRASSANTLY *Lia*, a Coward. *Cheshire.*
 CRASSITUDE [*Crassitudo*, L.] thickness.
 CRATCH [*Cresche*, F. *Crates*, L.] a Rack for Hay or Straw.
 CRATCHED, scratched with the Fingers Teasel. O.
 CRATCHES } a stinking Sore in a
 SCRATCHES } Horse's Heels.
 CRATER [in *Falconry*] any Line on which Hawks are fastened when reclaimed.
 CRAVAT [*Cravate*, F.] a Neckcloth.
 To CRAVE [*Craхан*, *Sax.*] to desire earnestly, to beseech.
 CRAVEN [of *Cratg*, C.Br. a Rock and *Den* a Head] a Place in *Yorkshire*, very stony.
 CRAW [*Krop*, Dan.] the Crop of a Bird.

CRAWLY *Mawley*, indifferently well. *Norfolk.*
 CRAY, a Disease in Hawks which hinder their Muring, much like the *Pantasi*.
 CRAY *Fish* } a sort of River Fish.
 CREVICE }
 CRAYER, a sort of small Sea Vessel.
 CRAYON, a Pencil of any sort of colouring Stuff, made up into Paste and dry'd, for drawing in dry Colours on Paper, &c. F.
 A CRAZE Mill, a Mill used by Tanners to grind their Tin.
 CRAZY [of *Kεζασις*, Gr.] distemper'd, sickly, weak.
 CREAM [*Crème*, F. of *Cremor*, L.] the thicker and more substantial Part of Milk: the prime or best part of a Thing.
 To CREAM [spoken of *Drink*] to Flower or Mantle. C.
 CREAM of Tartar, a Preparation made of the Lees of Wine.
 CREAM Water, Water that has a kind of Oil upon it, or fat Scum, which being boil'd turns to several Medicaments.
 CREANCE, a fine small long Line fastened to a Hawks Leash, when she is first Lured.
 CREASE [*Skinner* derives it of *Creta* L. Chalk, *q. d.* a Line drawn with Chalk an Impression of a Fold in a Garment.
 To CREATE [*Créer*, F. of *Creatum* L.] to make out of nothing; to fashion form, or frame; to cause or procure.
 CREATION, is a Forming something out of nothing, or no pre-existing Materials, and is proper to God only. It differs from all other sort of Formations; where as they all suppose something to work upon but this supposes nothing at all. F. of L.
 CREATOR [*Créateur*, F. of *Creator* L.] the Person who creates.
 CREATURE [*Creatura*, L.] a creature Being: One who owes his Fortune and Rise to the Favour of some Great Man. F.
 To CREATURIZE, to make one his Creature.
 CREAUNCE [*Creance*, F.] Faith Credit, Confidence.
 CREBRITY [*Crebritas*, L.] frequency
 CREBROUS [*Creber*, L.] frequent.
 CRECELADE [some call it *Grekelade* from a School which the Greek Philosophers instituted there, which was afterwards removed to *Oxford*: Others call it *Crecca-gelade*, from *Cjrecca*, *Sax.* a Brook and *Laiban* to empty, for thereabouts some Brooks disembogue themselves into the *Thames*] a Town in *Wiltshire*.
 CREDENCE [*Credentia*, L.] Belief Credit. F.
 CREDENTIALS, Letters of Credit and Recommendation; especially those given to an Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, &c. I
 CREDIBILITY

CREDIBILITY [*Credibilitas*, F.] Credence, Likelihood, Probableness.
 CREDIBLE [*Credibilis*, L.] that which is to be believed, worthy of Credit; that which, tho' it is not apparent in it self, is certainly to be collected, either antecedently from its Cause, or reversly by its Effect, yet has the Attestation of Truth.
 CREDIT [*Creditum*, L.] Belief, Esteem, Reputation, Trust; Authority, Interest, Power. F.
 TO CREDIT [*Creditum*, Sup. L.] to give Credit or Trust to, to Grace or Set off.
 CREDITABLE, which is of fair Credit: which brings Credit or Honour.
 CREDITOR, one who gives Credit; one who lends or trusts another with Money or Goods. L.
 CREDITON? [*Crættun*, Sax. q. d. KIRTON] the Cart Town, or from *Crætt*, Sax. the Apostles Creed, because, perhaps, in this Town the first Bishop's Church was founded among the Saxons; and thence the Christian Faith propagated thro' the Kingdom of the South-Saxons: others from the River *Credian*, that runs thro' a Town in *Cornwall*, famous for the Church of St. *Boniface* or *Winifred*.
 CREDULITY [*Credulitas* F. *Credulitas*, L.] easiness or readiness to believe.
 CREDULOUS [*Credulus*, F. *Credulus*, L.] easy, light, or rash of Belief.
 TO CREE [*Wheat* or *Barley*] to boil it. C.
 CREED [*Credo*, L.] a short or summary Account of the Chief Articles of the Christian Faith, called a Creed from the first word of it in *Latin*, *Credo*, i. e. I believe.
 CREEK [*Cræcca*, Sax. *Crigue*, F.] a little Bay, a Nook in a Harbour, where any Thing is landed.
 A CREEK in the Neck, a small Pain in the Neck.
 CREEM it into my Hand, put it in slyly secretly. *Chesh.*
 TO CREEP [*Croppian*, C. Br. *Crepan*, *Crepan*, Sax. *Repere*, L.] to crawl upon all Fours; also to come privately.
 A CREEPER, a creeping Creature; an Apple growing on a low Tree, whose Branches trail on the Ground.
 CREEPERS, a sort of Caloshes for Women, between Clogs and Pattens.
 CREMASTER [*Kρῆμαστῆρ*, of *κρῆμα* to hold up, Gr.] a Muscle in the Testicles of a Man, which serves to draw them up, and raise them in *Coitus*.
 CREMATION, burning. L.
 CRENA, a Notch, a slit, a Dent. L.
 CRENATED Leaves [*Botany*] Leaves of Plants that are jagged or notched.
 CRENCLED, crinkled. *Chauc.*

CRENGLES? [*in a Ship*] small Ropes
 CRENGLES? spliced into the Bolt-ropes of the Sails of the Main-mast and Fore-mast, and fastened to the Bowling-Bridles, to hold by when the Bonnet Sail is shaken off.
 CRENELLE [*in Heraldry*] the same as *Embarrelled*.
 CREPANCE [*in a Horse*] an Ulcer in the Fore-part of the Foot, about an Inch above the *Cornet*.
 CREPATURE [*in Physick*] is when any thing is boiled till it cracks. L.
 CREPINES [*in Cookery*] a sort of Farce wrapt up in a Veal Caul. F.
 CREPITATION, a cracking or rattling. L.
 CREPUSCLE [*Crepuscule*, F. of *Crepusculum*, L.] the Twilight, or the dubious half Light, which we perceive in the Morning before the Sun's Rising, and at Night after the Sun's Setting.
 CREPUSCULOUS, belonging to the Twilight.
 CRESCENT? [*in Heraldry*] the Figure of a Half-Moon, which is the distinguishing Mark of the second Brother or Family.
 CRESCENT [*Creascens*, L.] increasing.
 CRESCENT [with *Farrriers*] a Horse is said to have *Creascens*, when the Point of the Coffin Bone, which is most advanced falls down and presses the Sole outwards, &c.
 CRESSAN, a Pear, call'd the *Begamot Cressan*.
 CRESSES, the Name of an Herb.
 CRESSET Light, a large Lanthorn fixed on a Pole, or a burning Beacon.
 CREST? [*Crestra*, F. of *Christa*, L.] the Crest
 CRIST? Tuft on the Head of a Bird; the Mane of a Horse; or the Top of an Helmet.
 CREST [among *Carvers*] an Imagery or carved Work to adorn the Head or Top of any thing, like our modern Cornish.
 CREST [*in Heraldry*] is a Device representing a living Creature, Plant, or other Artificial Thing, set over a Coat of Arms.
 CREST Fallen [of a Horse] is when the upper part of the Neck, on which the Mane grows, does not stand upright, but hangs either on one side or other.
 CREST Fallen [spoken of Men] signifies Dispirited, put out of Heart, cast down, &c.
 CREST Tile, a Tile on the Ridge of an House.
 CRESTED, having a Crest.
 CRESWELL, the broad Edge or Verge of the Shoe-sole, round about.
 CRETE, an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, now call'd *Candia*.

CRETISM } a Forging of Lies, Fal-
CRETICISM } hood, Perfidy, lies, fo
 called from the Inhabitants of *Crete*, who
 were noted for those ill Qualities.

CREVET } a Melting Pot used by
CRUSET } Goldsmiths.

CREVICE [*Crevasse*, F.] a Chink or
 Cleft: Also a Cray-Fish.

CREW } *Skinner* derives it of *Krot-*
chen, Du. to drink or tope; but *Minshew*
 of *Creu* for *Acereu*, F. encreased) a Com-
 pany or Gang.

CREWELL, two threaded Worsted.

CREWET } [*Cruche*, F. an Earthen Pot]

CREVET } a Vial or narrow-mouth'd
 Glass, to hold Oil or Vinegar.

CREYFORD [*Crecceanforþ*, Sax.
 of the River *Creu*, and *Ford*] a Town in
Kent, famous for the Overthrow given to
 the *Britains* by *Hengist* the *Saxon*.

CRIANDE } the same as *Creame*; which

CRIANTE } see.

CRIANDE, *Crying*. *Chauc.*

CRIB [*Cribbe*, Sax. *Kribbe*, Dan.
 and Du.] a Cratch or Manger for Cattle.

CRIBBAGE, a Game at Cards.

CRIBBLE [*Cribble*, F. of *Cribellum*, L.]
 a Corn Sieve.

CRIBLE, coarse Meal, a little better
 than Bran. C.

CRIBRATION [among *Chymists*] the
 sifting of Powder thro' a fine Sieve.

CRICK, a sort of Cramp or Pain in
 the Neck.

CRICKET [*Kreketu*, of *Krekel*, Du.
 to chirp] a little Insect haunting Ovens,
 Chimneys, &c.

CRICKET, a low Stool, such as Chil-
 dren use to sit on.

CRICKET, a sort of Play with Bats
 and a Ball.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDES [of *Koix-*
α a Ring, *αρύα* to drink, or *σφύρις* a
 sort of Cup to drink out of, and *αἰδ'α*
Shape, Gr.] Muscles arising from the Car-
 tilage called *Cricoides*.

CRICOIDES [of *Koix* a Ring, Gr.]
 the Cartilage of the Wind-pipe.

CRICOTHYROIDES [of *Koix* a
 Ring, *θυρίς* an Helmet, and *αἰδ'α* Shape,
 Gr.] a Pair of Muscles arising from the
 fore part of the *Cricoides*, and ending in that
 call'd *Sarciformis*.

CRIME [*Crimen*, L.] a Fault, a soul
 Deed, an Offence, a Sin. F.

CRIMINAL } [*Criminalis*, F. of *Cr-*
CRIMINOSUS } *minalis*, L.] guilty of
 a Crime, or of belonging to a Crime.

A **CRIMINAL**, an Offender or Male-
 factor. L.

CRIMINALTY, a criminal Case. L.

CRIMINOSITY [*Criminositas*, L.]
 Reproach, ill Report.

CRIMSON [*Chermesin*, F.] a fine deep
 red Colour.

CRINATED Roots [with *Botanists*]
 are such as shoot into the Ground in many
 small Fibres like Hair.

CRINED [in *Heraldry*] having Hairs.

CRINELS } [in *Falconry*] small black

CRINETTS } Feathers in a Hawk

CRINITES } like Hair about the Serp

To **CRINGE** [*Krechen*, Du. to creep
 to make low Bows or Congees; to shew
 great Submission.

CRINGES, Hinges. *Shakesp.*

To **CRINKLE** [*Kronkelten* Du. to
 go in and out, to run in Folds or Wrinkles.

CRINONES, cutaneous Worms. L.

CRIPPLE [*Κετπι*, C. Br. *Kreple*
 Du. of *Kreppn*. to creep] a Lame Person
 who has lost the use of his Limbs.

CRIPPLEGATE, a Gate of the City
 of London, so called from an Hospital of
 Cripples formerly erected there.

CRIPPLINGS [in *Architecture*] short
 Spars or Piles of Wood against the Side of
 an House.

CRISIMA [*Krisima*, Gr.] Signs by
 which a Physician may judge of a Dis-
 ease. L.

CRISIS [*Krisis*, Gr.] a Judgment, Sen-
 tence, or Verdict. L.

CRISIS [among *Physicians*] is a sud-
 den change in a Disease, either for the bet-
 ter or worse, or towards a Recovery or
 Death.

An *Imperfect CRISIS*, is that which
 does not clearly determine the Disease, but
 leaves room for another Crisis.

A *Perfect CRISIS*, is that which ter-
 mines the Patient perfectly and entirely from
 the Distemper, and is either Salutary or
 Deadly.

CRISOM } [*Χρῆσμα*, Gr. an Unc't
CHRISOM } on which was used
 Christening Children from an Infant dying be-
 fore Baptism.

CRISP [*Crispatus*, L.] friable, dry
 by frying, &c. till 'tis frizzled, or apt
 to crumble.

To **CRISP** [*Crispare*, L.] to frizzle
 or curl.

Sr. **CRISPIN's Lance**, an Awl so nam-
 ed from *Crispin*, the famous Patron of
 Shoe-makers.

CRISTA Galli [among *Anatomists*]
 small Process in the middle of the *Ossis*
laryngis.

CRITERIUM } [*Koκpῆριον*, Gr.]

CRITERION } Judgment made of

Truth or Falshood of a Proposition: Also
 a Mark whereby to judge of the Truth
 of a Thing.

CRITICAL [*Crisique*, F. *Criticus*,

[Κριτικὸς, Gr.] of a nice Judgment, glorious; that gives Signs to Judge by.
CRITICAL Days [among Physicians] those Days whereon there happens a sudden change of the Disease, or on which comes to its Crisis.
CRITICAL Signs [among Physicians] Signs taken from a Crisis, either towards a recovery or Death.
CRITICISM, the Art of Judging or censuring Mens Actions, Words, or Writings; nice Judgment, critical Discourse or Edition.
To CRITICIZE upon [Criticuer, F.] to play the Critick, to judge and censure man's Actions, Words, or Writings; to examine nicely: to find fault with.
A CRITICK [Criticque, F. of Criticus, of Κριτικὸς, Gr.] one skilled in Criticism, a profound Scholar, a nice Censurer.
CRITICKS [Criticque, F.] the Art of criticising; a Skill consisting in a nice and judicious Examination of Authors.
CROATS, a Regiment of Horse in Venice, so called, because at first they were from the Country of Croatia.
CROCARDS, a sort of Money, somewhat Current in England.
CROCE, a Shepherd's Crook or Staff. *O.*
CROCHES [among Hunters] the little knobs about the Top of a Deer's Horns.
CROCI [among Botanists] the Apices, small Knobs on the Tops of Flowers.
CROCIA, a Bishop's or Abbot's Crozier, or Pastoral Staff: Also the Collation of Bishopsricks and Abbeys, by giving a Crozier. *O. L.*
CROCIARIUS, the Bearer of a Crozier before a Bishop.
To CROCK, to black one with Soot. *C.*
CROCK, a coarse Earthen Pot.
CROCKETS, Locks of Hair. *O.*
CROCKHERN [Cruceherne, Sax. of Cruce, a Fountain so called, and Herne a stag] a Place in Somersetshire.
CROCODILE [Crocodylus, L. of Κροκόδειλος, Gr.] a very large Beast in the shape of a Lizard, living both on the Land and in the Water. *L.*
CROCUS, Saffron. *L.*
CROCUS [among Chymists] a Powder of a Saffron Colour.
CROCUS Martis, Saffron of Steel, so called from its reddish Colour. *L.*
CROCUS Martis Aperiens, the Rust of Iron Plates, washed and exposed some time to the Dew. *L.*
CROCUS Martis Astringens, Filings of Iron deprived of their more saline Parts. *L.*
CROCUS Metallorum, a kind of impure aqueous Glass of Antimony. *L.*
CROE [Kroen, Du. Krum, Teut.]
CROME [Kroeked] in Iron Bar or

Leaver: Also a Notch in the Side-boards or Staves of a Cask, where the Head-pieces come in.

CROFT [Croit, Sax.] a little Close adjoining to a House for Pasture or Tillage.

CROISADE [Croisade, of Croix, F.]

CRUSADO [of Cruce, L. a Cross] the Expedition of the Princes of Christendom for the Conquest of the Holy Land, in which every Soldier bore a Crucifix on his Breast as an Emblem of Spiritual Warfare; for their Encouragement in this Enterprize, all that dy'd in the War, were promised an immediate Entrance into Heaven.

CROISERY, those for whom Christ suffered on the Cross. *Chauc.*

CROISES [Croisiez, F.] Pilgrims for the sake of Religion, who wore a Cross on their Garments: Also the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, created for the Defence of Pilgrims.

CROK, the turning up of the Hair into Curls. *O.*

To CROKE [Crocere, Ital. Croasser, F.] to make a Noise like a Frog or Raven; or as the Guts do with Wind.

CROKES, Hooks. *O.*

CROKETTIES, Locks of Hair. *Chauc.*

CROMMID, crammed. *Chauc.*

CRONE [Crone, Sax.] the old Ewe, or Female Sheep. *C.* Also an old Woman. *Chauc.*

CRONET, the Hair which grows over the top of a Horse's Hoof.

CRONIQUE, a Chronicle. *Chauc.*

CRONY [perhaps of Κρονος, Gr. q. d. a good old Friend, or of Congerrone, L.] an intimate Companion, or contemporary Disciple.

To CROO [Cruo, F.] to make a Noise like

To CROOKEL [Cruokel, F.] a Dove or Pigeon.

A CROOK [Croc, F. an Hook] a Shepherd's Staff.

CROOKED [Kroget, Dan.] not straight.

CROOKED [is said to be derived of Kroek, the turning up of the Hair into curls] bent, turning in and out.

CROOKES, Hooks. *O.*

To CROOL, to growl, mutter, or mumble. *O.*

CROOTES, a Substance found about the Oar in Lead Mines.

CROP [Croppay, Sax. Ears of Corn] the gathering of Hay or Corn, or the whole Stock which the Ground affords.

CROP [Krop, Du. Croppa, C. Br.] a Bird's Claw: Also the Handle of a Coachman's Whip.

To CROP [Krappen, Du.] to cut off, to gather.

CROPPA [Croppa, Sax.] a Crop of Corn, or the Product in Harvest. *O. L.*

C. L. **CRO-**

CROQUETS [in *Cookery*] a certain Compound made of a delicious Farce. F.

CROSIER [of *Crosse*, F.] a Bishop's Staff, made in the Shape of a Shepherd's Crook, intimating that they are Spiritual Shepherds.

CROSIERS [in *Astronomy*] are four Stars in the Form of a Cross, by the help of which, those who sail in the Southern Hemisphere find the Antartic Pole.

CROSLET, a Frontlet or Headcloth.

CROSLET [*Croiseler*, F.] in Heraldry, a little Cross.

CROSS [*Croix*, F. of *Cruce*, L.] a Gibbet, on which the Ancients used to hang their Male actors: Also Affliction, Misfortune, Trouble.

CROSS [in Heraldry] one of the honourable Ordinaries, of which there is a great Variety in its Form, according to the Lines which compose it.

CROSS Avellane [in Heraldry] a Cross, the Ends of which shoot forth like the Husk of a Filbert.

CROSS Fished [in Heraldry] a Cross

CROSS Fitchee [pointed at Bottom.

CROSS Fleury [in Heraldry] a Cross with a Flower de Lis at each End

CROSS Fouciet [in Heraldry] a forked Cross.

CROSS Milrine [in Heraldry] a Cross, the Ends of which are clomped and turned again like a Milrine, which carries the Millstone.

CROSS Voided [in Heraldry] is when a Line is drawn parallel to the Out lines of a Cross, and then the Field is supposed to appear through.

CROSS Bar-Shot, a round Shot, having a long Iron Spike cast with it, as if it were let quite through the middle.

CROSS Beam, a Beam laid a-cross another Cross Piece other.

CROSS Beam [in a Ship] a great Piece of Timber which goes a-cross two other pieces called *Bites*, and to which the Cable is fastened when the Ship rides at Anchor.

CROSS Bil, a Bird.

CROSS Bite, a Disappointment.

A **CROSS Caper**, a Leap with crossing the Legs.

CROSS grained, that goes against the Grain, Peevish, Scabborn, Humourfome.

CROSS Jack [in a Ship] is a small Yard stuck at the upper end of the Mizzen Mast under the Top.

CROSS Matches [when a Brother and

CROSS Marriages [Sister inter-marry with two Persons who have the same Relation one to another.

CROSS Purposes, contrary Designs of Devices: Also a kind of Sport.

CROSS Staff, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Star.

CROSS Trees [in a Ship] are four pieces of Timber bolted and let into one another a-cross, at the Head of the Mast.

CROSS Trip [among Wrestlers] are when the Legs are crossed within one another.

CROSS Wort, an Herb, the Leaves and Flowers of which grow in the Shape of Crosses.

CROTAPHICK Artery [among Anatomists] a Name given to the Tendon of the Muscle *Crotaphices*.

CROTAPHITES [*Κροταίται*, Gr.] Muscles of the Temples.

CROTCH, the forked part of a Tree.

CROTCHET [*Crochet*, F. of *Croc* an Hook] a Note in Musick, which is half a Minim.

CROTCHET, a Fancy or Whim.

CROTCHET [among Printers] expressed thus []

CROTCHETS [among Hunters] the Master Teeth of a Fox.

CROTELS [the Ordure or Dung

CROTENING [of a Hare.

CROUCH [*Crochu*, F.] crooked: Also

a Cross. O.

CROUCH Mass [a Festival observed by the Roman Catholics in Honour of the Holy Cross.

To **CROUCH** [*Croucher*, F.] to bow down submissively.

CROUCHED Friars. See *Crutches Friars*.

CROUD, a Fiddle. O.

CROUP [of a Horse] the hindmost part of a Horse, the Buttocks and Tail, from the Haunch Bones to the Dock.

A *Racking CROUP*, is when a Horse's fore Quarters go right, but his Croup, in walking, twings from side to side.

CROUPADE [in *Horsemanship*] a Leap in which the Horse pulls up his hind Legs, as if he drew them up to his Belly.

A **CROUPER** [at a *Gaming-House*] one who watches the Card, and gathers Money for the Bank.

CROUTADE [in *Cookery*] a peculiar manner of dressing a Loin of Mutton. F.

A **CROW** [*Crape*, Sax.] a Bird: Also a Southern Constellation: Also an Iron Instrument for moving heavy Things.

To **CROW** [*Crajan*, Sax.] to brag, to vapour.

CROW Net, a Net for catch wild Fowl in Winter.

CROWS Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument

drawing Bullets, broken Bones, &c. of the Body.

CROWS Feet [in a Ship] small Ropes, tied by the Hole of a little Block or Key, called the *Dead-Man's Eye*, into ten, or more parts.

CROWS Feet [in the *Military Art*] Irons with four Points, of three or four Inches long, so that which way soever they are, one Point will be uppermost.

CROWD [Cpυδ, Sax.] a Throng or Press.

CROWD [Crowth, C. B.] a Fiddle.

CROWLAND [perhaps so called from multitude of Crows] a Place in *Lincolnshire*, famous for an Abbey and for a King.

CROULE, curled. *Chauc.*

CROWLING, the crying and fretting of the Guts in Cattle.

CROWN [Coutronne, F. of Corona, L.] Cap of State worn on the Heads of Sovereign Princes: Also a Coin, in Value five Shillings: Also the Top of the Head.

CROWN [in *Geometry*] is a Ring comprehended between two Concentrick Peripheries.

To CROWN [Coutronner, F. of Coronare, L.] to set a Crown on the Head: **To Record**: To make perfect: To finish honourably.

CROWN Glass, the finest sort of Window Glass.

CROWN Imperial, the most beautiful and largest kind of Daffodil Flower.

CROWN Post [in *Architecture*] a Post which in some Buildings stands upright in the middle, between two principal Rafter.

CROWN Scab, a mealy white Scurf growing on the Legs of Horses.

CROWN Wheel [of a Watch] is the upper Part next the Ballance that drives it in its Motion.

CROWN Works [in *Fortification*] are Works advanced toward the Field, upon some Hill or rising Ground; being composed of a large Gorge, and two Wings, which fall on the Counterscarp near the sides of the Bastion.

CROWNED Hornwork, is a Hornwork with a Crown-work before it.

CROWNED Top [in *Hunting Term*] the Head of a Deer; the Crochets or Horns being rais'd in Form of a Crown.

CROWSE, brisk, lively, jolly. *C.*

CROY [in *Scotch Law*] a Satisfaction given by a Judge, who does not administer Justice as he ought, is to pay to the nearest Kin to the Man that is killed.

To CROYN [in *Hunting Term*] to cry as a Stag or Deer do at Rutting-time.

CRUCIAL, of the Form of a Cross.

To CRUCIATE [Cruciatum, L.] to Torment.

CRUCIATUS, Torment. *L.*

CRUCIATUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh lying under the *Vasfi*.

CRUCIBLE [Crucibulum, L.] a Melting-pot made of Earth, tempered so as to endure the strongest Fire, for the melting of Metals, Minerals, &c.

CRUCIFEROUS [Crucifer, L.] which bears the Cross.

CRUCIFERS. The same as *Crouched Friars*. *L.*

CRUCIFIX [q. d. *Cruci affixus*, i. e. hung on the Cross, L.] a Figure representing our Saviour on the Cross.

CRUCIFIXION, the Act, or suffering of Crucifixion. *L.*

To CRUCIFY [Crucifigere, L.] to fasten or nail to a Cross: Also to Kill or Mortify.

CRUDE [Crud, F. of Crudus, L.] raw, indigested.

CRUDITY [Cruditē, F. of Cruditas, L.] rawness.

CRUDITY [among Physicians] is when the Blood is not duly fermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

CRUDITY [in the *Stomach*] is an ill Digestion, when the Aliment or Meat is not duly fermented, and regularly turned into Chyle, and is of three Sorts, *Apepsia*, *Bradypepsia*, and *Dyspepsia*; which see in their proper Places.

CRUEL [Crudelis, L.] hard-hearted, fierce; grievous, painful. *F.*

CRUELTY [Crueus, F. *Crudelitas*, L.] Barbarousness, Fierceness, Hard-heartedness, inflexible Temper, ill Usage.

CRUISE [Cruiſe, Du. a Cross, i. e. to cross to and fro] to Sail up and down for Guard of the Seas.

CRUISER, a Ship appointed to Cruise.

CRUK [Cpocca, Sax. Crochan, C. Br.] a Crook, an Earthen Pot. *Chauc.*

CRULL, curled, smooth. *O.*

CRUM of Bread [Cruma, Sax. *Crume*, Du. *Crume* Teut.] a small Particle, or the soft part of Bread.

To CRUM } [Accruman, Sax.]

To CRUMBLE } *Crummelen*. Du. *Crummeln*. Teut.] to break small by rubbing.

CRUMENAL } [of *Crumena*, L.] a

CRUMINAL } Purse. *Spenc.*

CRUMP [Crump, Sax. *Crwmm*, C. Br.] crooked, crook'd-back'd.

To CRUMPLE [of *Crumpelz*, Sax. or *Crumpen* or *Crumpen*. Du.] to put out of the Folds or Pleats; to ruffle or towze.

CRUNK, to Cry like a Crane.

CRUPPER [*Croupiere*, F.] the Buttocks or a Horse, the Rump: Also a Roll of Leather under the Horse's Tail.

CRUPPER Buckles, large square Buckles fit to the Saddle-tree behind to fasten the Crupper.

CRURA Medulla Oblongata [among Anatomists] the two Heads or Beginnings of the marrowy Substance of the Brain.

CRURAL [*Curalis*, L.] belonging to the Leg.

CRURAL Artery [in Anatomy] the Artery of the Thigh, which spreads it self among the Muscles.

CRURAL Vein [with Anatomists] a Vein of the Thigh, going up to the Groin, and ending in the *Iliaca*.

CRUREUS, a Muscle of the Leg helping to extend the *Tibia*, so called from its Situation on the Bone of the Thigh.

CRUSE [*Cruche*, F. *Kritz*, Du. *Чюца*, Sax.] a Vial for Oil or Vinegar.

CRUS, or *Magnus Pes* [among Anatomists] is all that part of the Body that reaches from the Buttocks to the Toes, and is divided into Thigh, Leg, and Foot. L.

To **CRUSH** [*Ejcraser*, F. probably of *Cruciare*, L.] to break or squeeze to pieces; to oppress or ruin.

CRUSSEL, a Gristle. O.

CRUST [*Croute*, F. *Crusta*, L.] the outward part of Bread, or shelly part of any Thing.

CRUSTACEOUS [of *Crusta*, L.] crusty, covered with, or hard like a Crust.

CRUSTACEOUS Fishes, are Shell-Fishes, such as Crabs, Lobsters, &c.

CRUST Cung, an hard sticking together of the Earth, so that nothing will grow on it, call'd also *Soil-bound*.

CRUSTA Lætex [among Anatomists] a kind of Scurf or crusty Scab upon the Body of an Infant at the time of its first Sucking.

CRUSTA Vermicularis [among Anatomists] the Velvet Covering or soft Skin of the Guts.

CRUSTULA [among Oculists] a Disease in the Eye, being a falling of Blood from the Arteries into the *Tunica Conjunctiva*, occasioned by a Wound, Stroke, &c.

CRUTCHED Friars [*Freres Crossez*, F. i. e. Friars signed with a Cross] a Street in the City of London, near *Aldgate*, so call'd from a Convent of them in that place.

CRUTCHES [*Cruce*, Sax. *Krutche* Teur. *Ecrioches*, F. *urou*] supports for Lame Persons.

CRUZADO a Portuguese Coin in value

CRUZATE } luc 4 s. Sterling.

To **CRY** [*Crier*, F.] to Weep: To make Proclamation.

CRYPTÆ, the Graves of the Martyrs where the Primitive Christians met to perform Divine Service: Hence also a Church under-ground is called *Crypta*, as that St. *Faust's* formerly under St. *Paul's*. L.

CRYPTICAL [*Crypticus*, L. of *κρυπτικος*, Gr.] hidden, secret.

CRYPTOGRAPHY [of *Κρυπτικος* and *γραφειν*, Gr. Writing] the Art of Secret Writing.

CRYPTOLOGY [of *Κρυπτικος* and *λογος*, Gr.] a discoursing or speaking secret, a Whispering privately.

CRYSTAL [*CrySTALLus*, L. of *Κρυσταλλος*, Gr.] a very bright and transparent Stone, which looks like Ice, or the clear sort of Glass. F.

CRYSTAL [among Chymists] the P of a Lye made of any Metal and Minerals that remains concealed after some part the Moisture is drawn off.

CRYSTAL [of Silver] is the Bo of Silver Chymically opened, and reduced into the Form of a Salt, by the Spirit of *Nitre*.

CRYSTALLINE [*CrySTALLinus*, L. *Κρυσταλλινος*, Gr.] belonging to Crystal bright or clear as Crystal. F.

CRYSTALLINE Heavens [among Astronomers] two Spheres, supposed by Astronomers of Old; by one of which they explain'd the slow Motion of the fixed Stars, supposing that they caused them move one Degree Eastward in 70 Years, and by the other, they solv'd a Motion which they call'd the Motion of Trepidation and Libration, by which they imagined the Sphere to sway from Pole to Pole.

CRYSTALLINE Humour [with Oculists] a white shining Humour of the Eye, taken to be the first Instrument of Sight, call'd also *Icy Humour*.

CRYSTALLOIDES, the Crystals Coat of the Eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION [in Chymistry] is the reducing of Salts into small gured Particles, clear as Crystal.

To **CRYSTALLIZE** [*CrySTALLifer*, to reduce to, or grow into such Crystal by being dissolv'd in some Liquor, and in a cool Place to shoot into Crystals.

CRYSTALLI [among Physicians] Pustles dispersed all over the Body, when and of the bigness of a Lupine. L.

CRUISTOW, crydest thou. Chz CUB [*Minshaw* derives it of *Cubare*, a Bear's Whelp, or young Bear: Also a kind of Marten of the first Year.

CUBATURE [in Geometry] is finding exactly the Solid Content of any proper Body, in Solid Inches, Feet, Yards, &c.

CUBBRIDGE Head [in a *Ship*] are the Bulk-heads of the Fore-cattle, and the salt-deck.

CUBE [*Cubus*, L. *Kύβος*, Gr.] in *Geometry* is a Solid Body terminated by six equal Squares, as a Dye truly made. F.

CUBE [in *Algebra*] is the second Power from the Root, and is formed by Multiplying the Root continually into it self twice, as *a* is the Root, *aa* the Square, and *aaa* the Cube.

CUBE [in *Arithmetic*] is that which arises from the Multiplication of any Number first by it self, and then by the Product, so 125 is a Cube Number produc'd by 5 first, multiplied by it self, and then by 25 the Product.

CUBE Root, is the Side of a Cube Number, so 3 is the Side of or Root of 27.

CUBEBS, Aromatick Fruits brought from the *West-Indies*, good for strengthening the Brain; and drawing Phlegm from the Head.

CUBICAL [*Cubicus*, L. of *Κύβου*, Gr.] belonging to, or having the Figure of a Cube.

CUBICAL Artery [in *Anatomy*] is a Branch of the Auxillary Artery.

CUBICAL Foot, a Measure of Solid Bodies, which are a Foot every way.

CUBICK Equations [in *Algebra*] are such where the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Cube.

CUBICULAR [*Cubicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bed-Chamber. L.

CUBIFORM [*Cubiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Cube. L.

CUBIT [*Cubitus*, L.] the Length of the Arm from the Elbow to the middle Finger: Or, according to some, the middle Part between the Shoulder and Wrist.

CUBIT, a Scripture Measure, about 1 *English* Foot 2 Inches, and 888 *Decimal* Parts.

The **CUBIT** [in *Anatomy*] is a long hard Bone, which lies in the inside of the Arm, reaching from the Elbow to the Wrist.

CUBITÆUS Externus [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to extend the Wrists. L.

CUBITÆUS Internus [with *Anatomists*] a Muscle serving to bend the Wrists. L.

CUBITURE [*Cubitura*, L.] a lying down.

CUBO-CUBE [in *Mathematicks*] is CUBED CUBE the sixth Power of any Number or Quantity.

CUBOIDES [in *Anatomy*] is the 7th Bone of the *Tarsus* of the Foot.

CUCKING-Stool [*g. d.* a Choaking-DUCKING-Stool] Stool, because Scolds

being thus punish'd, are almost choaked with Water: But Dr. T. H. derives it from *Coquine*, F. a Beggar-woman, because sturdy Beggar-women were wash'd in it: The Saxons call'd it *Sealcing-Stool* a Machine formerly used for the Punishment of Scolds and Brawling Women: Also a Punishment anciently inflicted on Brewers and Bakers who transgressed the Laws, and were, in such a Chair or Stool, to be ducked and immersed in *Seecore*, i. e. some muddy or stinking Pond.

CUCKOLD [*Cocu*, F. probably from *Cuckow* and *Hold*, *g. d.* a poor Man, who, like a Cuckow, brings up other Mens Children as his own] one whose Wife's adulterous and lewd Pranks are said to have grafted Horns on his Head.

CUCKOO [*Trac*, *Sax.* *Cotteore*, F. *Cuckuck*, Teut *Cog*, C. Br. *Cuculus*, L. of *Κουκου*, Gr.] a Bird well known.

CUCKOO Flower, the Herb *Ladies-Smock*.

CUCKQUEAN, a Wench or Whore.

CUCULATE Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as resemble a Monks-hood or Helmet.

CUCUMBER [*Cucumer*, L.] a well known Fruit.

CUCUPHA [among *Physicians*] a Cover for the Head, made of Cephalic Spices powdered, sowed within a Cap, and worn against Catarrhs, and Diseases of the Head, &c.

CUCURBITE [*Cucurbita*, L. a Gourd] a Chymical Vessel of Glass, Earth, or Metal, made in the Shape of a Gourd, used in Distillations and Rectifications. F.

CUCURBITINI Lumbri, broad Worms resembling Gourd Seeds in shape, that breed in the Entrails of Men, &c. L.

CUCURBITULA, a Cupping Glass.

CUCUYOS, an *American* Fly, which shines in the Night so brightly, that Persons may see to travel, read, and write by the Light of it.

CUD [*Cud*, *Sax.*] the inner part of the Throat in Beasts.

To *Chew the CUD* [*Coopan*, *Sax.*] to chew again as a Cow does: Also to muse upon, to think or reflect.

CUDDEN a Changeling, a Nizey, or **CUDDY** a silly Fellow.

CUDDY, in a first Rate Man of War, is a Place lying between the Captain's and the Lieutenant's Cabins, under the Poop, and divided into Partitions, for the Master and Secretary's Officers.

CUDE-Cloth, a Face-cloth for a young Child, which anciently was used at Baptizings, and was the Priest's Fee.

CUDGEL

CUDGEL [*Rudse*, Du. a knotted Stick] a stick to fight with.

CUD *Loss*, an Infirmity in Cows, Oxen, Sheep, &c.

CUE, an *Item* given to Stage-Players, what or when to speak: Also a Mood or Humour, as in a merry Cue.

CUERPO, a Body. *Sp.* To walk in *Cuerpo*, i. e. to go without a Cloak, *q. d.* to show ones Shapes.

CUETH, pulleth, forceth. *O.*

CUI *ante Divortium* [i. e. to whom before Divorce] a Writ empowering a divorced Woman to recover her Lands from him to whom her Husband did alienate them during the Marriage, because she could not gain say it. *L.*

CUI *in Vita* [i. e. to whom in the Life of] a Writ of Entry for a Widow upon her Lands alienated by her Husband.

CUINAGE, the making up of Tin into Pigs, &c. for Carriage.

CUIRASS, an Armour of Steel, &c. or Iron Plates beat thin, which covers the Body from Neck to Waste, as well behind as before. *F.*

CUIRASSIERS, Horsemen arm'd with a Cuirass. *F.*

CUISSES [*Cuissart*, *F.*] an Armour for the Thighs.

CULAGE, the laying up a Ship in the Dock in order to be repaired. *O. R.*

CULDEYS, a sort of Religious People formerly in *Scot* in Scotland, so called a *Colendo Deum*, from Worshipping God.

CULINARY [*Culinarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Kitchen.

To **CULL** [*Cuellir*, *F.* of *Colligere*, *L.*] to pick and chuse, to pick out.

CULL-FISH, a kind of Fish.

CULLANDER. See *Colander*.

CULLERS, the worst sort of Sheep, or those which are left of a Flock when the Best are pick'd out. *C.*

CULLIONS, the Stones or Testicles: Also the Name of an Herb.

CULLIONS [among *Gardiners*] are round Roots of Herbs, whether single, double, or tripple.

CULLION *Head*, a Sconce or Block-house the same as *Bastion*.

CULLIS [*Coulis*, *F.* of *Colando*, *L.* Straining] (in *Cockery*) a strained Liquor made of Meat boiled, &c. and pounded in a Mortar, and pass'd through a Sieve, to be poured either to Flesh, Fish, or Pies, before they be brought to Table.

CULLY [of *Coglione*, *Ital.* a Testicle, because Fools are said generally to be well hung] a Fool, a soft headed Fellow, one who may be easily led by the Nose or put upon; a Letcher whom a Courtisan or Jilt calls her Cully.

To **CULLY** one, to make a Fool of, impose upon or jilt him.

CULM, Smoak or Soot. *O.*

CULMEN, the Top, Peak, or Height of any Thing. *L.*

CULMEN *Cævi* [among *Astrologers*] the highest Point of Heaven that a Star can rise to in any Latitude.

CULMIFEROUS [of *Culmus* and *fero*, *L.*] Stalk bearing.

CULMIFEROUS *Plants* [among *Botanists*] are such as have a smooth jointed Stalk, and usually hollow, and at each Joint wrapp'd about with single, narrow, long, sharp pointed Leaves, and their Seeds are contained in chaffy Husks, as Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, &c.

To **CULMINATE** [of *Culmen*, *L.* the Top, &c.] to rise to the Top.

To **CULMINATE** [among *Astronomers*] isto come to the Meridian; thus the Sun or a Star is said to *Culminate*, when it is in the highest Point in the Heavens, that it is possible for it to be; that is, when it is upon the Meridian.

CULPABLE [*Coupable*, *F.* *Culpabilis*, *L.*] blame worthy, faulty, guilty.

CULPON *ibat Trout*, i. e. cut it up.

CULPONS, streakes, heaps, small parts. *Chauc.*

CULPRIT, a formal Word, used by the Clerk of the Arraignments, in Tryals, to a Person indicted for a Criminal Matter, when he has registered the Prisoners Plea, Not Guilty, and proceeds to demand of him, (Culprit) *How wilt thou be Tryed* - *Cul'prit* seems to be compounded of two Words, i. e. *Cul* and *Prit*, viz. *Cul* of *Culpabilis*, and is a Reply of a proper Officer, on behalf of the King, affirming the Party to be Guilty after he hath pleaded *Not Guilty*; the other Word *prit*, of *prest*, *F. i. e.* Ready, and is as much as to say, that he is ready to prove the Party Guilty. Others again derive it from *Culpa*, in a Fault, and *Prehensus* taken, *L. i. e.* a Criminal or Malefactor.

CULRAGE, the Herb *Arse-smart*.

CULTCH, the Bottom of the Sea where Oysters spawn.

CULTELLATION, a measuring Heights and Distances by Piece-meal, that is, by Instruments which give us such Heights or Distances by Parts, and not all at one Operation. *O.*

To **CULTIVATE** [*Cultiver*, *F.* of *Cultus* Tillage, *L.*] to Till or Husband the Ground; to improve, to manage.

CULTIVATION, the Act of Tilling or Improving.

CULTURE [*Cultura*, *L.*] Husbandry, Tillage, Improvement, good Education. *F.*

CULVENAGE, Faint-heartedness; or turning the Tail to run away.

CULVER [*Culyxpe, Sax.*] a Dove or con. O.

CULVERTAGE [in the *Norman Law*] Etcheat or Forfeiture of the Vassals to the Lord of the Fee.

CULVERIN [*Coutlevrine, F. of Colu-*, L. a Snake] a Piece of Ordinance about 18 Inches and a quarter Diameter in the Length, carrying a Ball of 18 lb.

CULVERTAIL [among *Shipwrights*] the fastening the Ship's Carlings into the Plank.

CULVERTAIL [among *Carpenters*] a particular manner of fastening Boards, by joining one Piece into another.

TO CUMBER [*Ingombrare, Ital. Kummern, Teut.*] to trouble, to stop or crowd.

CUMBERLAND, *i. e.* the Country of the *Cumbri*, Britains who remained there some time after all the rest of *England* was conquered.

CUMBERSOM } troublesome, unwell-
CUMBEROUS } dy, inconvenient.

CUMBLE, full heaped Measure.

TO CUMULATE [*Cumulatum, L.*] to heap up.

CUMULATION, a heaping up. L.

TO CUN [*Sea Term*] is to direct the Ship at Helm how to steer.

CUNCTATION, Delay, prolonging of time. L.

CUNETTE [in *Fortification*] a deep Trench about three or four Fathom wide, cut along the middle of a dry Moat, to make the Passage more difficult to the Enemy.

CUNEIFORMIA *Osse* [among *Anatomists*] are three Bones of the *Tarsus*, which form the part of the Foot.

CUNEIFORME *Os* [among *Anatomists*] a Bone of the Head, so called from its resemblance of a Wedge.

CUNICULOUS, full of Coney-burrows.

CUNNER, a sort of Fish.

CUNNING [*Cunningg, Sax.*] expert, cunning, or having Skill in.

CUNNING, Craftiness, Ingenuity.

A CUNNING Man, an Astrologer, a Fortune-Teller.

CUNT [*Con, F. Cunnus, L. Rutte, lg. Cpi, Sax.*] *Pudendum Muliebre.*

CUNTEY *Cunsey*, a Trial in Law, answerable to our Ordinary Jury. O. L. T.

CUNTOR, a Bird in *America*, with a sharp beak so strong and sharp that it will pierce Ox-hide; so that two of them will set on, kill, and devour a Bull.

CUP [*Cuppe, Sax. Kop, Du. Cyp, n. C. Br. Cupa, L. of Kyrr, Gr.*] a vessel to Drink out of.

Such falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable

to such sanguine Persons, who too confidently depend upon future Expectations, unthoughtful of the preventional Contingencies that may intervene: It is only a Version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labia*; as that of the Greek, *Πολλὰ μεταξὺ σείλει κλίμαξ'· καὶ χεῖλεσσ' ἀοκῆ;* as also the French, *Pe la Main a la bouche se perd souvent la soupe.*

CUPS [among *Botanists*] are those short Husks wherein Flowers grow; some of them are pointed into 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Leaves.

TO CUP, to apply Cupping Glasses.

CUP Shot } who is in his Cups, over-

CUP Shotten } loaded with Drink, drunk.

CUPID [*Cupido, L.*] the fabulous God of Love.

CUPIDITY [*Cupidité, F. of Cupiditas, L.*] Concupiscence, inordinate Desire, Covetousness, Sensuality, Lust.

CUPOLA [*Cupo, It.*] an arched Tower of a Building, in form of a Bowl turn'd upside down.

CUPEL } [among *Chymists*] a Furnace

COPEL } made of Ashes and burnt

CUPPEL } Bones, to try and purify Gold and Silver.

CUPPING *Glass*, a sort of Glass Vial, apply'd to the fleshy Parts of the Body, to draw out corrupt Blood and windy Matter.

CURABLE [*Curabilis, L.*] that may be cured.

CURACY } [of *Cura, L. Care*] the

CURATE-Ship } Office of a Curate.

CURATE [*Curator, L.*] a Parson or Vicar of a Parish, who has the Charge of the Parishioners Souls.

CURATION [in *Physick*] is a Right Method of finding out by Symptoms proper Remedies for any Disease. L.

CURATIVE *Indication* [among *Physicians*] a Sign which has relation to the Disease to be cured.

CURATURE [*Curatura, L.*] Care in ordering, or managing of any Thing.

A CURB, a part of a Bridle: A Swelling beneath the Elbow of a Horse's Hoof.

TO CURB [*Courber, F.*] to restrain or give a check to, to keep under.

CURCUMA, an *Indian* Root, commonly called *Turmeric*.

TO CURDLE [*q. d. to crowdle*] to turn to Curds.

CURE [*Cura, L.*] the healing of a Distemper or Wound: Also a Benefice or Spiritual Living with the Charge of Souls.

TO CURE [*Curare, L.*] to heal.

What can't be Cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Proverb, applicable to Persons under the Pressure of some inevitable Calamity: and advises to make a Virtue of Necessity, and not aggravate but alleviate the Burthen by Patient-bearing, according

according to the Latin, *Levis fit Patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas*

CUREBULLY, Tann'd Leather. *Chauc.*

CURFEW [*Couvre-feu*, F. i. e. Cover the Fire] a Law made by *William the Conqueror*, that all Persons should put out their Fire and Lights at the Ringing of the Eight o' Clock Bell, and go to Bed.

CURFEW Bell, Eight o' Clock Bell.

CURIA, a Court of Judicature: Also the Company of Tenants, who did their Service at their Lord's Court. I.

CURIA *avifere vult* [*Law Term*] a Deliberation intended to be taken by the Court upon a Matter, before they proceed to pass Judgment.

CURIA *Claudenda*, a Writ which lies against a Man, who being under Obligation to fence his Ground, refuses or delays it.

CURIOSITY [*Curiositas*, F. *Curiositas*, L.] Inquisitiveness, a desire of knowing; over much care, niceness; also a Rarity or curious Thing.

CURIOUS [*Curieux*, F. of *Curiosus*, L.] desirous or inquisitive to see or know every thing; neat, nice, excellent, rare.

To CURL [*Crullen*, Du. *Cuirlare*, Ital. q. d. *Gyrulare*, L. or perhaps of *Cýprian* or *Cýplan*, *Sax.*] to twirl or turn up.

A CURL [probably of *Gyrulus*, L.] a Twirl, or Ring et of Hair, &c.

CURLEW, a Water Fowl.

CURLINGS [among *Hunters*] the little spotted Curls with which the Burr of a Deer's Head is powder'd.

CURMUDGEON, a covetous Hunk, a pitiful niggardly, close-fisted Fellow.

CURNOCK, a Measure of Corn, containing 4 Bushels.

A CURR [*Carre*, Du. or of *Kirren* Teut. to grin] a Mongrel Dog.

CURRENT Money [of *Courant*, F. running] good Money that in Commerce passes from one to another.

CURRENTO, a running *French* Dance.

COURANT, Also a Musical Air, consisting of tripple Time, call'd *Imperfect of the 3rd time*.

CURRENTS [q. d. *Corinths* from *Corinth*, the Place whence they came] a sort of F.

CURREIDEN, courted, curried Favour *Chauc.*

CURREN Y [of *Currens*, L.] currentness.

CURRENT [*Currens*, L.] that goes or is established or received; current Money.

A CURRENT [*Currens*, L.] a running Stream.

CURRILOW, a Curry favour or Flatterer O.

CURRIER [*Courrier*, F. *Corarius*, L.]

one who dresses, liquors, and colours tann'd Leather, to make it gentle, &c.

To CURRY [of *Corium*, L.] to dress Leather.

To CURRY a Horse [*Curer*, F. *Curare*, L.] to rub down, comb, and dress him.

To CURRY Favour [probably of *Quarir*, P. of *Quarere*, L.] to make suit to one, to get into, or insinuate one's self into favour.

CURRY Comb, an Iron Tool for dressing of Horses.

To CURSE [*Cursian*, *Sax.*] to wish ill to.

A CURSE [*Cursye*, *Sax.*] an ill Wish; also a Punishment.

CURSER [*Curfor*, L.] a Courtier, an Express, a Messenger of Hate.

CURSITOR, an Officer belonging to CURSITOR, the Chancery, who makes out Original Writs for that County or Shire that is allotted to him.

CURSORY, a little Ruler of Brass representing the Horizon.

CURSORY [*Curforius*, L.] slight, hasty, running over negligently.

CURSORILY, slightly.

CURST [of *Korsel*, Du. Angry] fierce, shrewd: Also cursed.

CURSTNESS, Fierceness, a crabbed, dogged, surly Humour, Rigour.

To CURTAIL [*Kertelen*, Du. to cut short, or of *Curus*, L. short and Tail] to dock or cut off a Horse's Tail: To diminish or diminish.

CURTAIL, a nasty Slut or Drab.

Double CURTAIL, a Musical Instrument that plays the Bass.

CURTAIN [*Curtine*, F. *Cortina*, L.] a Hanging about a Bed, a Window, &c.

CURTAIN [in *Fortification*] is the Front of a Wall or a fortified Place, between two Bastions.

CURTANA, King Edward the Conqueror's SWORD, without a Point (which was an Emblem of Mercy, which is carried before the Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation).

CURTATION, shortning. L.

CURTATION of a Planet [among *Astronomers*] according to some, is a part of a Line, cut off from its distance from the Sun.

CURTESY of Eng'land. See *Courtesy*.

CURTI Cone [*Geometry*] a Cone whose Top is cut off by a Plane parallel to its Base.

CURTLAGE [*Law Term*] is a piece of Ground, Yard, or Garden Plat below the main building near a House.

CURVATION, a bending.

CURVATURE [*Curvatura*, L.] bending, bowing, crookedness.

A CURVE [*Curvus*, L.] a crooked Line.

CURVE Lines [in *Geometry*] crooked Lines; as the Periphery of a Circle, Ellipses, &c.

Regular CURVES [in *Geometry*] such as the Perimeters of Conick Sections, which are always Curved or Bent after the same Regular Geometrical Manner.

Irregular CURVES, [in *Geometry*] such as have a Point of Inflection, and which being continued, do turn themselves a contrary way, as the Conchoid and Solid Parabola.

A CURVET [*Courbette*, F. *Corvetta*, L.] the Gait, Motion, or Prancing of a managed Horse.

CURVILINEAL Figures [in *Geometry*] Lines bounded by crooked Lines; as the Circle, Ellipsis, Spherical Triangle, &c.

CURVILINEAL } [of *Curvus* and
CURVILINEARY } *Linea*, L.] crooked-lined.

CURVITY [*Curvitas*, L.] crookedness.

CURULE Chair, a certain Chair, Sedan, or Chariot, in which *Ediles Curules*, among the Romans were carried.

CURY Favel, [perhaps *q. d.* *Curare Famam*, L.] Flattery.

CUSHINET [*Coussinet*, F.] a little Cushion.

CUSHION [*Kussen*, Du. and Teut. *Coussin*, F.] a sort of Pillow to sit or lean on.

CUSKIN, an Ivory Cup.

CUSP [*Cuspis*, L.] the Point of a Spear, &c.

CUSP [in *Astrology*] the first Point of twelve Houses in a Figure or Scheme of the Heavens.

CUSPATED [in *Botany*] is when the Leaves of a Flower end in a Point.

To CUSPIDATE [*Cuspidatum*, L.] to open at the Point, to bring to a Point.

CUSPIDATED [*Cuspidatus*, L.] point-like a Sphere.

A CUSTARD [*q. d.* *Gustard*, a *Guardo*, L.] a Dish of Food made of Milk, Eggs, &c.

CUSTODE *admittendo*, a Writ for admitting a Guardian.

CUSTODE *amovendo*, a Writ for removing of a Guardian.

CUSTODY [*Custodia*, L.] Ward or keeping in Safe-hold, or Prison.

CUSTOM [*Consuetudo*, F.] Fashion, Habit, Way, Usage or Use.

CUSTOM [in *Law*] is a Law or Right written, which being established by long Use, and the Consent of our Ancestors, were *Ultra Triavum*, i. e. beyond the Generation, commonly accounted about 20 Years, is deemed as a Right in Law.

CUSTOM [in *Traffick*] is a Duty paid by the Subject to the King upon the Importation or Exportation of Commodities: So called, because Tonnage and Poundage were only granted by Parliament for certain Years till the time of Henry VI, but then constantly and perpetually, thence call'd Customs or Customary Payments.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, is a Building in Sea-Port Towns where the King's Customs are received.

CUSTOMABLE, which is according to Custom, or liable to pay Custom.

CUSTOMARY, Accustomed, Common, Ordinary.

CUSTOMARY Tenants [in *Law*] such as hold by the Custom of the Manour.

CUSTOMAUNCE, Custom. *Chauc.*

CUSTOMER, one who buys any Thing of another: A Custom-house Officer.

CUSTOS, a Keeper, a Guardian. *L.*

CUSTOS *Erarium*, the Principal Clerk belonging to, the Court of the *Common Pleas*. *L.*

CUSTOS *Rotulorum*, he that hath the Keeping of the Records of the Sessions of Peace: He is always a Justice of the Peace and of the *Quorum*, in the County where his Office is, &c. *L.*

CUSTOS [of the *Spiritualities*] he that exercises Jurisdiction during a Vacancy of a See.

CUSTOS *Oculi* [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument for preserving the Eye from being hurt in some Operations.

CUSTREL, a Servant to a Man of Arms, or a Prince's Life-guard. *O.*

To CUT [of *Coteau* a Knife, or *Couper*, F.] to divide or part with a Knife, &c.

To CUT a Feather [Sea Term] is when a well-bow'd Ship so swiftly presses the Water, that it foams before her, and in a dark Night seems to sparkle like Fire.

To CUT the Sail, is to unfurl it and let it fall down.

CUTLETS [in *Cookery*] (of *Cotelette*, F. a small Rib) short Ribs of a Neck of Mutton or Veal.

CUT-Water, the sharpness of a Ship, which is under the Beak-head, which divides and cuts the Water e'er it comes to the Bow.

CUT-Throat, a Murderer, a Villain.

A CUT-Throat Place, where People are exacted upon; as an Inn or Tavern.

CUTANEOUS [of *Cutis*, L.] belonging to the Skin.

CUTBERT [of *Cuth* known, and Beowulf famous, *Sax.*] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the beginning of the *Saxon* Monarchy.

CUTE, new Wine unworked.

CUTICLE [*Curicula*, L.] the outmost thin Skin which covers the whole Body. F.

CUTLER [*Coutelier*, F.] a Maker or Seller of Knives, Swords, &c.

CUTTED, Brawling, Scolding, Quarrellom.

CUTTER [of the *Tallies*] an Officer of the Exchequer, who provides Wood for the Tallies, and cuts the Sum paid upon them.

CUTTERS, the little Streaks in the Beam of a Deer.

CUTTING *the Neck* [among *Reapers*] a cutting the last Handful of standing Corn, which when it is done they give a shout and go to Merry-making, it being the finishing of such a Man's Harvest.

CUTTINGS [with *Gardeners*] Branches or Sprigs of Trees or Plants cut to set again.

CUTTLE *Fish*, a Sea Fish.

CUVA, a Kever, a Vessel for Brewing. O.

CUVETTE [in *Fortification*] a Trench sunk in the middle of a great dry Ditch.

CUYNAGE, the making up of Tin for the better Carriage of it.

CUZ [among *Printers*] one instituted; a Ceremony us'd by them, and an Oath administered like that at *Hightgate*.

CYCLE [*Cyclus*, L. of *Κύκλος*, Gr.] is a continual Revolution of Numbers, which continually go on without any Interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. F.

CYCLE [of the *Sun*] is a Revolution of twenty-eight Years, for finding out the Dominical Letters, which then return all in the same order as before; the Solar Cycle.

CYCLE [of the *Moon*] or Golden Number, is a Period or Revolution of nineteen Years, invented to make the Lunar Year agree with the Solar, after the Expiration of which, all the Lunations return to the former Place in the Calendar, that is, the New Moons happen in the same Months, and Days of the Month; the Lunar Cycle.

CYCLE [of *Indiction*] a Revolution of fifteen Years, established by *Constantine* the Great, A C. 312.

CYCLISCUS [of *Κύκλος*, Gr.] an Instrument in Form of a Half-Moon, used by Surgeons to scrape away *Rouennels*.

CYCLOID [in *Geometry*] a Figure made by the upper End of the Diameter of a Circle, turned about a right Line.

CYCLOIDAL *Space*, the Space contained between the Curve or crooked Line, and the Subtense of the Figure.

CYCLOMETRY [of *Κύκλος* and *μετρον*, Gr. measure] the Art of measuring Cycles.

CYCLOPEAN, ol, &c. the Cyclops.

CYCLOPAEDY [*Cyclopaedia*, F. *Cyclopaedia*, L. of *Κυκλοπαίδεια*, of *Κύκλος* a

Circle and *Παιζία* Discipline, Gr.] the Circle of Arts and Sciences, or universal Knowledge.

CYCLOPS, a Gigantick People, having but one Eye, and that in the middle of their Forehead; said anciently to have inhabited the Island of *Sicily*.

CYGNET [of *Cygnus*, L.] a young Swan. F.

CYGNUS, a Swan: Also a Northern Constellation.

CYLINDER [*Cylindre*, F. *Cylindrus*, L. of *Κύλινδρος*, Gr.] a Roller or Rolling Stone.

CYLINDER [in *Geometry*] is a Solid, formed by the Revolution of a Rectangled Parallelogram about one of its Sides; so that it is extended in Length equally round, and its Ends or Extremities are equal Circles.

CYLINDER *Charged* [in *Gunnery*] the Chamber of a great Gun, or that part that receives the Powder and Shot.

CYLINDER *Concave* [in *Gunnery*] the hollow length of a Piece of Ordnance.

CYLINDER *Vacant* [in *Gunnery*] that part of the hollow that remains empty after the Gun is charged, or that part between the Trunnions and the Muzzle.

CYLINDRICAL [*Cylindraceus*, L. of *Κύλινδρος*, Gr.] belonging to, in Form of, or like to a Cylinder. F.

CYLINDROID [in *Geometry*] is a solid Figure, with Elliptical Bases, parallel and alike situated.

CYMA [*Κύμα*, Gr.] is the top of a Plant or Herb. *Botany*.

CYMATIUM [in *Architecture*] a Member, whereof the one half is Convex, and the other Concave. Gr.

CYMATODES [among the *Galenists*] an unequal fluctuating Pulse.

CYMBAL [*Cymbalum*, L. *Κύμβαλον*, Gr.] a musical Instrument.

CYMBALIST [*Cymbalifera*, L. of *Κύμβαλίστης*, Gr.] one that plays on a Cymbal.

CYMRAECAN Language, the Welsh Tongue.

CYNANTHROPY [of *Κύνων* a Dog and *ἄνθρωπος* a Man, Gr.] Madness caused by the Bite of a Dog, wherein the Patient avoids Light and Water; or a particular kind of Melancholy, when Men far themselves changed into Dogs, and imitate their Actions.

CYNEGETICKS [*Cynegetica*, L. *Κυνεγετικά*, Gr.] Books which treat of Hunting.

CYNICAL [*Cynique*, F. *Cynicus*, L. *Κύνικος*, Gr.] churlish, dogged.

CYNIKS [*Cynici*, L. of *Κύνικοι*, G. a Sect of Philopohers, first instituted by *Antisthenes*; called Cynicks from *Κύνων* a Dog,

og, because of their curriſh and churliſh
haviour.

CYNODECTOS [*Κυνόδουκτος*, Gr.] a
rſon bitten by a mad Dog. *Dieſcorides*.

CYNODENTES [of *Κύων*, Gr. a Dog
and *Dens*, L. a Tooth] Dog-teeth.

CYNODESMUS [among *Anatomists*]
a Band which ties the little Skin of the
Head to the Nut. *Gr.*

CYON [*Cion*, F.] a Graſſ, Sprig, or
ſucker of a Tree.

CYNOREXY [*Κυνωρεξία*, of *Κύων*, Gen.
a Dog, and *ορεξία* Appetite, *Gr.*] a
remedy unſatiabſe Appetite like a Dog.

CYNOSURA [*Cynofure*, F. *Κυνώσουρα*,
Gr.] the Conſtellation of the leſſer Bear, or
the Polar Star in the Tail of it. *L.*

CYPHER. See *Cipher*.

CYPHOSIS [among *Anatomists*] the
bending of the Vertebra's of the Back to-
wards the back Parts.

CYPRESS [*Cypreſſus*, L.] a Tree.

CYPRIAN [*Cyprianus*, L.] a proper
time of Men.

CYRPUS, a Ruſh or Bull-ruſh. *O. L.*

CYRTOMA [*Κύρτωμα*, Gr.] a Tu-
mour in any part of the Body.

CYRICKSCEAT, a Tribute or Duty
ſciently paid to the Church. *Sax.*

CYSTEPA TICK Duſt [in *Anatomy*]
that Duſt which is implanted in the He-
tick Duſt and the Gall Bladder. *Gr. & L.*

CYSTICÆ Gemelli [in *Anatomy*] two
ſmall Branches of the Cœliack Artery
ſperſed through the Gall Bladder.

CYSTICK Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Branch
of the *Vena Porta*, which goes up to the
neck of the Gall Bladder.

CYSTICKS [of *Κύστις*, Gr. the Blad-
der] Medicines againſt Diſtempers in the
Bladder.

CYSTOTOMY [of *Κύστις* and *τομή*,
Gr.] the cutting of the Bladder.

CYTEZINS, Citizens. *Chauc.*

CZAR [q. d. *Cæſar*] the Title of the
Emperor of *Muſcovy* and *Ruſſia*.

D A

D, Is a Numerical Letter, and in the
Titles of Books, Inſcriptions, &c.
ſignifies 500.

D, is alſo frequently ſet after an Author's
Name to denote Doctor; as *D. T. Doctor*
theologia, i. e. Doctor of Divinity; *M. D.*
Medicina Doctor, i. e. Doctor of Phyſick.

D. D. D. ſometimes ſignifies theſe three
Words, *Devover*, *Dicat*, *Dedicat*. *L.*

DA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies *for* or *by*.

DC an Abbreviation of DA CAPO [in
Muſick Books] are Words commonly met
with at the End of Rondeaux, or ſuch Airs
or Tunes as end with the fiſt Part, and ſig-

nifies, at the Head or at the Beginning a-
gain, and intimates, that the Song or Air
muſt be begun again, and ended with the
fiſt Part.

DAB, a Sea-fiſh.

DAB, a Slap on the Face, Box on the
Ear, &c. Alſo a dirty Clour.

To DAB [*Dauber*, F.] to ſlap or ſtrike.

DAB-CHICK, a Water Fowl.

To DABBLE [*Dabberen*, Du.] to
ſpluſh, to ſtir about in the Water and Dirt.

DABUZE, a Weapon in the Nature of
a Mace, carried before the Grand Seignior.

DACE, a ſmall River Fiſh.

To DACKER [*Dackeren*, Du.] to
waver, to ſtagger or totter. *Linc.*

DACRYOIDES [of *δάκρουν*, Gr. a
Tear] a kind of weeping Ulcer.

DACRYOPOEOS [of *δάκρουν* a Tear
and *ποιέω*, Gr. to make] Things which ex-
cite Tears by their Acrimony, as Onions,
Horſe Radish, or the like.

DACTYLE [*Δάκτυλος*, L. of *δάκτυλος*,
Gr.] a Daſyl; a Foot or Meaſure in a *Latin*
Verſe, conſiſting of one long Syllable and
two ſhort. *F.*

DACTYLOGY [*δάκτυλος* a Finger
and *λογία* Speech, Gr.] a diſcourſing by
Signs made with the Fingers.

DACTYLONOMY [of *δάκτυλος* &
νομία, of *νομός* Law, Gr.] the Art of
Numbering on the Fingers.

DAD [*Παδ*, C. Br. *Dadda*, Ital.] a
Name whereby young Children call their
Fathers.

DADDOCK [q. d. dead Oak] the Heart
or Body of a Tree thorough rotten. *C.*

DADO [in *Architecture*] is uſed by ſome
Writers for the Dye, which is the Part in
the middle of the Peſtrel of a Column,
which is between its Baſe and Cornice.

DÆMON [*Δαίμων*, Gr.] a Spirit ei-
ther good or bad.

DÆMONES [among ſome *Phyſical Wri-
ters*] ſuch Diſtempers as cannot be aſſign'd to
a natural Cauſe, and ſuppoſed to proceed
from the Influence of Poſſeſſion by the Devil.

DAFF, a Daſtard or Coward. *O.*

To DAFF, to daunt. *C.* To baſſe, to
banter, to cheat. *O.*

A DAFFOCK, a Dawkin. *C.*

DAFFODIL, a Flower, commonly cal-
led Daffy down-dilly.

DAFT, ſtupid, blockiſh, daunted. *C.*

DAG, a Leather Latchet: Alſo a Hand-
gun. *O.* Alſo Dew upon the Graſſ.

To DAG Sheep [probably of *Dağ*, *Sa.*]
to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece.

DAG Locks, the Wooll ſo cut off.

DAGGER [*Daggett*, Dan. *Dagge*,
Du.] a Weapon well known.

DAGGER Fiſh, a ſort of Sea Fiſh.

DAGGES, Latches or Slips of Leather : The Skirts of a Fleece cut off. *Chauc.*

To **DAGGLE** [Deagan, Sax.] to dawb the Skirts of one's Clothes with Dirt.

DAGON [דגון] *H. i. e.* the God of Corn) an Idol of the *Philistines*.

DAGON [of Dagge. O. or Dogh, C. Br.] a Piece, a Remnant. *Chauc.*

DAG Swain, a rough coarse Mantle.

DAIL [*Sea Term*] a Trough in which the Water runs from the Pump over the Decks.

To **DAIN** [*Deigner, F.*] to vouchsafe, to condescend.

DAINTIES, Delicacies, Niceties, Tidbits.

DAINTY [*Dain, O. F.*] curious, delicate, fine, nice.

DAIRY [of *Derriere, F. q. d.* a House backwards] a Place where Milk and Milkmeats are made and kept.

DAISY, a Flower.

DAIZ [*Daiz, F.*] a Canopy.

DAKIR, a Number of ten Hides, as a *Last* is of twenty.

DAKER Hen, a Fowl.

DAL [in *Musick Books*] signifies *fer* or *by*. *Ital.*

DALE [*Dal, Dan. and Du.*] a little Valley; a bottom between two Hills.

DALI Prati, narrow Slips of Pasture Ground. *O. L.*

DALLIANCE, Toying, Wantonness.

DALLISON [*q. d. a' Alençon, of Alençon in France*] a Surname.

DALLOPS, Patches or Corners of Grass or Weeds among Corn. *C.*

To **DALLY** [probably of *Dollen Du.* to play the Fool] to toy with; to be full of wanton Tricks; to delay or trifle.

DALMATIAN Cap, a Tulip.

DALMATICK, a certain Vestment worn by Priests.

DAM [probably of *Dame, F. Mistress*] a Female Beast which brings forth young.

To **DAM** [*Demman, Sax. Dammen, Du.*] to stop or shur up: Hence

DAM, a Flood-gate or Stoppage in a River.

DAMASCUS [דמשק] the chief City of *Syria*, from whence come the Plumbs we call *Damasc-Prunes*.

DAMASK [*Damasquin, F.* so called from *Damascus* in *Syria*] fine Silk, Linen, &c. wrought into Flowers and Figures.

DAMASK Rose, a Rose of a pale Colour.

To **DAMASK** [*Damasquiner, F.*] to draw rude Draughts on waste Paper.

To **DAMASK Wine**, to warm it a little.

DAMBER, a Rascal. *C.*

DAME [*Dame, F.*] a Lady: Among Country People, Mistress, Goody.

DAME Simone [in *Cookery*] a particular way of farcing Cabbage-Lettuce. *F.*

DAMES Violets, a Plant.

DAMISELLA, a little Damsel, a Lady of Pleasure, a Miss.

DAMMAGE [*Dammage, F. of Damnum, L.*] Hurt, Loss, Prejudice.

DAMMAGE Cleer, a Duty paid formerly to Prothonotaries and their Clerks. *L. T.*

DAMMAGE Feastant [in *Common Law*] when a Stranger's Cattle feed and spoil in other Mens Grounds without leave. *L. T.*

To **DAMN** [*Damner, F. of Damnare L.*] to condemn or judge to Hell; to cause to cry down.

DAMNABLE [*Damnabilis, L.*] Destructive, Wicked. *F.*

DAMNATA Terra [among *Chymists* the Mass remaining in the *Retort*, after the Distillation, the *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMNATION, the Punishment of the Damned. *F. of L.*

To **DAMNIFY** [*Damnificare, L.*] to do damage to, to hurt, to prejudice.

DAMP [*Damp, Dan.*] Moisture, Wetness; also a Vapour which arises in Mine

To **DAMP** [*Damper, Dan.*] to make moist; to chill; to put a damp upon.

DAMPOR } [so called of the R

DAVENPORT } ver *Dan*, or *Dav* and *Port*] a Town in *Cheshire*.

DAMSEL [*Damoiselle, F.*] a young Maiden.

DAMSIN } [*Damaisine, F. q. d. Pr*

DAMSON } *num Damascensis*, of *Damascus* in *Syria*] a sort of Plum like a *Damask Prune*.

DAN, a Don or Master. *Spenc.*

DAN [דן] *H. i. e.* Judgment] one *Jacob's* twelve Sons.

To **DANCE** [*Danser, F.*] to actuate the Body according to composed Measure.

No longer Pipe no longer Dancer.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon the many and ungrateful Tempers of too many People: and is also a good memento of Providence, intimating that Misfortune will be few or no Friends; for ungrateful and many People, tho' they have had two

good turns done them formerly, will *Dance* no longer than while the *Musick* of this Proverb obliges them for their Pains;

budge no further than they have Money pay them for their continued Services: *D*

servet Olla vivit amicitia, say the *Latin* and

זימא קרמאת לית את נפר ביה say the *Hebrews*.

DANCES, Statues. *C.*

DANCETTE } [in *Heraldry*] is what

DANCY } the Out-line of a Bordure is largely indented.

DANDELION [*Dent de Leon, F. Lion's Teeth*] an Herb.

DANDÉPRAT [perhaps of *Danten* to play the Fool, and *Pract*, Du: a trifle; or of *Dandin* a Fool, or *Daninér*, F. to play the Fool; or as some will have it from *Dandle*, Eng. *Preft* fit, F. *q. d.* one to be dandled like a Baby] a Dwarf or little Fellow: Also a small Coin made by King Henry VII.

To **DANDLE** [*Dantzen*, Teut. *Daniner*; F.] to fondle or make much of.

DANDUFF } [of *Tan* a Scab, and
DANDRUFF } *Dnoj*, Sax. dirty] a curf sticking to the Skin of the Head.

DANES, a People of Denmark.

DANE Geld } a Tax of 1 s. and after-
DANE Gelt } wards of 2 s. for every Hide of Land in the Realm, imposed upon our Saxon Ancestors by King *Esheldred*, for clearing the Seas of Danish Pyrates, and given to the Danes, as the Terms of Peace and Departure, who received at first 10000 l. then 16000 l. then 24000 l. then 34000 l. and afterwards 48000 l.

DANE Lage, the Laws which were in force in England during the Time of the Danish Government.

DANE Wort, the Plant Dwarf-Elder.

DANGER [*Danger*, F.] Hazard, Jeopardy.

Naught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates, that little Things are safe under the Contempt of the World, for that their Insignificancy secures them against all Apprehension, Danger, and Violence; for whatsoever is despicable, useless, and good for nothing, is safe under the Security of this old Saying, to all Intents and Purposes; for *Retē non tenditur mitvio*, say the Latins. But the Adage is commonly apply'd by the common People upon any Providential Deliverance, making a Banter of God's Mercy, and Laughing at their own or others Preservation or Security, under the Protection of Heaven, and frequently with this profane Addition, *If he had been good for any thing, he had broke his Neck, been Drown'd, &c.* as if Impiety were the only Preservative against Casualties.

DANGER [*Forest Law*] a Duty paid to the Lord for Liberty to Plough and Sow in the Time of Mast feeding.

DANGEROUS [*Dangereux*, F.] Hazardous, full of Danger.

To **DANGLE** [*q. d. Hangle*] to hang or swing to and fro.

DANIEL [*דניאל* H. i. e. the Judge of God] the Name of a Prophet.

DANK [of *Euniken*, Teut.] somewhat moist or wet, damp. O. Raw. *Shakef.*

DANNAUGHT [i. e. do naught, or nought] a good for nothing, or idle Person. *Torkf.*

DANTONED, tamed.

DANUBE [so called of *Donnet* Thunder, Teut. from the Noise it makes by its violent Motion, or of *DUREN* Fir-trees which are planted along its Banks] a famous River running near 1300 Miles from the *Euxine* Sea through Germany.

DANWALLET, abundantly, excessively, plentifully. O.

DAPITICAL [*Dapaticus*, L.] sumptuous.

DAPIFER, a Steward at a Feast: Also the Head Bailiff of a Manour. L.

DAPIFER Regis, the Steward of the King's Household. O. L.

DAPING, a way of Angling upon the Top of the Water.

DAPPER [*Dapper*, Du. *q. d.* a Man of a small Stature, yet nimble and courageous] low of Stature, clever, neat, spruce, light.

DAPPLE [of *Dapffer*, Teut. Apple, *q. d.* full of divers spots, like a Pippin] a Colour peculiar to Horses, as a dapple Grey, is a light Grey shaded with a deeper; a dapple Bay, a light Bay spotted with a deeper.

DAR } a Fish found commonly in the
DART } River *Severn*.

DARAPTI, an artificial Word, expressing the first Mood of the third Figure in Logick, wherein the two first Propositions are universal Affirmatives, and the last a particular Affirmative.

DARBY [*Deorby*, Sax. *q. d.* *Derwentby*, from the River *Derwent*: It is also called *North Farm*] the County Town of *Derbyshire*.

To **DARE** [*Deapjan*, Sax.] to hazard or venture: Also to challenge or provoke.

DARE, Harm or Pain, as, *It does me no dare*, i. e. no Harm. C. *It dares me*, i. e. Pains me. *Essex*.

DARICK, an ancient Coin, in value 2 s.

DARING Glass, a Device for catching Larks.

DARK [*Deorc*, Sax. of *Adroic* Gr. *Caf.*] without light, obscure, mysterious.

DARK Tent, a Box with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of a Building, &c.

DARKMANS, Night. *Can.*

DARKSOM, dark.

DARLING [*Deorling*, Sax. *q. d.* Darling] a beloved Child, a Favourite.

DARNEL, the Weed Cockle.

DARNIX, a sort of Stuff.

DARRAIGN } to attempt, to challenge.

DARREIGN } *Chauc.* To prepare to fight. *Spenc*

DARREIGNH, an Attempt. O.

DARREIN [of *Dernier*, F.] last. L. T.

DARREIN Continuance, is when, after the

the Continuance of the Plea, the De'endant pleads new Matter.

DARREIN Presentment, a Writ against a Stranger, who preferreth to a Church the Advowson wherof belongs to another.

DARSIS [*Δαρσις*, Gr.] an Exulceration of the Skin.

To **DART** [*Darder*, F.] to shoot or throw.

DART [*Dard*, F. *Dart*, C. Br.] an Arrow.

DARTEY, is a scabby Disease in Sheep.

DARTFORD [*g. d.* the Ford of the River *Darta*] a Town in *Kent*.

DARTON [*Δαρτων*, Gr.] the Coat

DARTUS } which immediately covers the Testicles.

To **DASH** [probably of *Dask*, Dan. a Blow or Stroke; or of *ШИТ* H. he hath threshed] to cut or strike.

To **DASH** [perhaps from *Gasquer*, F. to bespatter with Dirt; or of *Dask* and *ШИТ* as before] to wet by Dashing.

To **DASH** [of *Dazle*, which from *Dutselfn*, Du. to be greatly afraid; or of *Dpay*, Sax. able to say nothing for himself] to put out of Countenance, to terrify.

DASTARD [*Dpay*, Sax. Abashed, and *Aerd*, Du. Nature, *g. d.* timorous by Nature] a Coward or feint-hearted Fellow.

DATA [in *Mathematicks*] are such Things or Quantities as are supposed to be given or known, in order thereby to find out Things or Quantities which are unknown, and sought for.

DATARY, the Chief Officer in the Chancery of *Rome*, thro' whose Hands most vacant Benefices pass.

DATE [of *Datum*, L.] the Writing which expresses the Day of the Month and Year, when any Writing, Coin, &c. was made. F.

To **DATE** [*Dater*, F. of *Datere*, L.] to set such a Date to.

DATES [*Dastylus*, L.] the Fruit of the Date-Tree.

DATIVE [*Dativus*, L.] that may be given or disposed of at Pleasure. O. L.

DATIVE Case [in *Grammar*] the third of the six Cases used in Actions of giving and restoring.

DAUBE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing a Leg of Veal, &c. F.

DAUGHTER [*Дохтор*, Sax. *Dohtor*. Du. *Daater*, Dan.] a Female Child.

DAVID [*דוד* H. i. e. Beloved] a King of *Israel*, &c.

St. **DAVID's Day**, the first of *March*, kept in Honour of St. *David*, Bishop of *Menevy* in *Wales*, at which time the *Welsh* Men wear Leeks in their Hats, in Commemoration of a singular Victory obtain'd by

them, under the Conduct of St. *David*, over the *Saxons*, they, by his Direction, wearing Leeks as a Mark of Distinction and Colours.

DAVID's Staff, an Instrument made use of in Navigation.

DAVID's Quadrant, is the common back Quadrant used at Sea, to take the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

DAVIT [*Sea Term*] a short Piece of Timber, used on Board a Ship, to hale up the Fluke of the Anchor, and fasten it to the Bow of the Ship.

DAUNGERS, a Trap. O.

DAUNGEROUS, coy, [paring. O.

To **DAUNT** [*Domier*, F. of *Domisare*, L. to make tame] to frighten, to put out of Heart.

DAUPHIN [of *Delphinus*, L.] the Dolphin, a Sea Fish: Also the Title of the *French King's* eldest Son. F.

DAW or *Jackdaw*, a Bird.

To **DAW** [probably of *Dawen* Teut. to digest] as he never daw'd it ater, i. e. he never overcame it, digested it, or enjoy'd himself.

To **DAW** } to thrive, as he neither dies
To **DOW** } nor daws, i. e. he neither dies nor mends; so he'll never dow, i. e. he will never be good. C. Also to awaken. C.

To **DAWB** [*Dauber*, F.] to besmear, to foul: to bribe, to flatter.

A **DAWGOS** } a dirty flattering Wo-
A **DAWKIN** } man. C.

To **DAWN** [probably of *Dagman*, Sax.] to begin to grow light, as the Day does.

DAY [*Дэг*, Sax. *Dagh* Du. *Dag*, Dan.] a Space of Time which is variously reckoned.

The *Artificial DAY*, is the Space of Time from the Sun's Rising to Sun-setting to which is opposed Night, which is the Time that the Sun is under the Horizon and is every where unequal but just under the Equinoctial.

The *Natural DAY*, is the Space of 24 Hours, which the Sun takes up in running round the Earth, or the Earth about the Sun. And the *Natural Day*, beginning a Noon or Midnight, is equal; but that which is accounted from Sun-Rising or Setting, is unequal. The *Natural Day* is called *Civil*.

The *Civil DAY*, differs from the *Natural* only in its Beginning, which is various, according to the Custom of Nations the *Babylonians* began to account their Day from Sun rising, the *Jews* and *Athenians* from Sun-setting, as do the *Italians* at the Day.

DAY [in a *Law Sense*] is used sometimes for the Day of Appearance in Court, and sometime for the Return of Writs.

DAYS in Bank, are Days set down by Writ or Order of Court, when Writs shall be returned, or when the Party shall appear upon the Writ serv'd.

A **DAYS Journey** [in Scripture] is 33 English Miles, 172 Paces, and 4 Feet.

A **Sabbath DAYS Journey** [in Scripture] is 6 Paces.

DAY Lily, a Flower, which lasts but a Day.

DAYS-Man, an Arbitrator, Judge, or Mediator.

DAY-Net, a Net for taking Larks, Martins, Hobbies, &c.

DAZE, a kind of glittering Stones, and in the Tin or Lead Mines.

DAZED Bread, Dough baked.

DAZED Meat, pallid in the Roasting a slack Fire.

A **DAZED Look**, such as Persons have when frightened.

I'S **DAZED**, I am very cold. C.

To **DAZZLE** [Duiselen. Du.] to divert the Sight with too much Light.

DEACON [Diacon, F. Diaconus, L. of δίακονος, of διακονία] to minister to, or serve, Gr. i. e. a Minister or Servant, one whose Office it is, in the Church, to assist the Priest in Divine Service, to help him in the Distribution of the Holy Sacrament, instruct the Youth in the Catechism, &c.

DEACONESSES [in the Primitive Church] Women of Probity, who were chosen to assist those of their own Sex in religious Concerns.

DEAD [Dead, Sax. Dood, Du. Dod, Dan.] without Life.

DEAD-Mens-Eyes [in a Ship] little locks or Pulleys with many Holes, but no Riggers, wherein run the Lanniers.

DEAD-Neap [Sea Term] a low Tide.

DEAD Nettle, the Herb Archangel.

DEAD Pledge, Mortgage, Pawning things for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Time agreed on.

DEAD Reckoning [in Navigation] that Estimation, Judgment, or Conjecture, which the Seamen make of the Place where the Ship is, by keeping an Account of her Way, and by knowing the Course they have steered by the Compass.

DEAD Rising [Sea Term] is that part of the Ship that lies aft, between her Keel and her Floor Timbers.

DEAD Ropes [in a Ship] Ropes which do not run in any Block or Pulley.

DEAD Tops, a Disease in Trees.

DEAD Water [Sea Term] the Eddy Water just behind the Stern of the Ship.

DEADLY Feud [Law Term] an unappealable Hatred.

DEADS [in Tin Mines] are such Parcels

of common Earth, lying above the Shelf, as usually contain the Shoad.

DEAF [Deaf, Sax. Doof. Du. Dāwf, Teur.] not having the Sense of Hearing.

DEAFFORESTED, made free from the Forest Law, or discharged from being a Forest.

DEAFELY, Lonely, Solitary, far from Neighbours. C.

DEAL [of Dole, C. Br. a Dale or Plain lying next the Sea] a Town in Kent, over-against the Downs, memorable for the first Arrival of Julius Caesar, and a Fight there.

To **DEAL** [Dælan to divide, Sax. Deel, Du.] to trade; to divide or portion out.

To **DEALBATE** [Dealbarum, L.] to whiten.

DEALBATION, the whitening any thing. L.

DEAMBULATION, a walking abroad or about, according to Hippocrates, Inquietude of Mind. L.

DEAN [Decanus, L.] a dignified Clergyman, who has Power over ten or more Canons.

DEAN and Chapter, a Spiritual Body-Corporate, consisting of many able Persons, as the Dean and his Prebendaries.

Rural DEAN, a Curate appointed by the Bishop and Archdeacon, to have Jurisdiction over other Ministers and Parishes adjoining to his own.

DEANRY, the Jurisdiction of a Dean.

DEANSHIP, the Office or Dignity of a Dean.

DEANS Apple, a Fruit much esteem'd in Devonshire.

DEAN Pear, the Michael Pear.

DEAR [of Dýran, Sax. Dier, Du. to account dear to himself] valuable, precious.

DEARLING, a Darling. Spenc.

DEARN, Solitude. Shakesp.

DEARN, Uncouth, Solitary, Melancholy. O.

DEARLY, earnestly. Spenc.

DEARTH [of Droop, Sax. Dear] great Scarcity, or want of Provisions, or Victuals.

DEARY, little. C.

DEATH [Deaθ, Sax.] the Separation of Soul and Body, a total stoppage of the Circulation of the Blood.

DEATH-Watch, a little Insect which makes a Noise like a Watch.

DEAURATION, a gilding or laying over with Gold. L.

To **DEBAR** [probably of Debarrer, F.] to shut out, to keep from, to hinder.

To **DEBASE** [Debaser, F. Dibassire, Ital.] to bring down, to humble, to disparage, to counterfeit Coin.

To DEBATE [*Debatre*, F.] to dispute.
 DEBATE [*Debate*, F. *Dibatto*, Ital.]
 Dispute, Quarrel, Strife.

To LELAUCH [*Debaucher*, F.] to corrupt one's Manners, to marr or spoil; also to seduce and vitiate a Woman.

A DEBAUCH [*Debauche*, F.] a riotous Banqueting and Revelling.

DEBAUCHERY [*Debauche*, F.] Disorder, Incontinency, Revelling, Licentiousness, Lewdness.

To DEBELLATE [*Debellare*, L.] to vanquish, to bring under by War.

DEBELLATION, an overcoming in, or bringing under by War. L.

LE Bene esse [*Law Phrase*] as to take a thing de bene esse, i. e. to allow or accept of it for the present, till the Matter shall come to be more fully debated. L.

DEBENHAM, [of the River *Deben* and *Him* a Town] a Town in *Suffolk*.

DEBENTUR } a Bill drawn upon
 DEBENTURE } the Publick for the

Payment of any Seamen's or Land Soldier's Arrears to the Creditor.

DEBENTURE [in *Traficke*] is the Allowance of Custom paid inward, which a Merchant draws back upon the Exportation of those Goods which were before Imported.

DEBENTURES, are Bills used in the Exchequer, and also at Court, and given to the King's Household Servants for the Payment of their Salaries, &c.

DEBET [he oweth, L.] a Term apply'd to that which remains unpaid, after an Account is stated.

DEBET & Soler, a Writ of Right, as if a Man sue for any thing, which is now denied and hath been enjoy'd by himself, and his Ancestors before him. L.

To DEBILITATE [*Debiliter*, F. *Debilisatum*, L.] to weaken to make feeble.

DEBILITATION, a Weakening. L.

DEBILITY [*Debitus*, F. of *Debilis*, L.] Feebleness, Infirmitie, Weakness.

DEBILITIES [in *Astrology*] are certain Affections of the Planets, by which they are weakened, and their Influences become less vigorous.

DEBITO, a Writ where a Man owes another a Sum of Money for Goods sold. L.

DEBOIST [of *Debaucher*, F.] debauched, lewd, riotous.

DEBONNAIR, courteous, affable, airy, brisk, of a sprightly Air. F.

DEBONNAIRITY [*Debonnairesé*, F.] being Debonnair.

DEBORAH [דבורה *H. i. e.* a Bee] a Prophetess.

DEBOSHFE [un *Debauché*, F.] a debauched dissolute Fellow.

DEBRUISED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Pale is borne upon any Beast in an Escutcheon, for then they say, *The Beast is Debruised of the Pale*.

LEBT [*Debitus*, F. of *Debitum*, L.] is what is due from one Man to another.

DEBT [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies upon Default of Payment of a Sum of Money due.

DEBTOR [*Debitur*, F. of *Debitur*, L.] one who is indebted to another.

To DECAUMINATE, to take off the Top of any thing.

DECADE [*Δεκάδης*, Gr.] the Number of Ten, as the *Decades of Livy*, i. e. the Ten Books of that Historian. F.

DECADENCY [*Decadence*, F. *Decadentia*, L.] a falling down, decay, ruin.

DECAGON [*Decagone*, F. *Δεκάγων*, Gr. of *δεκά* ten and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Figure that hath ten Angles and as many Sides.

DECALOGUE [*Decalogus*, L. *Δεκάλογος*, Gr. of *δέκα* and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] the Ten Commandments. F.

DECAMERON [*Δεκάμειρον*, of *δέκα* and *μέρος* Part, Gr.] a Volume of Fables, divided into ten Books, written by *Boccaccio* an Italian. L.

To DECAMPT [*Decamper*, F.] to go from, to break up the Camp, to march off.

DECAMPMENT [*Decampement*, F.] a Decamping or Marching off.

DECANATE } [among *Astrologers*] is
 DECURY } ten Degrees attributed

to some Planet, which being in, it is said to have one Dignity.

To DECANT [*Decantare*, L.] to pour off from the Dregs.

DECANTATION [*Chymical Term*] is a pouring the clear Part of any Liquor by Inclination, so that it may be without any Sediment or Dregs.

DECANTER, a Flint Bottle to hold Wine, Beer, &c. to be poured off into drinking Glafs.

To DECAPITATE [*Decapiter*, F. *Decapitatum*, L.] to behead.

DECASTICK, an Epigram or Stanza consisting of ten Verses.

To DECAJ [*Decboir*, F. *Decadere* Ital. of *Decidere*, L.] to fail, to fall, to grow worse, to wither.

DECEASE [*Decis*, F. *Decessus*, L.] natural Death.

To DECEASE [*Decedere*, F. *Decedere* L.] to die a natural Death.

To DECEDE [*Decedere*, L.] to depart

DECFIT [*Decepsio*, L.] a Cheat, a subtle, wiley Shift.

DECEIVABLE [*Deceptibilis*, L.] easy to be deceived, or that may be deceived.

DE

To DECEIVE [*Decevoir*, F. of *Decere*, L.] to beguile, to cheat or cozen.

DECEMBER [of *Decem*, L. Ten] so called because the Tenth Month from *arch*, which was anciently the Beginning the Year.

DECEMPEDAL [*Decempedalis*, L.] 1 Foot long.

DECEM Tales [*Law Term*] a supply of 12 Men, impanelled upon a Jury, in the case of others who did not appear, or were challenged. L.

DECEMVIRATE, the Office of the *Decemviri*, Ten Noblemen among the *Romans*, chosen to govern the Common-wealth, instead of two Consuls.

DECENCY [*Decence*, F. of *Decentia*, L.] Comeliness, Seemliness.

DECENT [*Decens*, L.] becoming, seeming. F.

DECENNIAL [*Decennialis*, L.] of ten years continuance, ten Years old.

DECEPTION [*Deceptio*, L.] Beguiling, Deceiving, Deceit, Fraud. F.

DECEPTIONE, a Writ which lyeth against him who Deceitfully did any thing in the Name of another.

DECERPT [*Decerptus*, L.] cropped.

DECERPTION, a plucking or cropping off. L.

DECERTATION, a contending or striving for. L.

To DECIDE [*Decider*, F. *Decidere*, L.] to conclude or bring an Affair to an Issue: to agree or make up a Difference.

DECIDENCE [*q. d.* of *Decidentia*, L.] falling down.

DECIDENCE [in *Physick*] a decay or tendency to any Distemper.

DECIDUOUS [*Deciduus*, L.] that which is apt or ready to fall; frequently of Flowers and Seeds in Plants.

DECIES *Tantum*, *i. e.* Ten times as much: A Writ which lies against a Juror, who has been bribed to give his Verdict: the Recovery of ten times as much as took.

DECILE [in *Astronomy*] a new Aspect invented by *Kepler*, *viz.* when two Planets are distant 36 Degrees.

DECIMAL [of *Decima*, L. Tenths] or belonging to Tens.

DECIMAL *Arithmetick*, is an Art which treats of Fractions, whose Denominators are in a Decuple continued Geometrical Progression; as 10, 100, 1000, &c.

DECIMAL *Fraction*, is that which has its Denominator 1, with a Cypher or others annexed, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{3}{100}$, $\frac{5}{1000}$, &c.

DECIMAL *Chain*, a Chain for mensur-

DE

uring of Lands divided Decimally, or into 100 equal Parts, Marks being placed at every 10.

DECIMAL Scales, flat Rules or Scales divided Decimally.

To DECIMATE [*Decimer*, F. *Decimatum*, L.] among the *Romans*, was to take out every tenth Soldier by Lot, and punish or put him to Death for an Example to the rest: Also to take Tythes.

DECIMATION, a punishing every Tenth Soldier by Lot: Also a gathering Tythes. F. of L.

DECIMIS *Solvendis*, &c. a Writ against those who had Farmed the Priors aliens Lands of the King, for the Restor of the Parish to recover his Tythe by them.

DECINERS } such who had the Jurisdiction over the

DECENNIERS } burghs, for keeping

DECENERS } the King's Peace.

To DECIPHER [*Decipherer*, F.] to find out the meaning of a Letter, &c. written in Cyphers: Also to penetrate into the Bottom of a difficult Affair.

To DECIRCINATE [*Decircinatum*, L.] to bring into a compass or roundness: To draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

DECISION, a determining or deciding any thing in Debate. F. of L.

DECISIVE } [*Decisive*, F.] deciding

DECISORY } determining, fit or able to determine a Controversy, or any thing in Debate.

To DECK [*Decken*, Du. to cover] to adorn or set off.

DECK [of a *Ship*, of *Decken*, Du.] a planked Floor on which the Guns lye and the Men walk to and fro.

A *Cambering DECK*, a Deck rising higher in the Middle than at each End.

A *Flush DECK*, *Fore and Aft*, a Deck which lies upon a right Line without any Fall.

To DECLAIM [*Declamer*, F. of *Declamare*, L.] to make publick Speeches, as an Orator; to inveigh against.

DECLAMATION, an Oration made upon some feigned Subject, for the Exercise of some young Scholar or Student. F. of L.

DECLAMATORY [*Declamatoire*, F. of *Declamatorius*, L.] belonging to a Declamation. L.

DECLARATION, a declaring, setting forth or shewing: Also a Publick Order or Proclamation. F. of L.

DECLARATION [in *Law*] is a shewing in Writing the Complaint or Grief of the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

D E

DECLARATIVE } which serves to
DECLARATORY } declare. L.

To DECLARE [*Declarare*, F. of *Declarare*, L.] to make known, to publish or shew; to open one's Mind or Thoughts.

DECLENSION [*Declinatio*, F. *Declinatio*, L.] the varying of Nouns according to Grammar.

The DECLENSION [of a *Disease*] is when the Distemper, being come to its Height, sensibly abates.

DECLENSION [of *Manners*] is the growing looser in them; a Corruption of Morals.

DECLINATION [*Declinatio*, F.] bowing down; a declining, a decaying. L.

DECLINATION [in *Astronomy*] is the Distance of any Star or Part of Heaven from the Equator.

DECLINATION *Apparent*, is the distance of the apparent Place of a Planet from the Equator.

DECLINATION [of the *Sun*] is the distance of the Parallel to the Equator, which the Sun runs any Day from the Equator it fell.

DECLINATION [of the *Mariner's Compass*] is its Variation from the true Meridian of any Place.

DECLINATION [of a *Wall or Plane for Dials*] is an Arch of the Horizon comprehended either between the Plane and the Prime Vertical Circle, if you account it from East or West; or else between the Meridian of the Plane, if you account it from the North or South.

DECLINATOR, a Mathematical Instrument to take the Declination of the Stars. L.

DECLINATORY, a Box fitted with a Compass and Needle to take the Declination of Walls for Dialling.

To DECLINE [*Declinare*, F. of *Declinare*, L.] to bow down, to diminish, to decay; also to avoid, to shun, to refuse.

DECLINING *Dials*, are Dials drawn upon declining Plains.

DECLIVITY [*Declivitas*, L.] steepness downwards.

DECOCION, a Boiling or Seething: A Medicinal Liquor or Diet-drink, made of Roots, Herbs, &c. boiled. F. of L.

DECOLLATION, a beheading. L.

DECOMPOSITE [*Decompositus*, L.] (among *Grammarians*) is a Word compounded of more than two Words, as *Indispositio*, as in, *dis*, and *positio*.

DECOMPOSITE [among *Apothecaries*] is when a Physical Composition is increased.

DECOPED, copped, peaked. O.

To DECORATE [*Decorare*, F. of *Decoratum*, L.] to adorn, &c.

D E

DECORATION, an Adorning, Ornament, or Imbellishment. F. of L.

DECORTICATION, the pulling off the outward Bark; also the peeling or unhusking Roots, &c. L.

DECORUM, that Comeliness, Order, Decency, or good Grace, which it becomes every Man to observe in all his Actions. F. of L.

DECORUM [in *Architecture*] is a fitting all the Parts of a Building so as they may best become the Situation.

DECOY [Koy, Du.] a Place fitted for catching of wild Fowl; a Wheedle, a Lure.

To DECOY, to allure, entice, or draw in.

DECOY *Duck*, a Duck which flies abroad, and decoys others into the Place where they become a Prey.

A DECREASE [*Decreasement*, F.] a growing less.

To DECREASE [*Decreisere*, F. *Decreisere*, L.] to grow less, to decay.

A DECREE [*Decretum*, F. *Decretum*, L.] an Order, or Statute; a Purpose or Resolution.

To DECREE [*Decretare*, F. *Decretum*, of *Decernere*, L.] to Appoint or Ordain; to Determine or Resolve.

DECREES } a Volume of the CA-
DECRETALS } non Law, so call'd
composed by *Gratian* a Monk of the Order of *St. Benedict*.

DECREMENT [*Decrementum*, L.] decrease or waste.

DECREMENT [in the *Universities*] are Fees paid by the Scholars for damaging or spoiling any thing made use of by them.

DECREMENTUM, an Abatement in Rent or other Dues. O. L.

DECREPIDNESS, Lameness, being Cripple.

DECREPIT [*Decrepitus*, L.] worn or with Age, extreme Old. F.

DECREPITATED [among *Chymists*] reduced to Powder making a crackling Noise.

DECREPITATION [in *Chymistry*] the crackling Noise which arises from Salt being thrown into an unplazed earthen Pot heated red hot over the Fire. L.

DECRESCANT } [*Decreascens*, L.] the

DECRESCENT } Moon decreasing in the last Quarter.

DECRETAL, of or belonging to Decrees.

DECRETALS [*Decretalia*, L.] the Second of the Three Volumes of the Canon Law: Also the Name given to the Letters of Popes. F.

A **SECRETORY**, a definitive Sentence.

SECRETORY [*Secretorists*, L.] which serves to Decree, or absolutely to decide.

DECRUSTATION, an uncrusting or sing away the uppermost Crust or Rind any thing. L.

DECREWED, decreased. Spenc.

To **DECRY** [*Decrier*, F.] to cry down, speak ill of.

To **DECULCATE** [*Deculcatum*, L.] tread under Foot.

DECUMBATURE [in *Astrology*] is a name of the Heavens, erected for the moment the Disease invades, or confines to Bed.

DECUMBATURE [among *Physicians*] when a Disease seizes a Man so violently, that he is obliged to take his Bed.

DECUPELATION; the same as *Denatation*.

DECUPLE [*Decuplex*, L.] ten fold.

To **DECURIATE** [*Decurium*, L.] divide into Bands.

A **DECURION**, a Captain over Tenorse. F. of L.

DECURSION, a running down, a stry running. L.

To **DECURTATE** [*Decurtatum*, L.] shorten.

DECURY [*Decurie*, F. of *Decuria*, L.] Band of ten Soldiers.

DECUSSION [in *Opticks*] is the offing of any two Rays, &c. when they meet in a Point, and then go on parting on one another.

DECUSSION, a shaking down, or shaking off. L.

DECUSSORIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for pressing the *Dura Mater*, in curing Fracture in the Skull.

DECUIENT [*Decuientis*, L.] shaking F.

DEDALEAN [*Dadaleanis*, L.] intricate or perplexed: Also expert or cunning.

DEBRANNA, a Man slayer. S. L. T.

DEDE, Death. O.

To **DEDECORATE** [*Decdecoratum*, L.] dishonour or shame one.

DEDECORATION, a Disgracing or dishonouring. F. of L.

DEDI [*i. e.* I have given] a Warranty Law to the Feeoffee and his Heirs.

To **DEDICATE** [*Dedier*, F. *Dedicatum*, L.] to set apart for Sacred Use: To inscribe or Address a Book to a Person of distinction and Quality.

DEDICATION, a Dedicating: Also a Consecrating. F. of L.

DEDICATION Day, the Festival at the Consecration of a Church.

DEDICATORY [*Dedicatoire*, F. *Dedicatorius*, L.] of or belonging to a Dedication.

DEDIGNATION, a Disdaining or Contemning. L.

DEDIMUS Potestatem, a Writ whereby Commission is given to a private Man for the speeding of some Act appertaining to a Judge: By the *Civilians* it is called *Delegation*.

DEDITION, a yielding or surrendering. L.

DEDOLENCY [of *Dedolere*, L. not to grieve] a state of Insensibility of Pain, or Contrition.

To **DEDUCE** [*Deducere*, L.] to draw one thing from another, to infer.

DEDUCIBLE [*Deducibilis*, L.] that may be deduced or inferred.

To **DEDUCT** [*Deduire*, F. *Deductum*, L.] to subtract or take away from, to lessen.

A **DEDUCTION**, a Deducting: Also a Conclusion, Consequence, or Inference. L.

DEE, a River in *Cheshire*, called in *C. Br.* *Diffr Dwy*, *i. e.* the Water *Divy*, because it riseth out of two Heads, for *Dwy*, signifieth Two: Some call it the Black Water, others the Sacred Water; because the ancient *Britains* worshipped Rivers.

To **DEE**, to die; as he neither does nor daws, *i. e.* he neither dies nor mends. C.

DEED [*Dæd*, *Sax.* *það*, *Du.*] an Action or Thing done.

DEEDS [in *Common Law*] are Writings which contain the Effect of a Contract between Man and Man.

DEED Indented, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the Top or Side.

DEED Poll, a single plain Deed unindented.

To **DEEM** [*Deman*, *Sax.*] to Judge or Think.

DEEMEN, to deem, to suppose. Spenc.

DEEMOUTH [*g. d.* the Mouth of the River *Dee*] a Place in *Cheshire*.

DEEMSTERS } a kind of Judges in
DEMSTERS } the *Ile of Man*, chosen from among and by themselves, who without Process, Writing, or Charge, decide Controversies there.

DEEP [*Deop*, *Sax.* *Difp* *Du.*] that has great depth, or is a great way from the Surface to the Bottom.

DEEP Sea Lead, a Lead at the Bottom of which is a Coat of white Tallow, to bring up Stones, Gravel, Sand, Shells, or the like, to know the difference of their Ground.

DEEP Sea Line, a small Line ty'd to the

the *Sea Line*, with which Seamen sound in deep Waters.

A *DEER* [Deop, Sax. Dīer, Du.] a wild Beast of the Forest.

DEER Field, a Deer-fold or Park. *G.*

DEER Hays, Machines for catching Deers.

DE Effendo quietum de Telonio, a Writ that lyeth for those who are by Privilege freed from the Payment of Toll.

DE Expensis Militum, a Writ which requires the Sheriff to levy so much *per diem*, for the Expences of the Knight of the Shire serving in Parliament.

DE Expensis Civium & Burgensium, a Writ for levying 2 s. *per diem*, for every Citizen and Burges.

To *DEFACE* [*Defacer*, F.] to mar or spoil; to blot out.

DE Falso, actually, really, in very deed. *L.*

DEFALLIANCE, a Failing or Defect. *F.*

DEFAITED, decay'd. *O.*

DEFALCATION, a pruning or cutting: A Deduction or Abating in Accounts. *L.*

To *DEFALK* [*Difalquer*, F. *D-falcare*, L.] to cut off, to abate or deduct.

DEFAMATION [*Difamation*, F.] taking away a Person's Character and Reputation; a speaking slanderous Words. *L.*

DEFAMATORY [*Deffamatoire*, F.] Slanderous, Abusive. *L.*

To *DEFAME* [*Difamer*, F. *Defamare*, L.] to slander, discredit, back-bite, or speak evil of.

DEFATIGABLE [*Defatigabilis*, L.] that may be made weary, easy to be wearied.

To *DEFATIGATE* [*Defatigatum*, L.] to make weary, to tire.

DEFATIGATION, Fatigue, Weariness. *L.*

DEFAULT [*Defaur*, F.] Defect, Want; a Flaw, an Imperfection.

DEFAULT [in Law] is a Non-appearance in Court without sufficient Cause made out.

DEFEASANCE } [*Defaire*, F. to un-
DEFEISANCE } do] a Condition relating to a Deed, which being performed the Act is made void. *L. T.*

DEFEAT [*Defaite*, F.] an overthrow or slaughter of Soldiery.

To *DEFEAT* [*Defaire*, F.] to beat, to rout, to disappoint.

To *DEFECATE* [*Desequer*, F. *Defaecatum*, L.] to purge from Dregs, to Refine.

DEFECATED [*Defacatur*, L.] refined from the Dregs.

DEFECATION, a purging from Dregs, a Refining. *L.*

DEFECT [*Defectus*, L.] Blemish, Failing, Imperfection, Want.

DEFECTIBLE, that may or will fail. *L.*

DEFECTION, a Failing: Also a revolting or falling off, either from the Church or State. *F. of L.*

DEFECTIVE [*Defectueux*, F. *Defectivus*, L.] full of defects, faulty, imperfect. *F.*

DEFECTIVE Nouns [in Grammar] are such as are indeclinable, or want some Number or Case.

DEFECTIVE Verb, a Verb which has not all its Tenses.

DEFECTUOSITY [*Defectuosité*, F.] a Defect, Imperfection, Fault.

DEFENCE [*Defensio*, L.] Guard or Protection; a Mainraining, Upholding, justifying. *F.*

DEFENCE [in War] Opposition, Resistance.

DEFENCE [in Law] a Reply which the Defendant makes after the Declaration is produced.

DEFENCES [in Fortification] are all sorts of Works, which cover and defend the opposite Posts; as Flanks, Parapets, &c.

To *DEFEND* [*Defendre*, F. *Defendere*, L.] to protect, support, uphold; to assert, maintain, or justify.

To *DEFEND*, to forbid. *Chauc.*

DEFENDANT [Law Term] is one who is sued in an Action Personal. *F.*

DEFENDEMUS, is a Word in a Feoffment, which bindeth the Donor and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

SE DEFENDENDO [Law Term] is used when one kills another *in his own defence*, which justifies the Fact. *L.*

DEFENDER [of the Faith] a Title given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII. for writing against *Luther*.

DEFENDERE SE [in *Domesday Book*] to be Taxed for a certain Quantity of Land. *L.*

DEFENDERE se per Corpus suum [in the *Old Law*] to offer Combat or Duell; as a Trial at Law. *L.*

DEFENSA, a Park or Place fenced in for Deer.

DEFENSATIVES, are such Medicines which divert Humours from a Part affected.

DEFENSE [*Defensio*, L.] Protection, Countenance, Vindication. *F.*

DEFENSIBLE, that may be defended. *L.*

DEFENSIVE, the Lords or Earls of

Marches; the Defenders or Wards of a County. *L.*

DEFENSIVE } [*Defensive*, *F.*]
DEFENSATIVE } that serves to de-

nd.
A DEFENSATIVE [among *Surgeons*]
Plaster or Bandage to keep on the dress and secure Wounds from Air.

DEFENSIVES } are Medicines
DEFENSATIVES } outwardly ap-

plied to prevent an Inflammation.
IN DEFENSO, that part of an open
eld, upon which there was no Common-

g, was said to be *in defenso*. *O. L. T.*

DEFENSUM, any Inclosure or fenced
round. *O. L.*

To DEFER [*Deferer*, *F.* of *Deferre*,
] to delay or put off.

DEFERENCE, Respect, Submission,
regard. *F.*

DEFERENT [in *Astronomy*] an ima-

nary Circle or Orb in the *Ptolemaick* Sy-

stem, that is supposed as it were to carry
out the Body of the Planet.

DEFERVESCENCE [of *Defervescere*,
] a growing cool, an abating.

DEFFLY, finely, nimbly. *Spenc.*

DEFIANCE [*Defiance*, *F.*] a Chal-

enge, an out-braving.

DEFICIENCY [of *Deficere*, *L.*] de-

fect, failing, want, coming short of.

DEFICIENT [*Deficiens*, *L.*] failing,
wanting.

DEFICIENT Numbers [in *Arithme-*
tick] are such whose Parts being added to-

gether, make less than the Integer, whose
parts they are.

DEFILE } [*Defilic*, *F.*] a straight nar-

row Lane or Passage, thro'
which a Company of Soldiers can pass only
by File.

To DEFILE [of *De*, *L.* and *ful*, *Sax.*]
to pollute.

To DEFILE [*Defiler*, *F.*] to file off, or
to march File by File.

DEFILEMENT, a Defiling or Pollu-

ting.
To DEFINE [*Definir*, *F.* *Definire*, *L.*]
to explain, determine, decide.

DEFINITE [*Definitus*, *L.*] certain,
limited, or bounded.

DEFINITION, a short and plain De-

claration or Description of the Meaning of
a Word, or the essential Attributes of a
thing. *F.* of *L.*

DEFINITION [in the *Mathematicks*]
is an Explanation of the Terms used for
explaining the thing treated of.

DEFINITIVE [*Definitivus*, *L.*] serv-

ing to decide; decisive, positive, express-

ive.
DEFLAGRATION [in *Chymistry*] is

enkindling and burning off in a Crucible,
a Mixture of a Salt, or some Mineral Body,
with a Sulphureous one, in order to pu-

rify it.
DEFLECTION, a bending down, a
turning aside or out of the way. *L.*

DEFLECTION [in *Navigation*] is the
turning of a Ship from her true Course,
by reason of the Currents.

To DEFLOUR } [*Deflorer*, *F.* of *De-*
To DEFLOWER } [*florare*, *L.* *i. e.* to
rob a Virgin of the Flower of her Virgini-

ty] to Ravish a Virgin; also to take away
the Grace or Lustre of a Thing.

DEFLUXION, a flowing downwards.
F. of *L.*

DEFLUXION [in *Physick*] a flowing
down of Humours to any Part of the
Body.

DEFORCEMENT, a with-holding
Lands or Tenements by Force from the right
Owner. *L. T.*

DEFORCEUR } one who casts ano-

DEFORCIANT } ther out of Possession
DEFORSOUR } by Force. *L. T.*

DEFORCIATION, a Distress or Sei-

zure of Goods. *O. L.*

To DEFORM [*Deformer*, *F.* of *De-*
formare, *L.*] to disfigure, to spoil the Form
of.

DEFORMATION, a defacing, de-

forming, or disfiguring. *L.*

DEFORMED [*Deformé*, *F.* *Deformis*,
L.] ugly, out of Form, misshapen.

DEFORMITY [*Deformis*, *F.* of *De-*
formitas, *L.*] Ugliness, ill-favouredness.

DEFOULED, shamed. *O.*

To DEFRAUD [*Defraudare*, *L.*] to
cheat, cozen, or beguile, to deprive by a
Trick.

To DEFRAUD [*Defrayer*, *F.*] to dis-

charge Expences.

DEFT [*Dæfte*, *Sax.*] neat, handsome,
spruce, trim.

DEFTLY, nimbly, neatly. *Spenc.*

DEFUNCT [*Defunctus*, *L.*] deceased,
dead.

To DEFY [*Defier*, *F.*] to challenge, to
out-brave.

DEGENERACY [*Degeneratio*, *L.*] a
being in a degenerate Condition and State.

DEGENERATE [*Degenerere*, *F.* *Degener*,
L.] grown worse, corrupted.

To DEGENERATE [*Degenerer*, *F.*
Degeneratum, *L.*] to grow out of Kind, to
forsake the virtuous Steps of Ancestors.

To DEGENERATE [of *Plants*] to
turn wild.

DEGENEROUS [*Degener*, *L.*] dege-

nerated, base, vile.
DEGLUTINATION, an Unglewing.
L.

DEGLUTITION, a swallowing down. L.

DEGOWDY, Moulting. O.

DEGRADATION, a degrading. F. of L.

DEGRADATION [in *Painting*] is the lessening and rending confused the Appearance of things distant in a Landskip. F.

To DEGRADE [Degrader, F. of *De* and *Graau*, L.] to put out of Office, Estate, Degree, Dignity.

DEGREE [in *Mathematicks*] is the 360th Part of a Circle, on Earth 60 Miles.

DEGREE [in *Fortification*] is a small Part of any Arch of a Circle.

DEGREE [in *Physick*] is the Vehemence or Slackness of the Hot or Cold Quality of any mixed Body.

Parodick DEGREE [in *Algebra*] is the Index or Exponent of any Power.

DEGUSTATION, a tasting, a touching with the Lips. L.

DEHORS, the outside of a thing. F.

DEHORS [in *Fortification*] is all sorts of separate Out-works, for the better Security of the Main Place.

To DEHORT [Dehortari, L.] to advise to the contrary, to dissuade.

DEHORTATION, a dehorting or dissuading. L.

DEICIDES [*i. e.* God-killers] a Title given the Jews, for Murdering our Saviour. L.

DEIFICATION, Deifying, or making a God of one.

To DEIFY one [Deifier, F. of *Deus* and *Facere*, L.] to make one a God.

DEIGNOUS, disdainful. O.

To DEJECT [Dejectum, L.] to cast down, to afflict; to sink the Spirits.

DEJECTION, a casting down, a lowliness of the Spirits: Also an Evacuation of the Excrements, a going to Stool. F. of L.

DEJERATION, a taking a solemn Oath. L.

DEI *Judicium* [*i. e.* the Judgment of God] the ancient Saxon Custom of Tryal by Ordeal.

To DEIGN [Deigner, F.] to vouchsafe, kindly, mercifully, or graciously; to grant.

DEIPNOSOPHISTS [of *δειπνον* a Supper and *σοφιστής* Gr. a Sophister] a Company of Wise Men who discoursed at Supper.

DEIRA [Deorra, of *Deon*, Sax. a wild Beast, so called from the Forests and Warrens, for which it was very Remarkable] the South Part of *Northumberland*, lying between the Rivers *Humber* and *Tweed*.

Pope *Grigory*, while he was an Arch-Deacon, seeing some Persons of the Province of *Deira* to be sold as Slaves in open Mar-

ket, and admiring the Comeliness of their Persons, enquired what Country they were of; and being answered, *Angli, i. e. English Men*, said, And well may they be so call'd, for they seem as *Angeli*, Angels and enquiring of what Province, was answered, *Deira*; to which he answered, *Leira Dei sunt deliberandi, i. e.* they are to be deliver'd from the Wrath of God; and enquiring the Name of their King, which was *Alle*, How fitly (said he) may he sing *Hallelujahs*. And from that Time seriously endeavour'd the Conversion of the *English Nation*, which, being Pope, he effected by the Diligence of *Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DEIRIE, a Dairy. O.

DEIS, the upper Table in some *English Monasteries*.

DEISM [Deisme, F. of *Deus*, L. God] is the Belief of those, who denying all Revealed Religion, acknowledge only the Natural, *viz.* the Existence of one God, his Providence, Virtue and Vice, the Immortality of the Soul, and Rewards and Punishments after Death.

DEIST [Deiste, F.] one who adheres to Deism.

DEITY [Deiti, F. of *Deitas*, L.] the Godhead, the Nature and Essence of God: Also a fabulous God or Goddcss.

DELAPSION, a sliding, slipping, or falling down. L.

DELAPSION [in *Physick*] a bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, &c.

DELATOR, an Informer or Accuser. L.

DELAY [dela, F.] a put off, a stop or stay.

To DELAY [delayer, F.] to defer, or put off from Day to Day, or Time to Time.

DELAYED, deferr'd, put off; also mingled with Water.

DELECTABLE [Delectabilis, L.] delightful, pleasant. F.

DELECTATION, Delight or Pleasure. F. of L.

DELEGATE [Delegatus, F. of *Delegatus*, L.] one to whom Authority is committed from another; to handle and determine Matters.

To DELEGATE [Deleguer, F. *Delegatum*, L.] to appoint, by an Extraordinary Commission, Judges to hear and determine a particular Case.

DELEGATION, an Appointment of Delegates. F. of L.

DELEGATION [in the *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor in his Place.

DELENIFICAL

DELENIFICAL [*deleusificus*, L.] mitigating, pacifying.

DELETED [*deletus*, L.] defaced, destroyed.

DELETERIOUS Medicines, are such whose Particles are of a poisonous Nature.

DELETERY [*deleterius*, L.] deadly, destructive.

DELETION, blotting out, a destroying. L.

DELFO $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mine. O. [In Heraldry] a DELFE } Square borne in the middle of an Escutcheon.

DELFO of Coal, Coal lying in Veins, before it is digged up.

To DELIBATE [*Delibatum*, L.] to aste, to sacrifice.

DELIBATION, a Tasting; also a Sacrificing.

DELIBERATE [*deliberatus*, L.] advised, prudent, wary.

To DELIBERATE [*deliberer*, F. of *deliberatum*, L.] to weigh in Mind, to ponder upon; to consult or debate.

DELIBERATION, a deliberating, a consulting or debating. F. of L.

DELIBERATIVE [*deliberativus*, L.] apt to deliberate. F.

To DELIBRATE to peel or pull off the Bark of Trees. F.

DELICACY [*delicateffe*, F. *delicia*, L.] delicateness, daintiness, niceness, tenderness.

DELICATE [*delicatus*, F. of *delicatus*, L.] dainty, neat, nice, tender.

DELICIOUS [*deliciosus*, F. *deliosus*, L.] pleasant to the Taste, Sweet, Charming.

DELICT [*delictum*, L.] an Offence.

DELIGATION, Swathing; that part of Surgery that concerns the Binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. L.

DELIGHT [*delice*, F. *delecto*, Span. *delectatio*, L.] Pleasure, Joy.

To DELIGHT [*delectare*, L.] to afford Delight; to take Pleasure in.

To DELINEATE [*delineatum*, L.] to draw the first Draught of a Thing.

DELINEATION, the making of a rude Draught. F. of L.

DELINQUENCY [of *delinquentia*, L.] failing in one's Duty, an Offending.

DELINQUENT [*deliquant*, F. of *delinquens*, L.] a Criminal, an Offender.

DELIQUATION [in Chymistry] is the preparing of Things melted upon the Fire. L.

DELIQUITIUM, a draining or pouring out: Also Defect, Loss, Want, a swooning away. L.

DELIQUITIUM [in Chymistry] is either Distillation by Force of Fire, or the melting of the Calx which is suspended in

moist Cellars, and a Resolution of it into Lixivious Humours.

DELIRATION, a doting or being besides one's self. L.

DELIRIOUS [*delirus*, L.] light-headed, raving, doting.

DELIRIUM [*delire*, F.] light-headedness, dotage, raving. L.

DELIRIUM [in Physick] the Frantick or idle Talk of People in a Fever, being a Deprivation of the Imagination and Judgment, occasioned by a disorderly Motion of the Animal Spirits.

DELIVER, active, nimble. O.

To DELIVER [*Delivrer*, F.] to put into one's Hands; to free or set at Liberty.

DELIVERANCE [*delivrance*, F.] a setting Free; a Release, the delivering up or surrendering of a Thing.

To Wage DELIVERANCE [in Law] is to give Security that a Thing shall be delivered up.

DELIVERY [*delivrs*, F.] a delivering; also uttering or speaking out in a Discourse.

Clerk of the DELIVERIES, an Officer who draws up Orders for the delivering Stores or Provisions.

DELL $\frac{1}{2}$ a Pit. Spenc. Also a Trull DELVE or Doxy. Cant.

DELTOIDES [in Anatomy] is a Triangular Muscle in the Form of the Greek Letter Δ , fastened to the *O* of *Humeri*.

To DELUDE [*deludere*, L.] to beguile, to deceive, to cheat.

A DELVE, as a delve of Coals, i. e. a Quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit.

To DELVE [Delyan, Sax.] to dig.

DELUGE [of *diluvium*, L.] an Inundation or Overflowing of the Earth, either in part or in whole, by Water. F.

DELUGED, drown'd. O.

DELUSION, Cheat, Deceit, Imposture. L.

DELUSIVE $\frac{1}{2}$ which is apt to delude, DELUSORY $\frac{1}{2}$ beguile, or deceive. L.

DELY, little, small. O.

DEMAGOGUE [*Demagogus*, L. of *Demagogos*, Gr. i. e. a Leader of the People] the Head of a Faction, a Ringleader of the Rabble, a popular and factious Orator.

DEMAIN $\frac{1}{2}$ [an Inheritance] is used DEMEANS $\frac{1}{2}$ to distinguish those Lands

DEMESNE $\frac{1}{2}$ which a Lord of a Manour hath in his own Hands, or in the Hands of his Lessee, from such other Lands of the said Manour, which belong to Free or Copyhold.

Ancient DEMAIN, a Tenure by which

Crown Lands were held in the Time of William the Conqueror.

DEMAND [*Demande*, F.] is an asking any Thing of another with a sort of Authority, a Claim.

To DEMAND [*demande*, F.] to ask, to require, to lay claim to.

DEMANDANT [*Law Term*] the Prosecutor in a Real Action.

To Demean one's self [*Se demerer*, F.] to carry or behave himself, to act well or ill.

DEMEAN, Behaviour. *Spenc.*

To Demean, to debate. *Spenc.*

DEMEANOUR, Behaviour, Carriage.

DEMENTATED [*dementatus*, L.] made mad, bewitched.

DEMENTATION, a making mad. L.

To DEMERGE [*demergere*, L.] to drown, plunge, or sink down.

DEMERIT [*demerite*, F.] that which makes one worthy of Blame or Punishment.

To DEMERIT [*demeriter*, F.] to do a Thing worthy of Blame, Punishment, &c.

To DEMERIT [*demerere*, L.] to deserve well.

DEMERSION, a plunging or sinking down. L.

DEMI [*demi*, F. of *dimidium*, L.] a Word which used in Composition signifies Half; as Demi-god, &c.

DEMI } a half Fellow at Magdalen

DEMY } College in Oxford.

DEMI Air. See *Demi Volt*.

DEMI Cannon, a sort of great Gun.

DEMI Chafe-Boots, a sort of Riding Boots for Summer.

DEMI Culverine, a Piece of Ordnance.

DEMI Cross, an Instrument to take the Altitude of the Sun or Star.

DEMI distance of Polygons [*in Fortification*] is the Distance between the Outward Polygons and the Flank.

DEMI Garter [*in Surgery*] a Bandage used in setting disjointed Fingers.

DEMI Gods, are those Gods among the Heathen, who partook of Human Nature; as *Herules*, &c.

DEMI Gorge [*in Fortification*] half the Gorge or Entrance into the Bastion.

To DEMIGRATE [*demigratum*, L.] to shift, flit, or remove from Place to Place.

DEMIGRATION, a Removing or Shifting of Quarters or Dwellings. L.

DEMIQUAVER, a Note in Musick, being half a Semiquaver.

DEMI-Semy-Quaver, is the least Note in Musick.

DEMI-Sang, that is of the half Blood. F. L. T.

LEME Sextile [*in Astronomy*] an Aspect

when two Planets are distant 30 Degrees one from another.

DEMIN, a Judge. O.

DEMISE [*Law Word*] a Letting or making over of Lands, Tenements, &c. by Lease or Will; also Death when apply'd to the King.

To DEMISE, a Farm or Let.

DEMISSION, a letting or casting down, an abatement. F. of L.

DEMIVOLT [*in Horsemanship*] one of the seven Artificial Motions of a Horse; when his Fore-parts are more raised than in the *Terra a Terra*, but the Motion of his Legs is not so quick as in the *Terra a Terra*.

DEMIURGICAL [*demiurgicus*, L. of *δημιουργικός*, of *δημι* publick and *εργον* Werk, Gr.] of or belonging to a Creator.

DEMOCRACY [*democratic*, F. *democrasia*, L. of *δημοκρατία*, of *δημ* the People and *κρατία* to exercise Power over, Gr.] a Form of Government where the Supreme or Legislative Power is lodged in the common People, or Persons chosen out from them.

DEMOCRATICAL [*democratique*, F. *democraticus*, L. of *δημοκρατικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Democracy.

DEMOCRITICK, belonging to *Democritus*, a Philosopher who laughed at all the World.

To DEMOLISH [*demolir*, F. *demoliri*, L.] to pull or throw down any thing built, to ruin or raze Buildings.

DEMOLITION, a razing or throwing down. F. of L.

DEMON [*demon*, L. of *δαίμων*, Gr.] a good or evil Spirit, the Devil. F.

A DEMONIACK [*demoniaque*, F. *demoniacus*, L. of *δαίμονιακός*, Gr.] a Man or Woman possessed of the Devil.

DEMONOCRACY [*of δαίμων a Devil and κρατία Power*, Gr.] the Government of Devils.

DEMONOLOGY [*of δαίμων and λογία discourse*, Gr.] a Treatise of Devils or Evil Spirits.

DEMONSTRABLE [*demonstrabilis*, L.] that may be demonstrated.

To DEMONSTRATE [*demonstrer*, F. *demonstratum*, L.] to shew plainly, to prove evidently or unanswerably.

DEMONSTRATION, a shewing or making plain, a clear Proof. F. of L.

DEMONSTRATION [*in the Mathematicks*] is a Proof founded on Self-evident Principles.

DEMONSTRATIONS [*in Algebra*] are evident, undoubted Proofs, to manifest the Truth of Theorems, &c.

DEMONSTRATIVE [*demonstrativus*, L.] which serves to demonstrate, convincing, evident. F.

DEMPY,

DEMPT, deemed. *Spene.*

To DEMULCE [*demulcere, L.*] to assuage.

DEMURE [perhaps of *des Mœurs, F.* over-mannerly, or of *Demuth, Teut.* Gravity] affectedly grave, reserved, or bashful.

To DÉMUR [*demeurer, F.* of *demorari, L.*] to put in Objections and Doubts; to put off a Suit. *L. T.*

DEMURRAGE, an Allowance to a Master of a Ship for staying in a Port longer than the Time first appointed.

DEMURRER [*demeure, F.*] signifies a Pause upon a Point of Difficulty in any Action.

DEN [*Den, Sax.*] a Cave or lurking Place under Ground.

DEN and *Stroud*, Liberty for a Ship to run a-ground or come a-shoar. *O. L.*

DENA [in *Doomesday Book*] a hollow Place between two Hills.

DENARI, a general Term for Cash or ready Money. *O. L.*

DENARIUS, a Roman Silver Coin in Value 7 d. 3 q. *Englisch.*

DENARIUS *Dei*, Earnest Money. *O. L.*

DENARY [*denarius, L.*] of or belonging to Ten.

DENBERA, a Place for the Running of Hogs. *O. L.*

DENBIGH [probably of *Den* a Dale and *Bigan, Sax.* to inhabit] the County Town of *Denbighshire* in *Wales.*

DENDROLOGY, a Treatise or Discourse of Trees. *Gr.*

DENE, a small Valley. *O.*

To DENEGATE [*Denegatum, L.*] to deny.

DENEGATION, a Denial. *F.* of *L.*

DENELAGE, the Laws which the Danes made here in *England.*

DENIAL [*Deni, F.*] a denying or refusing.

DENIER, a French Brass Coin worth 10ths of a Farthing *Englisch.*

To DENIGRATE [*Denigratum, L.*] to make black.

DENISON } [*Davis* derives it of *Di-*
DENIZEN } *nastor*, or *Dinesidd, C.Br.*
Citizen; but *Minsevis* of *Donaison, F.* [notation] a Foreigner enfranchised by the King's Charter, and made capable of bearing any Office, purchasing and enjoying Privileges, except inheriting Lands by descent.

DENNIS [a Contraction of *Dionysius*] a proper Name of Men.

To DENOMINATE [*Denomner, F.* *denominatum, L.*] to give Name to.

DENOMINATION, a naming or giving a Name unto; also the Name it self. of *L.*

DENOMINATIVES [in *Logick*] are Terms which take their Original and Name from others.

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction [in *Arithmetick*] is that Part of the Fraction, which stands below the Line of Separation, which always tells you into how many Parts the Integer is supposed to be divided, as $\frac{5}{20}$.

DENOMINATOR [of any Proportion] is the Quotient arising from the Division of the Antecedent of such a Ratio by its Consequent.

DENOTATION, a marking or noting. *L.*

To DENOTE [*Denoter, F.* of *Denotare, L.*] to shew by a Mark, to signify.

To DENOUNCE [*Denoncer, F.* *Denunciare, L.*] to publish or proclaim.

DENSE [*Densus, L.*] thick, a Philosophical Term opposed to *Thin.* *F.*

To DENSHIRE Land [*i. e.* to *Devonshire* it] to cut off the Turf of Land, and when it is dry, to lay it on Heaps and burn it to Ashes, as is done in *Devonshire.*

DENSITY [*Densité, of Densitas, L.*] Thickness.

DENT [of *Dens, L.* a Tooth] a Notch about the Edges. *F.*

DENT [in *Heraldry*] a *Bordure Dent* is when the out Line of it is notched in and out.

DENTAGRA [of *Dens, L.* a Tooth and $\frac{1}{2}$, *Gr.* a Capture] the Tooth-ach: Also Instruments to draw Teeth.

DENTAL, a small Shell-fish.

DENTARIUS, a Tooth-drawer. *L.*

DENTED *Verge* [in *Botany*] Leaves of Plants notched about the Edges.

DENTIFRICE [*Dentifricium, L.*] a Medicine for the whitening, scouring, and cleansing of Teeth, &c. *F.*

DENTILOQUENT [*Dentiloquus, L.*] one that speaks through the Teeth.

DENTICLES } [in *Architecture*] is a
DENTILS } Member of the *Ionic* Cornice Square, and cut out at convenient Distances, which gives it the Form of a set of Teeth.

DENTISCALPIUM, an Instrument to clean the Teeth with. *L.*

DENTITION, the Time when Children breed their Teeth, which is about the seventh Month. *L.*

DENUADATION, a making bare or naked. *L.*

To DENUMERATE [*Denumeratum, L.*] to pay down.

DENUNCIATION [*Denonciation, F.*] a denouncing or giving warning, a proclaiming. *L.*

DENWERE, doubt. *O.*

DENTES *Sapientia* [*i. e.* Teeth of Wisdom, so call'd, because Persons are at the time of their Growth come to Years of Discretion] two double Teeth behind the rest, which spring up about the 20th Year or upwards, having till then lain hid in their Sockets.

To **DENY** [*Denier*, F. of *Denegare*, L.] not to admit of or grant; to gainsay or disown.

DEOBSTRUENT Medicines, are Medicines which open Obstructions.

DEODAND [*Deo dandum*, L.] a Thing devoted to God for Expiation of his Wrath, or to atone for the violent Death of a Man by Misadventure.

DEONORANDO *pro rata portione*, a Writ which lies for one that is distrained for a Rent that ought to be paid by others proportionably with him.

To **DEONERATE** [*Deoneratum*, L.] to unload, or take off a Burden.

To **DEOPPILATE** [*Desoppilare*, F. of *de* and *Oppilare*, L.] to open Obstructions.

DEOPPILATIVE } [*Desoppilative*, F. of *de* and *Oppilare*, L.] such Medicines as serve to remove Obstructions or Stoppages.

DEOSCULATION, a kissing with Eagerness. L.

To **DEPAINT** [*Depeindre*, F. of *De-pingere*, L.] to make the Representation of any Story, Passage, or Thing, with a Pen; *Figuratively*, to represent the noble Actions or Vices of any Person in Words.

To **DEPART** [*departir*, F.] to go away from a Place; also to cease or die.

A **DEPART** [in *Chymistry*] is an Operation, whereby the Particles of Silver are made to *depart* from Gold, when they were before melted together in the same Mass, and could be separated no other way.

DEPART from the Plea } [*Law Term*]

DEPARTURE } is when a Man pleads in Bar of Action, and Reply being thereto made, he shows another Matter contrary to his first Plea.

DEPARTED *Even*, equally divided or mingled. O. P.

DEPARTERS [of Gold or Silver] Artists who purify and part those Metals from the coarser Sort.

A **DEPARTURE** [in *Navigation*] is the Easting or Westing of a Ship with Respect to the Meridian it departed or sail'd from.

DEPARTURE in *spight of the Court*, is when the Defendant appears to the Action brought against him, and makes default afterwards. L. T.

DEPAUPERATION, a making poor. L.

To **DEPEACH**, to acquit. O.
DEPECULATION, a Robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth; an imbezling of the Publick Treasure.

DEPELOUPE, transparent. O.
To **DEPEND** [*Dependre*, F. of *Dependere*, L.] to hang on; to rely upon; to proceed from.

DEPENDANCE } a resting, staying, or
DEPENDANCY } relying upon; a Relation or Subjection to. F.

A **DEPENDANT**, one who depends on, or is sustain'd, &c. by another. F.

DEPENDENT [*dependens*, L.] depending.

DEPENTEN, painted. Spenc.

DEPHLEGMATED } [*Chymical Term*]
DEPHLEGMED } cleared from Phlegm or Water.

DEPHLEGMATION, a Separation of Phlegm or superfluous Water.

DEPILATION, a pulling off the Hair. F. of L.

DEPILATORY [*Depilatoire*, F. of *Depilatorius*, L.] making the Hair come off.

A **DEPILATORY**, a Medicine for that Purpose. L.

To **DEPLANT** [*deplanter*, F. of *deplantare*, L.] to transplant.

DEPLANTATION, a taking up of Plants. L.

DEPLORABLE [*deplorabilis*, L.] to be deplored or lamented. F.

DEPLORATION, a deploring, lamenting, or bewailing. L.

To **DEPLORE** [*deplorere*, F. of *deplorare*, L.] to lament or bewail one's Misfortune.

DEPLUMATION, a plucking off Feathers. L.

DEPLUMATION [in *Surgery*] a Swelling of the Eye-lids, when the Hairs fall off from the Eye-brows.

To **DEPLUME** [*deplumer*, L. *deplumare*, L.] to pluck off the Feathers, to unfeather.

DEPONENT [*Deponens*, L.] one who gives Information upon Oath before a Magistrate. F.

Verb **DEPONENT** [in *Grammar*] a Verb which has an Active Signification, and a Passive Termination.

To **DEPOPULATE** [*Depeupler*, F. *depopulatum*, L.] to unpeople, to spoil, or lay waste a Place.

DEPOPULATION, a Dispeopling, Spoiling, Wasting, or Destroying a Country. L.

DEPOPULATOIRES *Azorum*, great Offenders, so called because they unpeopled and laid waste whole Towns. L. T.

To **DEPORT** [*deportare*, L.] to carry away: Also to demean or behave one's self.

DEPORTATION, a conveying or carrying away. L.

DEPORTMENT [*Deportement*, F.] Behaviour, Carriage.

To **DEPOSE** [*deponere*, F. *deponere*, L.] to give Testimony about any Matter: Also to dethrone a Sovereign Prince.

DEPOSITARY [*Depositarius*, F. *Depositarius*, L.] one in whose Hands a Pledge is lodged.

To **DEPOSITE** [*deponere*, F. *deponere*, L.] to lay down or trust a thing with any one, to lay in a Place.

DEPOSITION, what is laid down; a Testimony given in a Court of Justice of what a Man has seen or heard: Also a depositing or depriving of some Dignity. F. of L.

DEPOSITUM, a Pledge left in the Hands of another, or in a Place; also a Wager. L.

DEPRAVATION, a corrupting, a spoiling, a making bad. F. of L.

To **DEPRAVE** [*depravare*, F. of *depravare*, L.] to corrupt, mar, or spoil.

DEPRAVEDNESS, a rooted Habit of Naughtiness.

To **DEPRECATE** [*deprecari*, L.] to pray against any Calamity.

DEPRECATION, praying against, &c. or for pardon, &c. L.

DEPRECATIVE, serving to deprecate. F.

To **DEPRECIATE** [*depreciare*, L.] to cry down the Price, to undervalue a Thing.

DEPRADATION [*Depradatio*, L.] a Robbing, a making a Prey of, a Spoiling. F. a

DEPREHENSIBLE. that may be caught, conceived, or understood. L.

DEPREHENSION, a catching or taking at unawares. L.

To **DEPRESS** [*depressum*, L.] to press or weigh down; to bring down or humble.

To **DEPRESS the Pole** [in *Astronomy*] so many Degrees as any one Sails or Travels from the Pole towards the Equinoctial, he is said to depress the Pole.

DEPRESSION, pressing or forcing down, humbling, &c.

DEPRESSION of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is a bringing it into lower, and more simple Terms by Division.

DEPRESSION of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is when the Planet is in a Sign, which is opposite to that of its Exaltation.

DEPRESSION of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is the distance of a

Star from the *Horizon* below, and is measured by an Ark of the *Vertical Circle* or *Azimuth*, passing through the Star, intercepted between the Star and the *Horizon*.

DEPRESSOR, one who keeps or presses down. L.

DEPRESSOR Auricularum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Ear in Beasts which serves to let the Ear fall. L.

DEPRESSOR Labii inferioris [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle inserted into the nether Lip, pressing it down. L.

DEPRESSOR Labiorum [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the inferior jaw-bone and ascending directly to the Corner of the Lips. L.

DEPRESSORES Nasi [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscle arising from the *Osses Maxillares*, and are inserted into the Extremities of the *Ala*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRESSOR Oculi [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, inserted at the opposite part of the Ball of the Eye. L.

To **DEPRETIATE** [*Depretiare*, L.] to lessen the Price of, or undervalue any Thing; to vilify.

DEPRIMENT [in *Anatomy*] is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye. L.

DEPRIVATION, a bereaving or taking away; as when any Person is deprived of any Thing, or deposed from his Preferment. L.

To **DEPRIVE** [*depricare*, L.] to bereave or rob one of a Thing.

To **DEPROME** [*Depromere*, L.] to draw forth or out of a Vessel.

DEPROMPTION, a drawing out. L.

DEPTFORD [*q. d. deep Town*] a Town in *Kent* upon the River *Thames*.

DEPTH [of *Deep*, *Sax.* deep, *Ditpæ*, *Du.*] Profundity, the Measure from the Surface of a Place or Vessel to the Bottom.

DEPTH [of a *Squadron* or *Battalion*] is the Number of Men that are in a File; which of a Squadron is three, and of a Battalion generally six.

DEPULSION, a driving away, a thrusting or putting off or from. L.

DEPURATION, is the cleansing any Body from its excrementitious Dregs, more gross Parts or Filth. L.

DEPUTATION, a deputing or sending with a special Commission. F. of L.

To **DEPUTE** [*deputare*, F. of *deputare*, L.] to appoint any one to represent the Person, and act in the Room of another.

A **DEPUTY** [*un Depute*, F. of *Deputatus*, L.] a Person appointed to Represent and act in the Place of another.

To **DEQUACE**, to dash. O.

To **DERAIGNE** [*derisionare*, L.] to prove or justify. O. L.

DERAIGNMENT, a Proof, &c. O. L.

To DERE, to hurt. O

DEREIGNE } [Law Term] the Proof
DEREINE } of a thing which one
denies to be done by himself.

DERELICKS [Derelicta, L.] are such
as are wilfully thrown away, or abandon'd
by the Owners.

DERELICT [Derelictus, L.] utterly
forsaken.

DERELICTION, an utter forsaking or
leaving, L.

DERHAM [of Deo] a Deer, and Ham
a Lodge, Sax.] a Town in Gloucestershire.

DERICK [a Contraction of Theodorick]
a Man's Name.

To DERIDE [derider, F. of deridere,
L.] to mock at or laugh one to scorn.

DERISION, a deriding, mocking, or
laughing to scorn. F. of L.

DERIVATION [in Grammar] is the
tracing a Word from its Original. F. of L.

DERIVATION [in Physick] is the
drawing of a Humour from one Part of the
Body to another.

DERIVATIVE [Derivativus, L.]
drawn or taken from another. F.

To DERIVE [Deriver, F. of Derivare,
L.] to draw or fetch from another, or from
the Original.

DERMA [Δέρμα, Gr.] the Skin of a
Beast, or of a Man's Body.

DERN, sad, solitary: Also barbarous
or cruel. O.

To DEROGATE [Deroger, F. Dero-
gatum, L.] to lessen or take from the Worth
of any Person or Thing; to disparage; to
swerve from.

DEROGATION, a disparaging or de-
tracting from the Worth of a Person or
Thing: Also a swerving from. F. of L.

DEROGATORY [Derogatoire, F. of
Derogatorius, L.] which tends to derogate.

DERRING, daring. Spenc.

DERING DO, bold Deeds, Manhood,
Chivalry. Spenc.

DEBTMORE [of the River Dert and
Moore] a barren Place in Devonshire.

DEBTMOUTH [of Dert the River
and Mouth] a famous Port in Devonshire.

DERVISES, a strict Order of Religious
Persons among the Turks, who undergo very
severe Penances.

DERUNCINATION, a cutting off
Bushes, Trees, or any thing encumbering
the Ground. L.

To DESARCINATE [Desarcinatum,
L.] to take away the Baggage, to unload.

DESCANT [Descant, F.] a Comment
on any Subject, a continued Discourse.

DESCANT [in Musick] the Art of
Composing in several Parts.

Plain DESCANT, is the Ground-work
of a Musical Composition, which consists
in the orderly placing of many Concords.

Figurate DESCANT } is that wherein
Flourid DESCANT } Discords are
concern'd as well as Concords.

Double DESCANT, is when the Parts
are so contriv'd, that the Treble may be
made the Bass, and, on the contrary, the
Bass the Treble.

To DESCANT, is to run a Division or
Variety with the Voice, upon a Musical
Ground in true Measure; and Metaphori-
cally it signifies, to Paraphrase ingeniously
upon any pleasing Subject.

To DESCEND [descendre, F. of de-
scendere, L.] to come, go, step, or be car-
ried down; to derive one's Original from,
or come of a Family.

DESCENDABLE, which can descend.

DESCENDANTS, Offspring, Poster-
ity, Progeny. F.

DESCENSION, a descending or going
down. L.

DESCENSION of a Sign [in Astronomy]
is an Arch of the Equator, which sets with
such a Sign or Part of the Zodiack, or any
Planet in it.

DESCENSION Right of a Sign [in A-
stronomy] is an Ark of the Equator, which
descends with the Sign below the Horizon
of a right Sphere; or the Time the Sign is
Setting in a right Sphere.

DESCENSION Oblique [in Astronomy]
is an Arch of the Equator, which descends
with the Sign below the Horizon of an ob-
lique Sphere.

DESCENSION [in Chymistry] is the
falling downward of the essential Juice, dis-
solved from the distilled Matter.

DESCENSORIUM [among Chymists]
is a Furnace to distil, by causing the Va-
pours to distil downwards.

DESCENT [descende, F. of descensus,
L.] the coming or going down; also the
steep Side of a Hill: Also a Birth or Ex-
traction. See *Descend*.

DESCENT [of Heavy Bodies] is their
Tendency to the Center of the Earth.

DESCENT [into a Moat or Ditch] is a
deep digging into the Earth of the cover'd
Way.

To make a DESCENT upon a Country,
is to land on it, or enter into it with a
hostile and invading Force.

DESCENTS [in Fortification] are the
Holes, Vaults, and hollow Places, made by
undermining the Ground.

To DESCRIBE [descrire, F. describere,
L.] to represent an Action or Thing in
Writing or Speech.

To DESCRIBE [in *Geometry*] is to draw a Line or Circle, &c.

A DESCRIBENT [in *Geometry*] expresses some Line or Surface, which by its motion produces a plain Figure, or Solid.

DESCRIPTION, a setting forth the Natures and Properties of any thing, either by Figures or Words. F of L.

To DESCRIBE, to describe. *Spenc.*

To DESCRY [of *discernere*, L.] to discover afar off, to discern.

To DESECRATE [desecratum, L.] to defile or unhallow.

DESERT [of *deservir*, F.] Merit or Worth.

To TO DESERT [deserter, F. desertum, L.] to forsake; to run away from one's Colours.

A DESERT [Desertum; L.] a Wilderness, a large wild part of a Country; also solitary Place. F.

A DESERT [Deserte, F.] the last Course of a Feast; Fruit, Sweetmeats, &c.

DESERTER [Deserteur, F.] a Soldier that goes over to the Enemy, or runs away from his Colours: Also one that forsakes his Religion, Prince, &c. L.

DESERTION, a deserting, forsaking, running from Colours, &c. F. of L.

To DESERVE [deservir, F. deservire, L.] to be worthy of either Reward or Punishment.

To DESICCATE [desiccatum, L.] to dry up.

DESICCATION, a drying up. L.

DESICCATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is a dissolving of superfluous Moisture into Vapours by Fire.

DESICCATIVE, apt to dry, of a drying Quality. L.

DESIDERATA, Things wanting, required or sought for. L.

DESIDERY, Desire, Lust. O.

DESIGN [Designatio, L.] Contrivance, Enterprize, Invention, Purpose: Also the first Draught of a Picture, &c.

To DESIGN [designer, F. of designare; L.] to contrive, to purpose or resolve; also to draw a Figure or Sketch of a Thing.

DESIGNATION, Appointment, &c. L.

DESIGNMENT, designing, intendment, or intention.

DESIPIENCE [desipientia, L.] Foolish acts, Indiscretion, Doating.

DESIRE [desir, F. of desiderium, L.] Longing, Wishing: Also Entreaty, Request.

To DESIRE [desier, F. of desiderare, L.] to covet, long, or wish; to entreat or pray.

DESIRABLE [desiderabilis, L.] that is to be desired or wished for. F.

DESIROUS [desireux, F.] greatly or passionately desiring or wishing for.

To DESIST [se desister, F. of desistere, L.] to cease, give over, or leave off.

DESSAVY, Lecherous, Beastly. *Chau.*

DESOLATE [desolatus, L.] left alone, forlorn; uninhabited, laid waste, ruined.

DESOLATION, a laying waste, a making desolate. F. of L.

DE son tort de mesme [Law Phrase] are Words of Form in an Action of Trespas, used by way of Reply to the Plea of the Defendant; as when the Defendant pleads, he did what he is charged with by his Master's Order, and the Plaintiff replies he did it of his own proper Motion.

DESPAIR [desespoir, F. of desperare, L.] a Passion of Soul, which makes it cast off all Hopes: A timorous Consternation of an abject Mind.

To DESPAIR [desesperer, F. of desperare, L.] to be out of all Hopes of obtaining our Ends.

To DESPECT [despectum, L.] to look down.

DESPECTION, a looking downwards. L.

DESPERADO, a desperate, mad, hare-brain'd Fellow. *Ital.*

DESPERATE [desperatus, L.] who is in despair, or despair'd of; also dangerous, violent.

DESPERATION, a despairing, or falling into Despair. L.

DESPICABLE [despicabilis, L.] liable to be despised or contemned, base, mean, sorry.

DESPITE [despit, F.] Envy, Malice, Spite.

To DESPISE [despiser, F. of despiciere, L.] to look upon with contempt or disdain, to slight.

To DESPOIL [despoiller, F. of despoliare, L.] to rob or strip one of his Goods, Estate, &c.

DESPOLIATION, a robbing or spoiling. L.

To DESPOND [despondere, L.] to lose Courage, to Despair, or be quite disheartened or dejected.

DESPONDENCE } a failing of Con-
DESPONDENCY } rage, a being quite disheartened. a giving up all hopes.

DESPONDENT [despondens, L.] despairing, giving up hope.

DESPONSATION, a betrothing or giving in Marriage. L.

DESPOTE [Despotes, Gr.] a Lord or Ruler of a Country, a Governour of a Province in the *Turkish* Empire.

DESPOTICAL } [Despotique, F. of
DESPOTICK } Δεσποτικός, Gr.] Arbitrary, Absolute, Supreme.

DESPUMATION [of *de* privative and *Sputa*, L. Froth] a foaming or frothing.

DESPUMATION [in *Pharmacy*] is the clearing and cleansing any Liqueur, by letting it boil so as to take off the Scum.

DESQUAMATION [in *Surgery*] is a scaling of foul Bones. L.

To DESQUAME [of *Desquamare*, of *de* privative and *Squama*, L. the Scale of a Fish] to take off, or scrape off Scales.

DESS, a Seat. *Spenc.*

DESSABLY, constantly. C.

To DESSE, to lay close together. C.

To DESTIN } [*Destiner*, F. of

To DESTINATE } *Destinare*, L.] to appoint design, or order.

DESTINATION, an ordering, purposing, or designing. F. of L.

DESTINY [*Destin*, F.] Fate: The Disposal or Enchainment of second Causes, ordained by Providence, which carries with it the Necessity of the Event: Also Death.

The DESTINY'S } three Poetical Dei-
The DESTINIES } ties; *Clothes*, who holds the Distaff; *Lachesis*, which draws out; and *Aropos*, that cuts the Thread of Man's Life.

D. STINY Readers, Gipsies or Fortune-Tellers.

DESTITUTE [*destitutus*, F. *destitutus*, L.] left, forsaken.

DESTITUTION, a leaving or forsaking. F. of L.

DESTRIER, a War-Horse. O.

To DESTROY [*destruere*, F. of *destruere*, L.] to throw down, to ruin or lay waste, to deface, to kill.

DESTRUCTION, a Destroying, Ruin, Overthrow. F. of L.

DESTRUCTIVE, apt to destroy or ruin. L.

DESUDATION, a profuse and inordinate Sweating. L.

DESUETUDE [*Desuetudo*, L.] a leaving or forsaking any Custom or Habit; Disuse.

DESULTORY [*Desultorius*, L.] skipping from one thing to another, Inconstant, Fickle, Mutable, Wavering.

DESUMPTION, a chusing, or taking from or out of. L.

DET [or *Debit*] a Wit which lies for an Action of Debt.

To DETACH [*detacher*, F.] to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition.

DETACHAIRE, to seize or take into Custody a Man's Goods or Person, L. T.

DETACHMENT [*Detachment*, F.] a Party of Soldiers drawn out of a greater

Body to strengthen a lesser, or to go some Expedition.

DETAIL [*detail*, F.] the Particular or particular Circumstances of an Affair.

To DETAIN [*detenir*, F. of *detinere*, L.] to keep or with-hold; to hinder, or stop. L.

To DETECT [*deteſtum*, L.] to disclose, discover, or lay open.

DETECTION, a discovering or laying open. L.

To DETENEBRATE, to dispel drive away Darkneſs. L.

DETENTION, a detaining or keeping, Confinement, Imprisonment. F. of L.

DETTENTS [in a Clock] are the Stops which, being lifted up or let down, do lock or unlock the Clock striking.

DETTENT Wheel, is also called the *H. Wheel*, and has a Hoop almost round wherein is a Vacancy, at which the Clock locks.

To DETER [*deterere*, L.] to fright or discourage one from doing a thing.

To DETERGE [*detergere*, L.] to wipe or rub off.

DETERIORATION, a making worse or spoiling. F. of L.

DETERMINABLE, which may be determined or decided. L.

DETERMINATE [*determinativus*, L.] which is determined or defined; positive.

DETERMINATION, a final Resolution upon doing or not doing any Action an Appointment, a Decision. F. of L.

To DETERMINE [*determiner*, F. of *determinare*, L.] to decide or give a final Judgment, to design or purpose.

DETERMINED Problem [in *Geometrie*] a Problem which has either but one, or but one certain Number of Solutions.

DETERMINEDLY, finally, unchangeably, resolutely.

DETTERRATION [of *de* and *Terr.* L.] the Removal of Earth, Sand, &c. from higher Grounds to lower by Rains.

DETTERSION, a cleansing, wiping or rubbing off. L.

DETTERSIVE [*deterſſ*, F.] of a cleansing Nature. L.

DETTERSIVE Medicines, are such as cleanse the Body from sluggish and viscid Humours.

To DETEST [*deteſter*, F. *deteſtare* L.] to abhor or loath.

DETTESTABLE [*deteſtabilis*, L.] to be abhorred, vile, wretched. F.

DETTESTATION, an abhorring or loathing. F. of L.

To DETHRONE [of the Preposition *de*, L. from, and *Throne*, *Detroner*, F.] to depose

pose or drive a Sovereign Prince from his throne.

DETINET [*i. e.* he detains, *L.*] a Writ which lies where a Man owes an Annuity to another, and refuses to pay it.

DETINUE, is a Writ which lies against him who refuseth to deliver back goods or Chattels which are delivered him to keep.

DETONATION; a thundering. *L.*

DETONATION [*in Chymistry*] is the undering Noise that is often made by a mixture being inkindled in the Containing vessel; for the volatile Parts fly out with great Vehemence and Impetuosity.

DETORSION, a turning or bending wry or aside.

To DETRACT [*detracter*, *F.* of *detractum*, *L.*] to take from, to abate or lessen, to speak ill of, or slander.

DETRACTION, a drawing from; also back-biting, Slandering. *F.* of *L.*

DETRACTIVE, apt to detract. *L.*

DETRACTATION, a drawing back, Denial or Refusal. *L.*

DETRIMENT [*detrimentum*, *L.*] Damage, Hurt, Loss. *F.*

DETRIMENT [*in Astrology*] is the weakest of the Essential Debilities of a planet.

DETRIMENT [*at Lincolns-Inn*] is a duty of 1 s. 6 d. paid by each Member of a Society to the House, every Term, for staying its Charges, and Repairing its offices.

DETRIMENTAL, hurtful, which brings Hurt or Damage. *L.*

DETRITE [*detritus*, *L.*] worn out.

DETRITION, wearing or rubbing off articles from any thing. *L.*

DETRUNCATION, a cutting off a branch or Limb of a Tree, &c. *L.*

To DETRUDE [*detrudere*, *L.*] to thrust down.

DETRUSION, a thrusting down.

DETRUSOR *Urina* [*among Anatomists*] a Muscle whose Carneous Fibres embrace the whole Bladder like a Hand, and compresses it in the Evacuation of the urine.

DEVADIATUS [*in Doomesday Book*] one who has no Sureties nor Pledges.

DEVASTATION, a laying waste. *L.*

DEVARICATION, two things crossing one another.

DEVASTAVERUNT *Bona Testatoris*, is a Writ lying against Executors for paying Legacies and Debts without Specificity, before the Debt upon the said Specificities be due, to the Prejudice of the Creditors.

DEUCALIDONIANS, a People who

in ancient Times inhabited the Western Parts of Scotland.

DEVECTION, a carrying away. *L.*

DEVELOPED [*develop*, *F.*] unwrapped, unfolded, opened, undone.

DEVENERUNT, a Writ to the King's Escheator, when any one of the King's Tenants holding in *Capite* dies, commanding him to enquire what Lands or Tenements came to him.

DEVEREUX [*q. d.* of *Evereux*, a Town in France] a Surname.

DEVER-RILL [*perhaps of Dufur, Sax.* through] a little Rivulet in *Wiltshire*, which like the Mole in *Surrey*, runs underground, and about a Mile further breaketh out again, and then runneth above ground.

To DEVEST [*devestire*, *F.* of *devestire*, *L.*] to strip or uncloth, to deprive of.

To DEVEST [*in Law*] to turn out of Possession.

DEVEXITY [*devexitas*, *L.*] bendingness, the hollowness of a Valley.

To DEVIATE [*deviatum*, *L.*] to go from, to swerve.

DEVIATION, a going out of the way, swerving. *L.*

DEVICE [*Devise*, *F.*] a Contrivance, Invention, or feigned Story: Also a Motto or Conceit.

DEVIL [*Deoyl*, *Sax.* *Diabwl*, *C. Br.* *Diablo*, *F.* *Diablo*, *Sp.* *Diavolo*, *Ital.* *Duvel*, *Du.*] a fallen Angel.

DEVIL on the Neck, a sort of Rack or Torturing Machine anciently used by the Papists to wrest a Confession from the Protestants.

DEVILS Arse a Peak, a great unfathomable Hole in *Derbyshire*, having a great many Corners like so many Apartments, of which there are several strange Accounts given.

DEVILS-BIT, an Herb.

SEA-DEVIL, a strange Monster on the Coasts of *America*.

DEVILS-DROP, the remains of an old Beacon on a high Hill at *Dover*.

DEVILISH, of, or belonging to, like, or of the Nature of the Devil, Wicked.

DEVIL'S Milk, a sort of Spurge, an Herb.

DEVIOUS [*Devius*, of *de* from and *Via* Way, *L.*] going out of the way, swerving from.

To DEVIRGINATE [*Devirginatum*, *L.*] to deflower a Virgin.

DEVISE [*Law Term*] whatever is devised or bequeathed by Will: Also the Act of Bequeathing.

To DEVISE [*probably of deviser*, *F.*] to imagine, invent, fancy, or feign; also to contrive or forge.

To DEVISE [in Law] is to bequeath, give, or make over Lands, &c. by a last Will and Testament in Writing.

DEVISEE, the Person to whom any Thing is bequeathed or devised.

DEVISOR, he who has bequeathed his Goods or Lands to another.

DEVITATION, an Escape, shunning, eschewing or avoiding. L.

DEVOCATIONE *Parliamenti*, a Writ for recalling a Parliament.

DEVOIR, Duty, that which every one ought to do according to the Laws and Rules of Civility and Reason. F.

DEVOURS [of *Calais*] the Customs due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or carried out from *Calais*, when our Staple was there.

To DEVOKE [*devocare*, L.] to call down.

To DEVOLVE [*devolvere*, L.] to roll or tumble down; or come from one to another as an Estate does.

DEVOLUTARY [*Devolutaire*, F.] one who claims a Benefice becoming void.

DEVOLUTION, a rolling or tumbling down; also a passing from one to another. F. of L.

DEVONSHIRING of Land, is improving it by spreading on it the Ashes of burnt Turfs.

DEVOTE } [*Devot*, F.] a Bigot, a superstitious Hypocrite.

To DEVOTE [*devouer*, F. *devovere*, L.] to vow or consecrate to God, to set apart for Holy Use.

DEVOTION, Piety, religious Zeal; also vowed Service, Command, Disposal. F. of L.

DEVOTIONIST, one much given to Piety and Devotion.

To DEVOUR [*devorer*, F. *devorare*, L.] to eat up, or swallow down greedily; to consume, to waste.

DEVOURING [in Heraldry] when Fines are borne in an Escutcheon in a feeding Posture.

DEVOUT [*Devot*, F.] full of Devotion, Pious.

DEUSAVILLE, the Country. Cant.

DEUSWIN, two Pence. Cant.

DEUTEROGAMY [*Deuterogamia*, L. of *Δευτερογαμία*, of *δευτερο* the second and *γαμία* Marriage, Gr.] second Marriage.

DEUTERONOMY [*Deuteronomion*, L. of *Δευτερονόμιον*, of *δευτερο* and *νομος* Law Gr. i. e. the second Law] so is the Fourth Book of Moses called by the Greeks because the Law is therein repeated.

DEUTEROPATHA [*Δευτεροπαθεία*, Gr.] is a Disease which proceeds from another Disease.

DEUX *Ans*, a John Apple. F.

DEW [Deape, Sax. *Dawu*, Du.] Meteor bred of a thin cold Vapour; or Dew composed of the Steams and Vapours of the Earth, which being exhale by the Heat of the Sun, and kept suspended during his Presence, do upon his Absence convene into Drops, and then fall down to the Earth again.

To DEW } [*Deapran*, Sax. *Dau* To BEDEW } *wett* Du.] to sprinkle moisten, or wet with Dew.

DEW of *Virriol* [among *Chymists*] is Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt.

DEW-BERRY, a sort of Fruit.

DEW-BORN, a Distemper in Cattle.

DEW-CLAWS [among *Hunters*] the Bones or little Nails behind a Deer's Foot.

DEW-GRASS, an Herb.

DEW-LAP [Deop-læppe, Sax.] of a Cow, is that part which hangs down under her Neck.

DEWS *Borough* [of *Dun* C. Bt. Co. and *Borough*] a Town in Yorkshire.

DEWS [Deux, F. of *Δυας*, Gr.] the Number Two at Cards or Dice.

DEXTER *Aspect* [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect which is contrary to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DEXTER *Episplaic Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the second Branch of the Spleen Vein that passes to the Caul or Epiploon.

DEXTER *Point* [in *Heraldry*] is the right Side or Point in an Escutcheon.

DEXTERITY [*Dexteritas*, F. of *Dexteritas*, L. i. e. Right handedness] Aptness, Cleverness, Nimbleness, Readiness, Skill.

DEXTEROUS } [*Dexter*, F.] Handy

DEXTRARIOUS } Cunning, Skillful.

DEXTRARIUS, a Light Horse, or Horse for the great Saddle. O. R.

DEY, the Title of the Supreme Governor of *Tunis* in *Barbary*.

DIA [Δία, Gr.] a Greek Preposition signifying through, in, or between, and is often joined to the Names of Physical Compositions, with that of the Principal Ingredient; as *Diaferdium*, &c.

DIABETES [*Διαβήτης*, of *Διαβαίνω* to run through, Gr.] a Disease when one can not hold his Water.

DIABETICAL, troubled with or belonging to a *Diabetes*.

DIABOLICAL [*Diabolique*, F. *Diabolicus*, L.] devilish, very wicked.

DIABOLUS [*Διάβολος*, of *Διαβάλλω* to destroy, Gr.] the Devil. L.

DIABROSIS [*Διάβρωσις*, Gr.] a Solution of the *Continuum* by Corrosion of the Parts.

DIACATHOLICON, an universal Medicine. L.

DIACENTROS, the shortest Diameter of the Elliptical Orbit of any Planet.

DIACHORESIS [διαχώρισις, Gr.] the Act or Faculty of voiding Excrements.

DIACLYSMA [διακλυσμῶς, Gr.] a Argling or washing of the Mouth.

DIACODIUM [of διακώδιον, and κώδιον the Top of a Plant, Gr.] a Syrup made of the Tops of Poppies.

DIACONAL, of or belonging to a Deacon.

DIACOUSTICKS [of διακούς and ακουσις, Gr.] a Science which explains the Properties of refracted Sounds.

DIACRISIS [διακρίσις, Gr.] a judging of and distinguishing Diseases.

DIADEM [Diademe, F. Diadema, L. διαδήμα, Gr.] an Imperial or Royal Crown, properly a Linen Wreath, which Kings anciently wore instead of a Crown.

DIADOCHÉ [διάδοχος, Gr.] Succession.

DIADOCHÉ [in Physick] the progress of a Disease.

DIADOSIS [διάδοσις, Gr.] a Tradition.

DIADOSIS [in Physick] a Distribution of Nourishment through all the Parts of the Body.

DIADROME [διαδρομή, Gr.] the Vibration or Swing of a Pendulum.

DIÆRESIS [διαίρεσις, Gr.] a dividing.

DIÆRESIS [in Grammar] a Poetical Figure where one Syllable is divided into two, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*.

DIÆRESIS [in Surgery] is a Method of Separation of those Parts, which by their union, hinder the Cure of Diseases.

DIÆRETICKS, Medicines which corrode and eat. Gr.

DIETA [διαίτα, Gr.] Diet, Food. L.

DIETETICA [διαιτητικά, Gr.] is a Part of Physick, which prescribes the Use and Knowledge of the Rules of Diet, or of the Six Non-naturals.

DIAGLYPHICE [διαγλυφική, Gr.] the Art of cutting or making hollow or concave Figures in Metals.

DIAGNOSTICK [of διαγνωστικῶς, Gr.] to know that knows or discerns thoroughly.

DIAGNOSTICK Signs [in Physick] those Signs of a Disease which are apparent.

DIAGNOSTICK Signs [among Botanists] are particular Signs, by which one Plant may be known from another.

DIAGONAL [Diagonale, F. Diagona, L. of διαγώνιον, Gr.] is a Line drawn from Angle to Angle in any Figure. Geom.

DIAGRAM [Diagramma, L. of διαγράμμα, Gr.] (in Geometry) is a Scheme drawn for the demonstrating or proving of any Thing.

DIAGRAM [in Musick] is a Proportion of Measures distinguished by certain Notes.

DIAGRAPHICAL, belonging to the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRAPHICK Art [διαγραφική, Gr.] the Art of Painting or Graving.

DIAGRIDUM, a certain Preparation of Antimony.

DIAHEXAPLA [among Farriers] a DIAHEXAPTE Drink for Horses.

DIAL [Dialis, L. of or belonging to a Day] a Plane upon which are drawn several Lines and Figures, and a Gnomon or Style fixed, to shew the Hours of the Day, called a Sun-Dial.

DIALS Parallel, are such as lye parallel with the Horizon, called Horizontal Dials.

DIALS Perpendicular, are such as stand perpendicular or erect to the Horizon.

DIALS Erect, Direct, East, West, North, or South, are Planes or Walls, which face any one of the four Cardinal Points.

DIALS Inclining, are such whose Planes incline or bow forward toward the Horizon.

DIALS Reclining, are such as bend backwards towards the Horizon.

DIALECT [Dialectique, F. Dialectica, L. of διαλεκτική, Gr.] is a manner of Speech peculiar to some Part of a Country, and differing from the manner used in other Parts, yet all using the same Radical Language as to the Substance of it.

DIALECTICA [Dialectique, F. Διαλεκτική, Gr.] DIALECTICK [λεκτική, Gr.] DIALECTICKS, or the Art of Logick, which teaches to Discourse and Reason in Mood and Figure.

DIALECTICAL [Dialecticus, L. of DIALECTICK [διαλεκτικός, Gr.] of or belonging to Logick.

DIALECTICAL Arguments, Arguments which are barely probable; but do not convince, or determine the Mind to either side of the Question.

DIALEPSIS [διάληψις, Gr.] a Space between, a Prevention. L.

DIALEPSIS [in Surgery] is the middle Space in Wounds and Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

DIALLAGE [διαλλαγή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when many Arguments are brought to no Effect. L.

DIALLEL Lines [in Geometry] are such as run across or cut one another.

DIALLING, the Art of making Dials.

DIALLING Globe, an Instrument contriv'd for drawing all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of the Art.

DIALLING Sphere, an Instrument contriv'd to demonstrate the Doctrine of Spherical

rical Triangles, and to give a true Idea of the drawing of Dials on all manner of Planes.

DIALOGISMUS [*διαλογισμὸς*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, when a Man Reasons and Discourses with himself, as though it were with another. L.

DIALOGO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a piece of Musick for two or more Voices or Instruments, which answer one to another.

DIALOGUE [*Dialogus*, L. of *δύλογο*, Gr.] a Conference or Discourse between two or more Parties; or a written Discourse, where two or more Parties are talking together. F.

DIALYTON [*διαλύτον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Words are put together without a Conjunction Copulative. L.

DIAMARGARITON [of *δία* and *μαργαρίτης*, Gr.] a Restorative Powder whose main Ingredient is Pearl.

DIAMERDIS [of *dia* and *Merdis*, L. Ordure] a Confession of Pilgrims Salve: Also a shitten Fellow.

DIAMETER [*Diametre*, F. *Diameter*, L. of *διάμετρον*, Gr.] (in *Geometry*) is a Line which passeth thro' the middle of any Figure from one Angle to another.

DIAMETER [of a *Circle*] is a Line which passes through the Center of a Circle, and bounded by the Circumference on each Side, dividing the Circle into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of a *Conick Section*] is a Right Line drawn through the middle of the Figure, and dissecting all the *Ordinates* into two equal Parts.

DIAMETER [of *Gravity*] is that Right Line, in which the Center of Gravity is placed.

DIAMETER [of an *Hyperbola*] is any Right Line, which passes through the middle of the Traverse Axis, which is the Center of the Figure.

DIAMETER [of the *Parabola*] is a Line drawn parallel to the Axis, and which may be supposed to meet at any infinite Distance, or in the Center of the Figure.

DIAMETRICAL } belonging to, or
DIAMETRICAL } that is in the Form of a Diameter. F.

DIAMETRICALLY *Opposite* [*Diametralement*, F.] i. e. directly over-against; as when two Things are opposed to one another right a-cross, or directly contrary.

DIAMOND [*Diamant*, F. *Adamas*, L. of *ἄδამαξ*, Gr.] the most valuable and hardest of all precious Stones.

DIAMOND [in *Heraldry*] is the black Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

DIAMOND [among *Printers*] a sort of small Printing Letter.

DIANA, the Poetical Goddess of Hunting. L.

DIANA's Tree, a Chymical Operation by which a Composition of Silver, Mercury, and Spirit of Nitre, may be crystallized in the Form of a Tree, called the Philosophical Tree.

DIANOEA [*διάνοια*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick importing a serious Consideration of the Matter in Hand.

DIAPASM [*διάπασμα*, Gr.] a Perfume or Pomander: Also a Medicine made up of dry Powders to be sprinkled upon something.

DIAPASON [*διάπασσών*, Gr.] a Term in Musick, signifying an *Octave*.

DIAPHEDESIS [*διάπιδεσις*, Gr.] is the Second of the *Concords* in Musick, called a *Perfect Fifth*.

DIAPENTE [among *Physicians*] is a Composition made of five Ingredients: Also a Name given to *Punch*, because made of five Ingredients.

DIAPER [of *Diaper*, F. to interweave with Flowers] Linen Cloth wrought with Flowers and Figures.

DIAPER'D [in *Heraldry*] signifies *Bordure fretted all over* with such things as *Bordures* used to be charged, appearing between the Frets.

DIAPERING [in a *Picture*] is what the Piece after it is quite finished, is over-run with Branches or other Works.

DIAPHANEITY [*Diaphaneté*, F. *διαφάνεια*, Gr. Transparency] the Property of a Diaphanous Body.

DIAPHANOUS [*Diaphane*, F. *διαφανής*, Gr.] transparent like Glass, which may be seen through.

DIAPHONIA [*διαφωνία*, Gr.] Difference, Diversity: Also a Figure in Rhetorick when a Word repeated is taken a Signification different from what it was at first. L.

DIAPHORESIS [*διαφορὰ*, Gr.] sending forth all Humours by the Pores of the Body. L.

DIAPHORETICKS [*Diaphoretique*, F. *Diaphoretica*, L. of *διαφορητικὰ*, Gr. Medicines which cause Sweat.

DIAPHRAGM [*Diaphragme*, F. *Diaphragma*, L. *διάφραγμα*, Gr.] the Midriff or a Muscle composed of two others, which separates the middle from the lower Cavity.

DIAPHRATTONTES [among *Anatomists*] are the Membranes commonly called the *Pleura*, which cover the inside of the *Thorax*.

DIAPLASIS [*διάπλασις*, Gr.] the setting of a Bone which is out of Joint.

DIAPLASMA

DIAPLASMA [διάπλασμα, Gr.] an Ointment or Fomentation. *L.*

DIAPLASTICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint.

DIAPNOE [διαπνοή, Gr.] the same as Diaphoresis. *L.*

DIAPORESIS [διαπίρσις, Gr.] a loubtring; a Figure in Rhetorick when the subjects to be handled being of equal worth, the Orator seems to be in doubt which he shall begin with.

DIAPSALMA [διάψαλμα, Gr.] a Pause or Change of Note in Singing. *L.*

DIAPTHORA [διαπθορα, Gr.] is a Corruption made of any Part of the Body. *L.*

DIARHOEA [Diarrhœe, F. of διάρροια, Gr.] a gentle Lask or Looseness in the Belly. *L.*

DIARRHOETICK, that hath a Lask or Looseness in the Belly without an Inflammation.

DIARTHROSIS [διάρθρωσις, Gr.] a kind of loose Jointing of Bones, which serve for sensible Motions. *L.*

A DIARY [*Diarium*, *L.*] an Account of what passes every Day; a Journal or Day Book.

DIARY, of or belonging to a Day.

DIASCORDIUM, an Electuary of which the chief Ingredient is the Herb *cordium*.

DIASTOLE [διαστολή, Gr.] a distinction, dividing, or separating.

DIASTOLE [with *Anatomists*] the Motion of the Pulses, which dilate the heart and Arteries, when the Blood flows thro it from the Lungs.

DIASTOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure whereby a Syllable short by Nature becomes long.

DIASTYLE [in *Architecture*] a sort of distance where the Pillars stand at the distance of three of their Diameters from one another.

DIASYRMUS [διασυρμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, by which a Person or Thing is commended by way of Derision.

DIATERETICKS [of διατήρησις, Gr.] part of the Art of preserving Health.

DIATESSERON [of δια by and τέσσαρες four, Gr.] any Composition consisting of four Ingredients.

DIATESSARON [διά τεσσαράρον, Gr.] Word used in Musick to denote an Interval composed of a greater and a lesser tone, the Ratio whereof is that of Four to three.

DIATETICK, that part of Physick, which considers the Way of Living, as to Food or Diet, suitable to particular Cases.

DIATHESIS [διάθεσις, Gr.] the Natural or Preternatural Disposition of the Body.

DIATHYRUM [διάθυρον, Gr.] (in *Architecture*) signifies a Screen or Fence of Boards, &c. to pale or rail before a Door. *L.*

DIATONI [διάτονοι Gr.] Corner Stones, Band Stones, or Prepend Stones.

DIATONICK [*Diatonique*, F. of διάτονος, Gr.] a Term signifying the ordinary Sort of Musick, proceeding by different Tones either in ascending or descending.

DIATONICK *Musick*, one of the three ancient Methods of Singing.

DIATONUS *Hypaton*, the Musical Note call'd D-fol-re.

DIATONUS *Meson*, the Note call'd G-fol-re-ut.

DIATONUM } a sort of Song proceeding by different Tones and Semi-tones; plain Song.

DIATRAGACANTH, a Compound made of Gum Tragacanth.

DIATRIBA } [*διὰ τριβή*, Gr.] a Disputation or continued Discourse: Also a Place where Orations or Disputations are held.

DIATRIBUS [of δια with and tribus of tres, *L.* three] a Composition consisting of three Ingredients.

DIATRION *Santalum*, a Medicinal Composition of three sorts of *Saunders*.

DIATRIPIPERON, a Medicine of three sorts of Pepper.

DIATURBITH, an Electuary of *Turbith*.

DIATYPOSIS [διὰτύποισις, Gr.] a Description; a Figure in Rhetorick, whereby Things are so lively represented, that they seem as it were to be before our Eyes. *L.*

DIAZEUTICK *Tone*, in the ancient Greek Musick, was that which disjoined two Fourths each on one side of it, and which being joined to either, made a Fifth.

DIAZOMA [διάζωμα, Gr.] a Girdle.

DIAZOMA [in *Anatomy*] the *Diaphragm*.

DIBBLE, a Tool wherewith Herbs are set in a Garden: Also a Hat-brush. *C.*

DICA, a Process or Action at Law. *L.*

DICA [in *Old Records*] a Tally for Accounts.

DICACITY [*Dicacitas*, *L.*] Talkativeness, Drollery, Buffoonery.

DICÆOLOGY [δικαιολόγια, Gr.] a pleading of ones Cause.

DICATION, a Dedication. *L.*

To DICHOTOMIZE [*διχοτομῆς*, Gr.] to cut or divide into two Parts.

DICHOTOMY [*διχοτομία*, Gr.] a cutting or dividing into two Parts.

DICKENS [*q. d.* Devilkins, *i. e.* little Devils] a sort of Oath, as *Odz Dickens*.

DILKER of Leather, is a Quantity consisting of ten Hides.

DICRA Ferris [in *Doomesday Book*] a Quantity of Iron, consisting of ten Bars.

DICROTUS [*δικροτῶς*, Gr.] is a Pulse that beats twice.

DICTAMEN, a thing written by another's Instruction. *L.*

To DICTATE [*dicto*, F. of *distatum*, L.] to tell another what to write or speak.

DICTATES [*Dictata*, L.] Precepts, Instructions, Rules.

DICTATOR [*Dictator*, F.] he that tells another what to write, &c.

DICTATOR [among the Romans] was a Ruler, from whom no Appeal was granted; who was never chosen, but when the Common-wealth was in some eminent Danger or Trouble, and had the Power of a King for half a Year, but at the end of it was obliged to yield up his Office under Pain of Treason.

DICTATURE [*Dictatura*, L.] a Dictatorship; the Office and Dignity of a Dictator. *F.*

DICTIONARY [*Dictionary*, F. of *Dictionaryum*, L.] a Collection of all the Words of a Language, explain'd in Alphabetical Order.

To DICTITATE [*Dictitatum*, L.] to speak often. *L.*

DIDACTICAL } [*Didactique*, F. δι-
DIDACTICK } *δακτικῶς*, Gr.] In-
structive, serving to teach or explain the Nature of Things.

DIDASCALICK [*διδασκαλικῶς*, Gr.] pertaining to a Master or Teacher.

DIDAPPER [*Duyck-dapper* Du. *q. d.* Dive-dapper] the Name of a Bird.

To DIDDER, to shiver or shake with Cold. *C.*

DIDYMOI [*δίδυμοι*, Gr.] Twins, or any Thing double.

DIDYMOI [among Anatomists] the Testicles.

DIE [in *Architecture*] the middle of a Pedestal, *viz.* the Part lying between the Basis and the Cornice.

DE die in diem, from Day to Day in a continued Succession. *L.*

DIEM Clausis extremum, a Writ which lies when the Heir of one, who holds Land of the King, dies; for the Escheator to enquire of what Estate he was possessed.

DIENNIAL [*Diennis*, L.] of or belonging to two Years. *L.*

DIER's Weed, an Herb.

DIES, a day. *L.*

DIES [in *Doomesday Book*] is used to signify the Charge of one Day's Entertainment for the King.

DIES datus [Law Term] a Respite given by the Court to the Defendant.

DIES Juridici [Legal Days] are Days given to the Parties in Court during the Term. *L.*

DIES non Juridici, Days on which Pleas are held in any Court of Justice. *L.*

DIES Marchie, the Day of Meeting formerly held every Year, on the Marches or Borders, between the English and Scotch.

DIESIS [*δισις*, Gr.] a Term in Music, denoting a Tone below a Semi-tone or a Sharp.

DIESIS [among Printers] the Mark called also a double Dagger.

DIESIS Enharmonic [in Music] is the difference between the greater and less Semi-tone.

DIET [*Dieta*, F. *Diata*, L. of *διαίτη*, Gr.] Food, Nourishment, limited Food.

DIET, a Convention of the States or Princes of a Kingdom or Empire: The same thing in Germany as a Parliament in England.

To DIET one, to provide one with Diet or Food.

To DIET [in a Medicinal Sense] is to keep a Person to a peculiar, regular, strict Diet.

DIETA, a Day's Work or Day's Journey. *O.*

DIETARY, treating of or belonging to prescribed or limited Diet.

DIETETICAL, belonging to a moderate and limited Diet.

DIU ET MON DROIT, the Motto of the Arms of England, and signifies, God and my Right. *F.*

DIU ET SON ACT, a Maxim of our Common Law, That the Act of God shall hurt no Man.

DIEZEUGMENON [*διεζευγμένον*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which several Clauses of a Sentence have Relation to one Verb.

DIEZEUGMENON Paranele [in Music] is the Note *D-la-sol re*.

DIFFAMABLE [*Diffamabilis*, L.] that may be slandered.

DIFFAMATION, a taking away of Good Name. *L.*

DIFFAMATORY [*Diffamatoire*, F.] slanderous.

To DIFFAME [*Diffamer*, F. of *Diffamare*, L.] to traduce or slander.

DIFFARREATION, the putting of Cake; a Solemnity used among the Roman in the Divorcement of Man and Wife

To DIFFER [differer, F. of differre, L.] to disagree, to be unlike, to vary.

DIFFERENCE [Differētia, L.] a Diversity: Also a Controversy, Dispute, or Quarrel. F.

DIFFERENCE [in Logick] is the Attribute or Property which essentially distinguishes one Species from another.

DIFFERENCE [in Mathematicks] is the excess of one Quantity above another; or the Remainder, when one Quantity is taken out of another.

DIFFERENCE of Longitude [of two Places on the Earth] is an Arch of the Equator comprehended between the Meridians of those two Places.

DIFFERENCE Ascensional [of the Sun or Planet] is the Difference between the Right and Oblique Ascension of the Sun or Planet.

DIFFERENCES in a Coat of Arms, are such Things as distinguish one Family from another; or Persons of the same Family from each other.

To DIFFERENCE [differencier, F.] to distinguish.

DIFFERENT [differens, L.] which differs, unlike, various. F.

DIFFICILE [difficilis, L.] hard, difficult. F.

DIFFICULT [difficul of difficilis, L.] hard, troublesome to perform or understand, crabbed.

DIFFICULTY [Difficultas, F. Difficultas, L.] troublesome in performing or understanding any thing; Hardness, Obscurity in the Writings of an Author.

DIFFIDENCE [Diffidentia, L.] Doubtfulness, Mistrust, Suspicion.

DIFFIDENT [Diffidens, L.] doubtful, mistrustful, suspicious.

DIFFLATION, a blowing or puffing away. L.

DIFFLATION [in Chymistry] is when spirits, which are raised by Heat, are blown into the opposite Arch of the Furnace with a sort of Bellows.

DIFFLUENCE [Diffluentia, L.] a flowing forth, abroad, or several ways.

DIFFLUVIUM, a falling off, a flowing down. L.

DIFFLUVIUM [among Botanists] a Distemper in Trees, whereby they lose their Bark.

DIFFORM, is a Word used in Opposition to Uniform, and signifies no manner of Regularity in the Form or Appearance of a Thing.

To DIFFUSE [Diffusum, L.] to spread here and there.

DIFFUSE, adj. [Diffusus, L.] ample, large, extended. F.

DIFFUSION, a scattering abroad, ex-

tending, &c. F. of L.

DIFFUSION [in Philosophy] signifies the dispersing the subtle Essuvia of Bodies into a kind of Atmosphere all round them.

DIFFUSIVE [Diffusivus, L.] which spreads it self far, or is of a great Extent.

DIFFUSIVELY [Diffusivum, F.] largely, extendedly. L.

DIFFUSIVENESS, vastness of Reach, Extensiveness.

To DIG [perhaps of Dictan, Sax. to make a Trench about] to break or open the Ground with a Spade, &c.

A DIG, a Mattock. C.

To DIG a Badger [Hunting Term] to raise or dislodge him.

DIGAMMA [διγάμμα, Gr.] the Letter F so called by Grammarians, because it seems to represent a double Γ.

LIGAMY [διγάμια, Gr.] a being married twice.

DIGANWAY [of Digel hidden and Wice, Sax. a Bay or Bank, because it runneth calmly between the Banks; or of Digom, C. Br. to satiate, and Digwig a Forest, because it runneth through Forests] a River in Carnarvonshire.

DIGASTRICK [διγαστρικός, of δια twice and γαστήρ the Belly, Gr.] that has a double Belly.

DIGASTRICUS [διγαστρικός, Gr.] a Muscle of the lower Jaw, so called from its double Belly. L.

DIGERENTS [with Physicists] Medicines which digest or ripen. L.

To DIGEST [Digere, F. of Digestum, L.] to dissolve in the Stomach: Also to dispose or put in order.

To DIGEST [in Chymistry] is to set a soaking over a gentle Fire.

To DIGEST [in Surgery] is to ripen; to cleanse a Sore.

A DIGESTER, a Vessel for dissolving Bones into a Jelly, &c.

DIGESTIBLE [Digestibilis, L.] that may be digested.

DIGESTION Animal, is the Decoction of the Aliment in the Stomach, or the Dissolution of it, by which it is turn'd into Chyle.

DIGESTION [in Chymistry] is a Dissolution of Things by an artificial Heat, or by Fire. F. of L.

DIGESTIVE [Digestivus, L.] helping to ripen, digest, or concoct. F.

DIGESTIVES, are Medicines which cause Digestion.

External DIGESTIVES, are such as dissolve a Swelling, or breed good Matter in a Wound.

DIGESTS [Digesta, L.] the first Volume or Tome of the Civil Law is called

Ligēsti,

Digests, because the Author hath digested all things, every Book and Title, in its proper and natural Place and Order.

DIGHT, dressed. O.

To DIGHT [*Dihctan, Sax.*] to deck, set off, or adorn. *Speuc.*

To DIGHT, to foul or dirty. *Chesh.*

DIGIT [*Digirus, L.*] the Quantity of an Inch in Measure.

DIGIT [in *Arithmetick*] is a Character which denotes a Figure, as I. for One, V. for Five, X. for Ten.

DIGIT [in *Astronomy*] is the twelfth Part of a Diameter of the Sun or Moon, and is used, to denote the Quantity of an Eclipse.

DIGITAL [*Digitalis, L.*] pertaining to a Finger.

DIGATION, a pointing with the Finger; also the Form of the Fingers of both Hands joined together, or the Manner of their so joining.

DIGITATUM *Folium* [among *Botanists*] is a Term for the Leaf of a Plant, which either is composed of many single Leaves set together upon one Foot-Stalk, as in Cinque-toil, &c. or else where there are many deep Gashes or Cuts in the Leaf, as in those of Straw-berries, &c. L.

DIGITS, signify any Integer or whole Number under Ten.

DIGLADIATION, a fighting with Swords, a Sword-playing. L.

DIGNATION, a vouchsafing. L.

DIGNE [*Dignus, L.*] worthy, neat, genteel. *Chauc.*

To DIGNIFY [of *Dignus, L.* and *fo* or *facio, L.*] to advance to a Dignity, especially an Ecclesiastical one.

DIGNITARY [*Dignitarius, L.* Barb.] an Ecclesiastical Officer who hath not the Cure of Souls; as a Dean, Prebend, &c.

DIGNITY [*Dignitas, F.* of *Dignitas, L.*] Honour, Reputation, Advancement, some considerable Preferment or Employment.

DIGNITY *Ecclesiastical*, is defined by *Canonists*, to be an Administration joined with some Power and Jurisdiction.

DIGNITIES [among *Astrologers*] are the Advantages which a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular Place of the Zodiack, or in such a Station with other Planets, &c.

DIXRAVE } [q. d. *Dike* or *Ditch*]
DIKE GRAVE } Grave } an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

To DIGRESS [*Digressum, L.*] to go from the Subject in Hand.

DIGRESSION, a wandering out of the way, a going from the Matter in Hand; that part of a Discourse or Treatise which

does not relate to its main Design. F. of L

DIHELIOS [in *Astronomy*] is that Orbit in the *Ellipsis*, which passes thro' that *Focus*, in which the Sun is supposed to be placed. Gr.

DIJAMBUS [of *δις* and *ἴαμβος* Gr.] a Foot in Verse, consisting of Four Syllables; the first and third short, the second and last long.

To DIJUDICATE [*Dijudicatum, L.*] to judge between two Parties; to discern or distinguish.

DIJUDICATION, a deciding a Difference between two. L.

DIKE [*Dice, Sax. Digne, F.*] a Ditch or Furrow.

DIKE-REEVE, an Officer who takes Care of the Dikes and Drains in *Lincolnshire*.

To DILACERATE [*Dilaceratum, L.*] to tear asunder.

DILACERATION, a tearing and rending asunder. L.

To DILANIATE [*Dilaniatum, L.*] to tear or rend in pieces.

DILANIATION, a tearing or rending in pieces. L.

To DILAPIDATE [*Dilapidatum, L.*] to rid a Place of Stones; to lavish or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDATION, a decaying or wasteful spending. L.

DILAPIDATION [in *Law*] is a letting a Building run to ruin for want of Repairs.

DILATABLE, that may be widen'd. L.

DILATATION, a making wide or enlarging. F. of L.

DILATATION [among *Anatomists*] is when any Passages or Vessels in the Body are stretch'd too much.

DILATATION [in *Philosophy*] is when a Thing takes up more Space than it did before.

DILATATORES *Alarum Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles of the Nose which pull up the *Ale*, and dilate the Nostrils. L.

To DILATE [*Dilater, F. Dilatate, L.*] to make or grow wide; to rarely or grow thin, as the Air does; also to enlarge upon a Subject.

DILATER } [*Dilator, L.*] a Surgeon's Instrument to dilate or open the Mouth; also to pull barbed Irons out of a Wound.

DILATORINESS, a Faculty of delaying, or being used to delay.

DILATORY [*Dilatatoire, F. Dilatorius, L.*] full of or making delays.

DILDO, [contracted from the Italian *Diletto*, q. d. a Woman's Delight; or of

ur Word *Dally*, q. d. a thing to play withal] *Penis Succedaneus*, call'd in *Lomardy*, *Passatempo*.

DILECTION, Affection, Love. L.

DILEMMA [*διλημμα*, Gr.] an Argument consisting of two or more Propositions disposed that neither of them can be well deny'd; grant which you will of them, the Argument shall involve you in Difficulties not easily surmounted.

DILIGENCE [*Diligentia*, L.] great Care, Carefulness. L.

DILIGENT [*Diligens*, L.] careful, laborious, watchful. F.

DILL, an Herb like Fennel.

DILLIGROUT, a sort of Pottage anciently made for the King's Table on the Coronation Day.

DILLING [q. d. of *Dallying*] a Child born when the Parents are Old.

DIALOGY [*δIALOGIA*, Gr.] a Rhetorical figure, when a doubtful Word signifies two things.

DILSTONE } a Town in Northumberland, called by
DEVILSTONE } *ede*, *Devil's-burn*, memorable for the Overthrow of *Cadwallo*, a famous *Britain*; perhaps q. *Devil's-Bourn*, because *Cadwallo*, for his barbarous Cruelty, was called a *Devil*.

DILUCID [*Dilucidus*, L.] clear, light, manifest, evident.

To **DILUCIDATE** [*Dilucidatum*, L.] to make clear or plain.

DILUCIDATION, a making clear or plain. L.

DILVING [in *Dressing Tin Ore*] shaking it in a Canvas Sieve in a Tub of Water, so that the Filth goes over the Rim of the Sieve, leaving the Tin behind.

DILUENTS [*Diluentia*, L.] Medicines serving to thin the Blood. P. T.

To **DILUTE** [*Dilutere*, L.] to thin a fluid by the Addition of a thinner thereunto, to allay, temper, or mingle with Water; as to dilute Wine, is to mingle it with Water.

To **DILUTE** [in *Chymistry*] is to dissolve the Parts of a dry Body in a moist or liquid one.

DILUTION, tempering, dissolving, &c.

DILUVIAN, belonging to a Flood. L.

DIM [Dim, Sax.] obscure, dark.

To make **DIM** [Adimman, Sax.] to render obscure or dark.

DIMNESS, Imperfection, or Weakness of Sight.

DIMENSION, the just Measure or Compass of any Thing. L.

DIMENSION [in *Algebra*] is applied to Powers of any Root in the Equation, which are called the Dimensions of that Root.

DIMENSION [in *Geometry*] signifies either *Length* and *Breadth*; or *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickness*.

DIMETÆ, the ancient *Latin* Name of the People who inhabited the Counties now called *Carmarshenshire*, *Pembrokeshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

DIMETIENT [*Dimetiens*, L.] the same with *Diameter*.

DIMIGATION, a Fighting or Skirmishing. L.

DIMIDIATION, a halving, or dividing into two halves. L.

DIMIDIETAS, the Moiety, or one half of a thing. O. L.

To **DIMINISH** [*Diminuer*, F. *Diminuere*, L.] to make or grow less, to abate; to decay or decrease.

DIMINUTION, a diminishing, lessening; abating or decrease. L.

DIMINUTION [in *Architecture*] is the Lessening of a Pillar by little and little.

DIMINUTION [in *Heraldry*] is a defacing of some particular Point in the Escutcheon.

DIMINUTION [in *Musick*] is the abating somewhat of the full Quantity of a Note.

DIMINUTIVE [*Diminutivus*, L.] little, small; which diminishes or makes less. F.

A **DIMINUTIVE** [in *Grammar*] a Word which lessens the Original Word from whence it is derived; as of *Culter* a Knife. *Culcellus* a little Knife.

DIMISSORY [*Dimissoire*, F. *Dimissorius*, L.] sent; *Dimissory Letters*, i. e. Letters sent from one Bishop to another in Favour of one, who stands Candidate for Holy Orders in another Diocese.

DIMITTY, a fine sort of Fustian.

DIMPLE [q. d. *Dintle* or *Densle*, from *Dint* or *Dent*] a little Dent in the Bottom of the Chin or Cheeks.

DIMPLED, which has such a Dimple.

A **DIN** [Dy, Sax. Noise, probably of *Tinnio*, L.] a Noise.

To make a **DIN** [Dydan, Sax. to Sound] to make a great Noise or Bustle.

DINAH [דִּינָה] H. i. e. Judgment] a Daughter of *Jacob*.

DINARCHY [*Δυναρχία*, Gr.] a Government by two.

To **DINE** [*Dinet*, F.] to eat at Noon-time.

To **DING**, to throw or dash against, to sling. C.

DINGLE, a narrow Valley between two steep Hills.

DINICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head.

DINNER

DINNER [*Diner* or *Din'*, F.] a Meal at Noon.

LINT [*Dint*, Sax. a Blow] an Impression or Mark; the Force or Bent of a Discourle.

To **DINUMERATE** [*Dinumeratum*, L.] to Account or Number.

DINUMERATION, an Accounting or Numbering. L.

DIOCESAN [*Dioecesan*, F.] a Bishop who has the Care of a Diocess committed unto him: Also an Inhabitant within the Bounds of a Diocess.

DIOCESAN Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of the Diocess meeting together.

DIOCESS [*Dioecese*, F.] the Circuit or Bounds of a Bishop's Jurisdiction.

DIONYSIUS [*Διονυσ.*, Gr. of *διδων*, *Bacchus*, the fabulous God of Wine] a Name of Men.

DIOPTRA [of *διοπτρησ*, Gr.] the Index or Ruler of an Astralabe, or such like Instrument.

DIOPTRA [of *διοπτροισι*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to enlarge or open the Womb for the Extraction of the *Fœtus*. L.

DIOPTRICAL [*Dioptricus*, L. of *διοπτρικός*, Gr.] belonging to the *Dioptricks*.

DIOPTRICKS? [*Dioptrique*, F. of **DIOPTICKS** *διόπτρις*, Gr.] is a Part of Opticks which treats of refracted Rays, and their Unions with one another, according, as they are received by Glasses of this or that Figure.

DIORTHOSIS [*διόρθωσις*, Gr.] an Operation where crooked or distorted Members are made even and restored to their due Shape.

DIOTA [among *Chymists*] a Circulating or double Vessel.

To **DIP** [*Dippan*, Sax. *Duppen*, Du. *Dyppe*, Dan.] to put into Water: Also to look casually and at adventures into a Book.

DIPLASIASMUS [*διπλασιασμός*, Gr.] is a Reduplication of Discales: Also two Muscles of the Arm which serve to turn it about. L.

DIPLE a Mark in the Margin of a Book to shew where a Fault is to be corrected.

DIPLOE [*διπλόν*, Gr.] is the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Scull: Also a double Vessel used by Chymists.

DIPLOMA [*διπλωμα*, Gr.] a Royal Charter, or a Prince's Letters Patent: Also the Licence of a Clergy-man to exercise the Ministerial Function: Or of a Physician or Surgeon to practise their Art: Also the same as Diploe.

DIPPING Needle, a Device shewing a particular Property of the Magnetick Needle.

DIPTERON [*διπτερον*, Gr.] a Building which has a double Wing or Isle.

DIPHONG [*Diphongue*, F. *Diphthongus*, L. of *διεδυφθη*, Gr.] two Vowels sounded together in one Syllable.

DIPTOTES [in *Grammar*] are such Words as have but two Cafes.

DIPTYCHS [*διπτυχα*, Gr.] Tables in which the Greek Church enrolled the Name of Persons both dead and alive, who had the Honour to be recited by the Deacon during the Time of the Liturgy.

To **DIRADIATE** [*Diradiatum*, L.] spread forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIATION, a spreading forth Beams of Light.

DIRADIATION [among *Physicians*] an Invigoration of the Muscles by the Animal Spirits.

DIRÆ [q. d. *Deorum Iræ*] the Furies of Hell, the Tormentors of Guilty Consciences. L.

DIRE [*Dirus*, L.] Cruel, Unmerciful, Terrible.

DIREFUL [of *Dire* and *Full*] cruel and damnable.

DIRECT [*Directus*, L.] straight, right, F.

DIRECT [in *Astronomy*] is when Planet, by its proper Motion, goes forward in the Zodiack according to the natural Order and Succession of the Signs.

DIRECT Ray [in *Opticks*] a Ray which is carried from a Point of the visible Object directly to the Eye through one and the same Medium.

DIRECT Sphere, is the same as a Right Sphere.

To **DIRECT** [*Diriger*, F. *Dirigere*, L.] to guide, govern, manage, or rule: Also to level or aim at.

DIRECTION, Directing, Instruction, Management: Aim or Mark. F. of L.

DIRECTION [with *Astrologers*] is Motion by which any Star, or Part of Heaven, which is supposed to effect any thing concerning a Person, is carried to another Star or part of the Heaven, which also signifies something referring thereto.

Line of DIRECTION [in *Mechanicks*] is the Line of Motion, which any natural Body observes, according to the Force impressed upon it.

Number of DIRECTION [in *Chronology*] is the Number 25, which contains the Term of Years between the Highest and Lowest falling of any of the Moveable Fe sts.

DIRECTION WORD [in *Printing*] is the Word which begins the next Page set at the Bottom of every Page preceding.

DIRECTLY, in a *strait Line*: Also immediately, presently, without delay: Also the Purpose or Matter in hand.

DIRECTOR [*Directeur*, F.] a Guide, Manager, or Overseer. L.

DIRECTORY, which serves to direct, &c.

The **DIRECTORY**, a Form of public Prayer, &c. set forth by the Assembly Divines, and used in Times past instead of the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

DIREMPTION, a separating. L.

DIREPTION, a robbing, spoiling, or snatching of Places and Persons for Riches; snatching or taking by Force. F.

DIRGE ? [Dr. *Th. Hensham* derives **DIRGES** it of the Psalm that begins *dirge nos Domine*; but *Casaubon* takes it of the Greek *O'Suppa*, a Lamentation Service for the Dead, used by the Roman Catholics: Also a mournful Ditty, Song, Lamentation at a Funeral.

DIRIBITORY [*Diribitorium*, L.] the act of mustering and paying Soldiers.

DIRIGENT [in *Geometry*] is the Line Motion along which the Describent Line Surface is carried in the Genesis of any one or Solid Figure.

DIRITY [*Diritas*, L.] Direness, Terribleness.

DIRK, dark or to darken. *Spenc.*

DIRUPTION, a bursting asunder. L.

DIS [of *Dis*, Gr.] is a Preposition inseparable in Composition with *English Words*, generally denotes a Negation or Privation of the Noun or Verb simply taken; as *Disability*, *Dilhearten*, &c.

DISABILITY [of *Dis* and *Habilitas*,] a being unable, incapable, or unfit.

DISABILITY [in *Law*] is when a man is so disabled, as to be render'd unable to inherit or to enjoy a Benefice, which otherwise he might have done; which may happen four ways: *Viz.* by the Act of the Party, or his Ancestors; by the Act of Law, or of God.

DISABILITY by the *Person's own Act*, if a Man bind himself that upon surrender of a Lease he will grant a new Estate the Lessee, and afterwards grant over his reversion to another, though afterwards purchases the Reversion, yet has he forfeited his Obligation, because he was once enabled to perform it.

DISABILITY by *Act of the Ancestor*, if a Man be attainted of Treason or felony; by this Attainder his Blood is corrupted, and both himself and Children disabled to inherit.

DISABILITY by the *Act of the Law*, most properly when a Man by the sole Act of the Law is disabled, and so is an

Alien born, who is disabled to take any Benefit thereby.

DISABILITY by the *Act of God*, is when a Man is not of whole Memory, which disables him so; that in all Cases when he passeth an Estate out of him, it may after his Death be annulled.

To **DISABLE** [of *Dis* and *Habilitas*, L.] to make unable or incapable of.

To **DISABUSE** [*Disabusus*, F. of *Dis* and *Abusum*, L.] to undeceive.

To **DISACCORD** [*Disaccorder*, F.] to disagree.

DISADVANTAGE [of *Dis* and *Avantage*, F.] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISADVANTAGEOUS [*Des-avantageux*, F.] which turns to Disadvantage; Hurtful, Prejudicial.

DISAFFECTED [of *Dis* and *Affectus*, L.] bearing no good will to, dissatisfied with, discontented.

To **DISAGREE** [*Disagreer*, F.] not to agree, to fall out, to be at Variance or Strife.

DISAGREEABLE [*Desagreeable*, F.] that which does not please, offensive, unpleasant unsuitable.

DISAGREEMENT [*Desagrement*, F.] a difference, a not agreeing with.

To **DISALL**, to disable.

To **DISALLOW** [of *Dis* and *Allowere*, F.] not to allow of, to discountenance or dislike.

To **DISALT**, to disable. O. L. T.

To **DISANCHOR** [of *Dis* and *Anchor*] to weigh Anchor, and put to Sea.

To **DISANNUL** [of *Dis* and *Annulere*, F.] to repeal, abolish, or make void.

To **DISAPPEAR** [of *Dis* and *Apparere*, L.] to go out of sight, to vanish.

To **DISAPPOINT** [*Des-appointer*, F.] to deceive, to fail or break one's Word.

DISAPPOINTMENT, a disappointing, a cross Accident.

To **DISAPPROVE** [*Des-approver*, F.] to disallow of, not to approve, to dislike, to blame, condemn or find Fault with.

DISARD [either of *Dizi*, *Sax.* Verbose, amazed; or *Disard*, F. a Prattler; or *Dwaesard*, C. Br. an Idiot] an Idiot or silly Fellow.

To **DISARM** [*Des-armed*, F.] to take away one's Arms.

DISARMED [of a *Deer*] said when the Horns are fallen.

DISARRAYED [of *Dis* and *Arroyer*, F.] to put into Confusion or Disorder.

DISASTER [*Disastre*, F. q. d. a malignant Star] ill Luck, great Misfortune.

DISASTROUS, unfortunate, unlucky prejudicial.

DISAVOWANCE, to withdraw. *Spenc.*

To **DISAVOW** [*Def-avouer, F.*] to disown, to deny.

To **DISBAND** [*Desbander, F.*] to put out of the Company, to turn out of the Service.

DISBELIEF [of *Dis* and *Belēaxa, Sax.*] Doubt, Mistrust.

To **DISBELIEVE** [of *Dis* Negative, and *Belēox, Sax.*] not to believe, to mistrust or doubt of.

DISBOSCATIO, a turning woody Ground to Pasture or Ploughed Land. *O. L.*

To **DISBRANCH** [of *Dis* and *Branch-cher, F.*] to cut off the Branches.

To **DISBURSE** [*Desbourser, F. q. d.* to unpurse] to spend or lay out Money.

DISBURSEMENT, a disbursing or laying out.

To **DISBURTHEN** [of *Dis* and *Byrþen, Sax.*] to take off a Burden, to ease or unload.

DISCALCEATED [*Discalceatus, L.*] unshod, having the Shoes taken off.

DISCALENDRED [of *Dis* and *Calendarium, L.*] put out of the Calendar.

DISCARTATIO, the unloading of a Ship. *O. L.*

To **DISCARD** [*Descartar, Span.*] to lay out at Cards; to turn away or discharge from Service.

DISCENT [q. d. *Descent*] Order or Means whereby Lands, &c. are derived to any Person from his Ancestors. *L. T.*

Lineal DISCENT, is a descent conveyed downward in a right Line from the Grandfather, and from the Father to the Son, &c. *L. T.*

Collateral DISCENT, is that descent which springs out of the side of the whole Blood; as Grandfather's Brother, Father's Brother, &c. *L. T.*

DISCEPTATION, a Disputation, Debating or Arguing. *L.*

To **DISCERN** [*Discerner, F. of Discernere, L.*] to perceive or know one thing from another.

DISCERNABLE, that may be discerned or perceived. *L.*

DISCERNMENT [*Discernement, F.*] the Faculty of Discerning, Discretion, Judgment.

DISCERPIBLE [of *Discerpere, L.*] that may be pulled in Pieces.

DISCERPTION, a rending or tearing in Pieces. *L.*

DISCESSION, a departing or going away. *L.*

To **DISCEVER**, to spend, to consume. *O.*

A **DISCHARGE** [*Discharge, F.*] an Acquittance for Money paid, a Release; a dismissing or sending away; a purging or driving out of Humours.

To **DISCHARGE** [of *Dis* and *Charger* or *Descharger, F.*] to ease, free or release to dismiss from Office or Service: Also to shoot off a Gun.

To **DISCIND** [*Discindere, L.*] to cut off or in Pieces.

DISCIPLE [*Discipulus, L.*] a Learner or Scholar. *F.*

DISCIPLINABLE [*Disciplinabilis, L.*] capable of Discipline, Teachable.

DISCIPLINANTS, a Religious Order of Men who scourge themselves.

DISCIPLINARIANS, Sectaries who pretend to a stricter Discipline than the Established Church.

DISCIPLINE [*Disciplina, L.*] Education, Instruction, Management, strict Order: Also Correction or Scourging, such as is used by way of Penance. *F.*

To **DISCIPLINE** [*Discipliner, F. Disciplinari, L.*] to teach or instruct, to order or rule; to correct, scourge, or whip.

To **DISCLAIM** [of *Dis* and *Clamer, F.*] to quit claim to, utterly to refuse, renounce or disown having any Concern or Interest in a Thing.

DISCLAIMER, a Plea containing an express Denial or Refusal. *L. T.*

To **DISCLOSE** [of *Dis* and *Clorre, F.* or *Discludere, L.*] to discover or reveal.

To **DISCLOSE** [with *Florists*] to blow bud, or put forth Leaves.

DISCLOSED [in *Falconry*] a Term apply'd to young Hawks newly hatched.

To **DISCOLOUR** [*Discolorare, L.*] to alter or spoil the Colour of a Thing.

To **DISCOMFIT** [*Disconfir, F.*] to defeat or overthrow in Battle.

DISCOMFITURE [*Disconfiture, F.*] Defeat, Overthrow, Rout.

To **DISCOMFORT** [of *Dis* and *Conforter, F.*] to afford no Comfort, to afflict or cast down.

To **DISCOMMEND** [of *Dis* and *Commendare, L.*] to dispraise or blame.

DISCOMMENDATION [of *Dis* and *Commentatio, L.*] Blame, Dispraise, Disgrace, Shame.

To **DISCOMMODO** [of *Dis* and *Commolare, L.*] to incommode.

DISCOMMODITY [of *Dis* and *Communitas, L.*] Inconvenience.

To **DISCOMPOSE** [of *Dis* and *Composere, F.* or *Compositum, L.*] to disorder, disquiet, trouble, put out of humour or ruffle.

DISCOMPOSURE [of *Dis* and *Compositura, L.*] Contusion, Disorder, &c.

DISCONSOLATE [of *Dis* and *Consolatus, L.*] Comfortless, Melancholy.

DISCONTENT } [of *Dis* and

DISCONTENTMENT } *Contentement,*

rest, F.] a not being contented, Sorrow, trouble.

DISCONTENTED [of *Dis* and *Contentus*, F. or *Contentus*, L.] displeas'd, troubled.

DISCONTINUANCE } [of *Dis* and
DISCONTINUITY } *Continuité*, F.
Continuatio, L.] an interruption or ceasing off.

DISCONTINUANCE of *Plea* or *Process* [in *Law*] is when the Opportunity of prosecution is lost, and not recoverable but beginning the Suit afresh.

DISCONTINUATION [of *Possession*] when a Man may not enter upon his own and Tenement alienated, whatsoever's Right be, but must bring his Writ and seek to recover Possession by Law.

To **DISCONTINUE** [*Discontinuer*,] to leave or break off for a Time.

To be **DISCONTINUED** [in *Law*] to be finally dismiss'd the Court.

DISCORD [*Discorde*, F. of *Discordia*,] Disagreement, Strife, Variance.

To **DISCORD** [*Discordare*, L.] to disagree.

DISCORDS [in *Musick*] are certain Intervals of Sounds, which, being heard at the same time, do offend the Ear; yet when duly intermix'd with Conords, make the best of Musick.

DISCORDANT [*Discordans*, L.] disagreeing, jarring, untunable. F.

To **DISCOVER** [*Discourir*, F. of *Dis* and *Cooperire*, L.] to reveal, to make manifest, to find out, to spy.

DISCOVERY [of *Discourir*, F.] a discovering, finding out, &c.

DISCOUNT [of *Dis* and *Conte*, F.] abatement in a Sum or Account.

To **DISCOUNT** [either of *Dis* and *Contare*, F. or *Computare*, L.] to abate from Account or Reckoning.

To **DISCOUNTENANCE** [*Decontenacer*, F.] to put out of Countenance, to give a check to.

To **DISCOURAGE** [*Discourager*, F.] to dishearten or put out of Heart.

DISCOURAGEMENT [*Decouragement*, F.] a discouraging, disheartning, &c.

To **DISCOURSE** [*Discourir*, F.] to talk, to reason or argue.

DISCOURSE [*Discoursus*, F. *Discursus*,] Reasoning, Speech, Talk.

DISCOURSE [in *Logick*] is that rational Act of the Mind by which we deduce infer one Thing from another.

DISCOURTEOUS [*Discourtois*, F.] discourteous, unkind, uncivil,

DISCOURTESY [of *Dis* and *Courtesie*,] Displeasure, an ill Turn.

DISCIDAL FLOWERS } [among Botanists] are such

whose little Leaves are set together so close and even, that they make the Surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish.

DISCREDIT [of *dis* and *Credit*, F.] Disgrace. Reproach, Disrepute.

To **DISCREDIT**, to make one lose his Credit, to Disgrace.

DISCREET [*Discreto*, Ital. of *Discretus* L. Barb.] wise, considerate, sober. F.

DISCREPANCE [*Discrepantia*, L.] Disagreement. *Pearson*.

DISCREPANT [*Discrepans*, L.] differing from, disagreeing.

DISCRETE [*Discretus*, L.] severed, separate, or distinguished one from another.

DISCRETE Proportions [in *Arithmetic*] is when the Proportion disjoins in the middle; or when the Ratio of the First Term to the Second, or of the Third to the Fourth, is not the same with that of the Second Term to the Third.

DISCRETE Quantity, is such a one as is not continued and joined together.

DISCRETION, a discreet Management, Wisdom: Also Will or Pleasure. F. of L.

To live at **DISCRETION** [*Military Term*] to have free Quarters.

To Surrender at **DISCRETION**, to yield without Articles or Terms.

DISCRETIVE, that serves to separate. L.

DISCRETIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such where various Judgments are made, and denoted by the Particles, *But*, *Notwithstanding*, &c.

DISCRETO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to Play or Sing with Care, Moderation, Judgment, and Discretion.

DISCRIMEN, Difference, L. a sort of Bandage used in bleeding in the Forehead.

To **DISCRIMINATE** [*Discriminatum*, L.] to put a Difference between, to distinguish as to Preference or Favour.

DISCRIMINATION, a distinguishing one Thing from another. F.

DISCUMBENCE, a sitting down upon a Bed, a lying down to Sleep. L.

To **DISCURE**, to discover. *Spenc.*

DISCURENT, running about. L.

DISCURSION, a Running to and fro. L.

DISCURSIVE, running to and fro. L.

DISCUS [a Platter, L.] among the Romans, was a round Quoit, used in their Exercises.

DISCUS [among Botanists] is the middle, plain and flat Part of some Flowers, such as the Marigold, &c.

DISCUS } [in *Astronomy*] the round
DISK } Phases of the Sun or Moon, which at a great Distance appear plain or flat.

DISCUS } a Desk or Reading-Shelf in
DESCUS } a Church. *O. L.*

To **DISCUS** [*Disceuter, F. Discussum, L.*] to examine, to scan, to sift, to strike off those Difficulties wherewith a Matter is perplexed.

DISCUSSED, shaken off. *Spens.*

DISCUSSION, an Examination of a Question, Affair, or any difficult Matter, to discover the Truth. *L.*

DISCUSSION [in *Surgery*] a dispersing of the Matter of any Swelling.

DISCUSSIVE, that can dissolve or disperse Humours.

DISCUTIENT *Medicines*, such as dissolve impaired Humours.

DISDAIN, Scorn proceeding from Aver- sion or Pride. *F.*

To **DISDAIN** [of *Dis* and *Daigner, F.* or *Desdignir, L.*] to despise or scorn.

DISDIAPASON [in *Musick*], a double Eighth or Fifteenth.

DISEASE [*Disaise, F.* of *des aisé*] a Distemper or Sicknes; Also Uneasiness. *Spencer.*

DISEASED, troubled with a Disease.

To **DISEMBARK**, [*desembarque, F.*] to go off from on Board a Ship, to land Goods out of a Ship.

To **DISEMBOGUE** [*desembouchez, Obsol. F.* of *dis* and *bouche*, a Mouth] to roll or discharge it self into the Sea, as a great River does: Also a Ship is said to *disembogue*, when it passeth out of the Straights Mouth of some Gulf into the Sea.

To **DISENGAGE** [of *dis* and *engage*, *F.*] to free from an Engagement; to fetch, get, or take off.

To **DISESTEEM** [of *dis* and *estimer, F.* of *estimer, L.*] to have no Esteem for.

DISFAVOUR [of *dis* and *favor, L.*] a being out of Favour, a Disfigurement, an ill Turn.

To **DISFIGURE** [*desfigurer, F.*] to spoil the Figure or Shape of, to make ugly.

DISFIGURE *thas Peacock* [a Term in *Carving*] i. e. cut it up.

DISFIGUREMENT, a Blemish.

To **DISFOREST** [of *dis* and *forest*] to displant or cut down the Trees of a Forest.

To **DISENFRANCHISE** [*desfranchir, F.*] to exclude out of the Number of free Denizens or Citizens.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT, a being disenfranchised.

To **DISGARNISH** [of *dis* and *garnir, F.*] to take away the Garnish.

To **DISGARNISH** a *Place* [*Military Term*] to take away a great Part of its Garrison and Ammunition.

To **DISGORGE** [*Desgorger, F.*] to

throw up by Vomiting; to empty k self in the Sea, as a River does.

DISGRACE [*Disgrace, F.*] disfavour dishonour

To **DISGRACE** [*Disgracier, F.*] put to Shame to turn out of Favour.

DISGRADING } [*Law Term*] the d
DEGRADING } posing a Clergyman
 from H ly Orders; also a Lord, Knight
 &c. from his Titles of Honour.

To **DISGREGATE**, to scatter, separate, or disperse. *L.*

DISGUISE [of *Dis* and *Guise, F.*] Counterfeit Habit, a Pretence, Colour, or Cloak.

To **DISGUISE** [*Disguiser, F.*] to put into another Guise or Fashion: To disguise or cloak.

To **DISGUST** [*Desgouster, F. Disgustare, Ital.*] to distaste or dislike, or to averte from.

DISGUST [of *Dis* and *gustus, L.*] distaste or dislike

DISHABILLE } [*Deshabillé, F.*] a
DISHABILLY } Undress or Home
 dress.

A **DISH** [*Disc* or *dyxay, Sax. Discus, L.*] a Platter, &c.

DISH-MEAT, Spoon-Meat.

DISHARMONY [of *dis* and *Harmonia, L.*] discord, jarring.

To **DISHEARTEN** [of *dis* and *Hearten*] to put out of Heart, to discourage.

DISHERISON, disinheriting. *O. L. T.*

DISHERITOR, one who puts another out of his Inheritance.

DISHEVELLED [*Dishevelle, F.*] with Dishevelled Hair, i. e. having the Hair hanging loose or dangling about the Shoulders.

DISHONEST [*Debonneste, O. F.* or of *dis* and *Honestus, L.*] void of Honesty Knavery: Also Unchaste, Lewd.

DISHONESTY [*Dehonneste, O. F.* of *dis* and *Honestas, L.*] Knavery, unfaithful Dealing: Also Debauchery, Lewdness.

DISHONOUR [*Dehonneur, F.*] Infamy, Dis- race.

To **DISHONOUR** [*Dehonneur, F.*] to render Infamous, to disparage, to disgrace.

To **DISINCHANT** [of *dis* and *Enchanter, E.* of *Incantare, L.*] to set free from an Enchantment.

To **DISINGAGE** [*Desingager, F.*] to revoke an Engagement.

DISINGENUITY [*dis* and *ingenuitas, F.* of *Ingenuitas, L.*] want of Ingenuoufness, Insincerity, Dissimulation.

DISINGENUOUS [of *dis* and *ingenue, F.* or *Ingenuus, L.*] unsincere, false hearted, unfair;

DISINHA

DISINHABITED [of *dis* and *Inhabitus*, L.] void of Inhabitants, desolate.

To **DISINHERIT** [of *dis* and *Inheriter*, F.] to deprive one of his Inheritance.

To **DISINTANGLE**, to unravel, to disengage or rid out of.

DISINTERESTED } [*Disinteressé*,
DISINTERESTED } F.] void of Self-Interest, Impartial, Unbiased.

To **DISINTERR** [of *dis* and *enterrev*, F.] to dig up or take a dead Body out of the Grave.

To **DISINTHRONE** [of *dis* and *Introniser*, F.] to put out of the Throne.

To **DISINVITE** [of *dis* and *Inviter*, F. of *Invitare*, L.] to recal an Invitation, to forbid a Person to come, who was before invited.

To **DISJOIN** [*Disjoindre*, F. of *Disjungere*, L.] to separate, part, or loosen.

To **DISJOINT** [of *dis* and *Joint*, F.] to put out of Joint.

DISJOINTE [q. in *malo articulo constitutus*, L.] a hard Case, Danger.

DISJUNCTION, a disjoining, Separation, Division. L.

DISJUNCTIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are such in which the disjunctive Particle *Or* is found.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISKENNYNG, concealing or hiding. *Chaucer*.

DISKEVIR, to discover. *Chaucer*.

To **DISLOCATE** [*Disloquer*, F. *Dislocatum*, L.] to put out of Joint.

DISLOCATED [of *dis* and *locatus*, L.] put out of its Joint or Place.

DISLOCATION, the putting out of Joint or Place. L.

To **DISLUDGE** [*Desluger*, F.] to put or turn out of House, Lodging, Post, &c.

To **DISLUDGE** [in *Hunting*] is to raise Beasts of the Game from their Lodging or Harbour.

DISLOIN'D, remote. *Spenc.*

DISLOYAL [*Disloyal*, F.] unfaithful to a Sovereign Prince or Husband; traitorous, treacherous.

DISLOYALTY [of *dis* and *Loyauté*, F.] Unfaithfulness, Perfidiousness; commonly used with Regard to one's Prince.

DISMAL [q. d. *Dies Malus*, L. an unlucky Day; or *Days-meal*, *Du.* q. d. *Dimmel* of *Dim*, *Sax.* Dark; spoken in comparison with Hell, which is called, *Uster Darkness*] dreadful, hideous, terrible.

To **DISMANTLE** [*Desmantieller*, F.] to beat or pull down the Walls or Fortifications of a City, &c.

To **DISMAY** [*Desmayer*, Sp. or *Seismayer*, F.] to astonish, terrify, &c.

To **DISMEMBER** [of *dis* and *Membrum*, L.] to cut off Members or Limbs; to disjoin, divide or cantele out.

DISMEMBER *that Hern;* i. e. cut it up.

DISMEMBRING Knife, a Surgeon's Knife for cutting off Limbs, &c.

DISMES [*Decima*, L.] Tithes or Tenths of all Fruits due to God, and paid to Persons in Holy Orders. F. L. T.

To **DISMISS** [*Dimissum*, L.] to discharge, send or put away.

DISMISSION [*Dimissio*, L.] a sending away.

To **DISMOUNT** [*Desmonter*, F.] to unhorse, to alight from on Horseback.

To **DISMOUNT** a Piece of Ordnance, is to throw or take it down from the Carriage; to break or render it unfit for Service.

DISOBEDIENCE [*Disobeissance*, F. of *dis* and *Obedientia*, L.] Undutifulness, Forwardness.

DISOBEDIENT [*Disobeissant*, F. or *dis* and *Obediens*, L.] undutiful, stubborn, forward.

To **DISOBEY** [*Desobeir*, F. of *dis* and *Obedire*, L.] to withdraw ones Obedience, to act contrary to Order.

DISOBLIGATION [of *dis* and *Obligatio*, L.] a disobliging, displeasing; Displeasure, Offence.

To **DISOBLIGE** [*Desobliger*, F. or of *dis* and *Obligare*, L.] to displease, to do an ill Office to.

DISORDER [*Disordre*, F.] Confusion, Riot, Discomposure of Mind, Trouble.

To **DISORDER**, to put out of Order, to confound, to discompose, to vex.

DISORDINAUNCE, Disorder. *Chaucer*.

To **DISOWN** [of *dis* and *own*] not to acknowledge for ones own, to deny.

To **DISPAND** [*Dispandere*, L.] to stretch out, to spread abroad.

DISPANSION, a spreading abroad. L.

To **DISPARAGE** [*Desparager*, F.] to decry or speak ill of.

DISPARAGEMENT, a disparaging or undervaluing, a lessening in Esteem. F.

DISPARAGEMENT [in *Law*] is the disposing of an Heir or Heiress in Marriage under his or her Degree, or against Decency.

DISPARATES [*Disparata*, L.] Opposites in Logick, which are together unlike one another.

DISPARILITY } [*Disparité*, F. of
DISPARITY } *Disparitas*, L.] Disference, Inequality, Unlikeness.

To **DISPARK** [of *dis* and *Park*] to take away the Pales or Inclosures of a Park.

DISPARPLED } [in *Heraldry*] scat-
DISPERPLED } tered loosely, or
 shootin it self into several Parts.

To **DISPART**, to part asunder.

DISPART [in *Gunnery*] is the thick-
 ness of the Metal at the Mouth and Breech
 of the Piece.

To **DISPART** a Cannon, is to set a
 Mark at or near the Muzzle Ring of a Piece,
 that a sight Line taken upon the Top of the
 Base Ring, against the Touch-hole, may
 there be parallel to the Axis of the Con-
 cave Cylinder of the Piece.

To **DISPARTIN**, to divide, distribute.
Chaucer.

DISPATCH [*Depeché*, F.] the quick
 doing of a Thing, Riddance.

To **DISPATCH** [*Despêcher*, F.] to
 hasten, to speed or rid off, to send away in
 haste: Also to kill with speed or quickly.

DISPATCHES, Letters sent abroad
 about Publick Affairs.

DISPAUPERED [of *dis* and *Pauperatus*, L.] put out of Capacity of suing
 in *Forma Pauperis*, i. e. without paying
 Fees.

To **DISPEL** [*Dispellere*, L.] to drive
 away.

To **DISPEND** [*Dispendere*, L.] to
 spend or lay out Money.

DISPENSABLE, that may be dispensed
 with. L.

DISPENSARY [*Dispensaire*, F.] a
 Treatise of Medicines; also a Place where
 they are made or kept.

DISPENSATION, a distributing or
 dealing: Also a Suffering or permitting a
 Man to do a thing contrary to Law: An
 Indulgence from the Pope. F. of L.

A **DISPENSATION** [in *Pharmacy*]
 is when the Simples of a Composition are
 set in order, lest any of the Ingredients
 should be forgotten.

DISPENSATION [in *Divinity*] is the
 giving the Levitical Law to the Jews;
 and the Gospel to the Gentiles.

DISPENSATORY [*Dispensaire*, F.]
 a Book which directs Apothecaries in the
 ordering every Ingredient, as to the Quan-
 tity and Manner of making up every Physi-
 cal Composition.

To **DISPENCE** [*Dispenser*, F. *Dispensare*, L.] to distribute or dispose of, to
 administer, bestow, or manage.

To **DISPENCE** with, to exempt or
 excuse; to free from the Obligation of a
 Law.

DISPENSES, Expences or Charges. O.

To **DISPEOPLE** [*Dispepler*, F. *Depopulari*, L.] to unpeople or destroy the
 People of a Country.

DISPERAUNCE Despair. *Chauc.*

To **DISPERSE** [*Desperfer*, F. *Disper-
 sum*, L.] to spread abroad or scatter;

DISPERSEDLY, here and there.

DISPERSION, a scattering or spread-
 ing abroad. F. of L.

To **DISPIRIT** [of *dis* and *Spiris*] to
 pull down one's Spirit, to discourage.

DISPITOUS [of *dis* and *Spite*] full of
 Spite, angry.

To **DISPLACE** [*Displacere*, F.] to put
 out of Place, to remove.

To **DISPLANT** [*Deplanter*, F. *De-
 plantare*, L.] to pluck up that which was
 planted.

A **DISPLAY**, a particular Explication,
 an unfolding, an opening wide.

To **DISPLAY** [*Displere*, F.] to spread
 wide, unfold, declare, or explain at large.

DISPLAYED [in *Heraldry*] a Term
 apply'd to an Eagle when represented on
 an Escutcheon with the Wings spread a-
 broad.

To **DISPLE**, to discipline. *Spenc.*

To **DISPLEASE** [*Desplaire*, F.] not
 to please, to offend, to be disagreeable or
 unacceptable to.

DISPLEASURE [*Deplaisir*, F.] Af-
 front, shrewd Turn, Discontent, Anger.

DISPLEASURE Displeasure. *Chauc.*

DISPLOSION, a breaking or bursting
 asunder with a great Noise or Sound; also
 the letting off a Gun.

DISPOLIATION, a robbing rifling,
 or spoiling. L.

To **DISPONE** [*Disponere*, L.] to dis-
 pose, to put in Order. O.

DISPORT [*Disporto*, Ital.] Divertise-
 ment, Pastime.

To **DISPORT** ones self, to divert ones
 self, to take his Pleasure.

DISPOSAL, the Power of disposing,
DISPOSE } Command, Manage-
 ment.

To **DISPOSE** [*Disposer*, F. *Disposi-
 tum*, L.] to set in order, to fit, to make
 ready.

To **DISPOSE** of, to do what one pleases
 with a thing.

DISPOSITION, a disposing or placing
 of things: Also the natural Inclination of
 the Mind, or Constitution of the Body.
 F. of I.

DISPOSITION [in *Ethicks*] is an
 imperfect Habit, where the Person operates
 but with some difficulty, as in Learners.

DISPOSITION [in *Architecture*] is
 the just placing all the several Parts of
 a Building, according to their proper Or-
 der.

DISPOSITOR, a Disposer or Setter in
 order. L.

DISPOSITOR [in *Astrology*] the Planer who is Lord of the Sign, where another Planer chances to be.

To **DISPOSSESS** [of *dis* and *Possessum*, L.] to deprive, put or turn out of Possession.

DISPOSURE, disposing, disposal.

DISPRAISE [of *dis* and *praise*] Blame, Censure, Reproach.

To **DISPREADEN**, to spread. *Spenc.*

DISPROFIT [of *dis* and *profit*] Damage, Loss, Prejudice.

DISPROPORTION [of *dis* and *portio*, L.] not bearing Proportion, an Inequality. *F.*

DISPROPORTIONABLE } [of *dis*
DISPROPORTIONATE } and *por-*
tionatus, L.] which bears no Proportion to, unequal.

To **DISPROPORTION** [*Disproportioner*, *F.*] to make unequal.

To **DISPROVE** [of *dis* and *prover*, *F.*] to prove the contrary.

DISPURVEYANCE, want of Provision. *Spenc.*

DISPUTABLE [*Disputabilis*, L.] which may be disputed. *F.*

DISPUTANT [*Disputator*, *F.* *Disputans*, L.] a Disputer, one who holds a Dispute or Disputation.

DISPUTATION, a Debating, Disputing or Reasoning. *L.*

DISPUTATIVE, apt to dispute, contentious, quarrelsome. *L.*

DISPUTE [*Dispute*, *F.*] Debate, Contest, Quarrel.

To **DISPUTE** [*Disputer*, *F.* of *Disputare*, L.] to debate, discourse or treat of; to quarrel or wrangle.

To **DISPUTE** a *Thing*, to strive or contend for it, or to quarrel about it.

DISQUAMATION, a taking off the Scales of a Fish. *L.*

DISQUIET [of *Dis* and *Quiet*, *F.* of *Quies*, L.] Unquietness, Trouble.

To **DISQUIET** [of *Dis* and *Quietare*, *F.*] to disturb one's Quiet or Rest, to make uneasy, to trouble.

DISQUISITION, a diligent Search or Enquiry into; or Examination of a Thing. *L.*

DISRATIONARE } to justify or stand
DIRATIONARE } by the Denial

of a Fact; to clear one's self of a Crime. *L.*

To **DISREGARD** [of *Dis* and *Regarder*, *F.*] to have no Regard to, not to mind, to slight.

DISREGARD, [of *Dis* and *Regard*, *F.*] slighting, neglecting, taking no Notice of.

To **DISRELISH** [of *Dis* and *Relecher*,

F. to lick again] not to relish well, to dislike.

DISREPUTATION } [of *Dis* and
DISREPUTE } *Reputatio*, L.] ill Name, Discredit.

DISRESPECT [of *Dis* and *Respect*, *F.* of *Respectus*, L.] Incivility, Slight.

To **DISRESPECT** [of *Dis* and *Respecter*, *F.* *Respectare*, L.] to show no Respect, to slight, to be uncivil to.

To **DISROBE** [of *Dis* and *Robe*, or *Derober*, *F.*] to pull off one's Robe, to strip one of his Cloaths.

DISRULY, disorderly. *Chauc.*

DISSALTED, cleared from Salt.

DISSATISFACTION [of *Dis* and *Satisfactio*, L.] Discontent, Disgust, Displeasure.

DISSATISFACTORY [of *Dis* and *Satisfactoire*, *F.*] which gives no Satisfaction, Displeasing, Offensive.

To **DISSATISFY** [of *Dis* and *Satisfaire*, *F.* of *Satisfacere*, L.] to disgust, displease, offend.

To **DISSECT** [*Dissequer*, *F.* *Dissectum*, L.] to cut open a dead Body, to Anatomize.

DISSECTION, a cutting asunder or in pieces: It most commonly signifies the cutting up or anatomizing the Bodies of Animals. *F.* of *L.*

To **DISSEISE**, to dispossess, to turn out of Possession. *F.* *L.* *T.*

DISSEISEE, a Person who is put out of his Lands, &c.

DISSEISIN an unlawful dispossessing a Man of his Land, Tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal Right.

DISSEISIN upon *Disseisin*, is where the Dissisor is put out of his Possession by another.

DISSEISOR, he who puts another out of his Possession.

DISSEISORESS, a Woman who puts another Person out of Possession.

DISSEMBLABLE, unlike, having no Resemblance. *F.*

To **DISSEMBLE** [*Dissimuler*, *F.* of *Dissimulare*, L.] to pretend or feign, to conceal or cloak.

To **DISSEMINATE** [*Disseminatum*, L.] to sow, scatter, or spread abroad.

DISSEMINATION, a sowing or scattering here and there; a spreading all about. *L.*

DISSENSION, Disagreement, Strife, Quarrelling. *L.*

DISSENT [*Dissentus*, L.] contrariety of Opinion.

To **DISSENT** [*Dissentire*, L.] to disagree or differ in Opinion.

DISSENTANEOUS [*Dissentaneus*, L.] disagreeing, contrary.

DISSENTANEOUS [in *Logick*] are such Things which are equally manifest, among themselves, yet appear more clearly when taken separately.

DISSENTER [of *Dissentire*, L.] one of a different or contrary Opinion: 'Tis chiefly used to signify a Non-conformist, who complies not with the Discipline of the Church of *England*.

DISSENTORY, a kind of Still. *O.*

DISSERTATION, a Debate, Reasoning or Discourse upon any Point or Subject. *L.*

To **DISSERVE** one [*Disservir*, F. of *de* and *servire*, L.] to do one a prejudice.

DISSERVICE [of *dis* negative, and *Service*, F. of *Servitium*, L.] an ill Office or Turn, an Injury or Prejudice.

DISSEVERED [of *dis* and *Separatus*, L.] separated, divided, parted in twain.

To **DISSEVIN**, to deceive. *Chauc.*

DISSEYVABILL, deceitful. *Chauc.*

DISSIDENTIA [*Dissidentia*, L.] Disagreement, Discord.

DISSIGNIFICATIVE [of *dis* and *Significativus*, L.] that serveth to signify something different from.

DISSILENCE [*Dissilire*, L.] a leaping down from off a Place, or from one Place to another: a leaping asunder.

DISSILIMAR [*Dissimilaire*, F. *Dissimularis*, L. Barb.] unlike, that is of a different Kind or Nature.

DISSILIMAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] are those Parts which consist of other Parts, differing from one another as to their Nature, as the Hand consists of *Arteries*, *Veins*, *Muscles*. &c. all which differ from one another

DISSILIMAR Leaves [with *Botanists*] are the two first Leaves of a Plant, when it first shooteth out of the Ground.

DISSIMILITUDE [*Dissimilitudo*, L.] Unlikeness.

DISSIMULATION, Counterfeiting, Disguising, Dissembling, a pretending to one Thing and designing quite the contrary; Hypocrisy. *L.*

DISSIPABLE [*Dissipabilis*, L.] that may be scattered or dispersed.

To **DISSIPATE** [*Dissiper*, F. *Dissipatum*, L.] to disperse or scatter; to dissolve; to consume, spend or waste.

DISSIPATION, a dispersing, consuming, wasting, scattering. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOCIATION, a separating of Company. *L.*

DISSOLUBLE [*Dissolubilis*, L.] that may be dissolved.

To **DISSOLVE** [*Dissolvere*, L.] to loosen, to unbind; to melt.

To **DISSOLVE** [in *Chymistry*] to reduce some hard Substance into a liquid Form.

A **DISSOLVENT** [*Dissolvans*, F. *Dissolvens*, L.] a Medicine fitted to disperse collected Humours.

A **DISSOLVENT** [in *Chymistry*] is a Liquor proper for dissolving a mixt Body commonly called a *Menstruum*.

DISSOLUTE [*Dissoluta*, F. *Dissolutus* L.] loose, wanton, given to Pleasure.

DISSOLUTENESS, Looseness of Manners, Debauchery, Lewdness, &c.

DISSOLUTION, a separation of Parts a dissolving; also Death. *F.* of *L.*

DISSOLUTION [in *Chymistry*] is the Action by which Fluids loosen the Textures of immerfed Bodies, and reduce them into very small Particles; as Water dissolve Salt, Sugar, &c. *Aqua Fortis*, Brass, Silver, &c.

DISSOLUTION [in *Pharmacy*] the mingling of mixt Eleataries or Powder in Waters.

DISSONANCE [*Dissonance*, F. of *Dissonantia*, L.] a disagreeable Interval between two Sounds, which being continued together, offend the Ear: Also a Contrariety or difference in Opinion.

DISSONANT [*Dissonant*, F. *Dissonans* L.] untunable, jarring, disagreeing.

DISSONANTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies all disagreeable Intervals.

DISSONID, dissonant, disagreeing *Chaucer.*

To **DISSPRED**, to spread. *Spenc.*

To **DISSUADE** } [*Dissuader*, F. of

To **DISSWADE** } *Dissuadere*, L.] to divert, to put off from a Design, to advise to the contrary.

DISSUASION, a perswading one contrary to a Resolution taken. *L.*

DISSWASIVE [*Dissuasif*, F.] apt or proper to dissuade.

A **DISSWASIVE**, an Argument of Discourse proper for dissuading.

DISTAFF [*Dy-staf*, Sax.] an Instrument used in Spinning.

To **DISTAIN** [*Distaindre*, F.] to stain; defile or pollute.

DISTANCE [*Distancia*, L.] is the Remoteness of one Thing from another either in Point of Time, Place, or Quantity. *F.*

DISTANCE [in *Navigation*] is the Number of Degrees or Leagues that a Ship has sailed from any given Point.

DISTANCE of *Bastions* [in *Fortification*] is the side of the Exterior or outward Polygon.

DISTANCI

DISTANCE of Polygons [in Fortification] is a Line made from a Flank, and the Prolongation of it to the Exterior Polygon.

DISTANCED, set at a convenient Distance, left behind in a Race, &c. out-tripped.

DISTANT [Distans, L.] being far sunder, differing. F.

DISTANTIAL, belonging to a Distance.

DISTASTE [of dis and Taste] dislike. See To Taste.

DISTEMPER [of dis and Temperies, r Distemperantia, L.] Sickness, Disease, disposition of Body: Also Disorder in a Kingdom or State.

DISTEMPER, [in Painting] a Piece said to be done in Distemper, when the Colours are not mixed with Oil or Water, at with Size, Whites of Eggs, or such like gleywy Substances.

To **DISTEMPER** [Distemperire, L.] render diseased; to put out of Temper.

DISTEMPERATURE [Distempermen, L.] a being out of Order or Temper.

DISTEMPERAUNCE, Intemperance. *vaner.*

To **DISTEND** [Distendere, L.] to stretch or stuff out.

DISTENTION, a stretching, a stuffing it or enlarging. F of L.

DISTENTION [in a Medicinal Sense] when any Parts of the Body are puffed up, loosened, or widened.

To **DISTERMINATE** [Disterninam, L.] to bound Place from Place, or to separate one Place from another.

DISTICH [Distique, F. Distichon, L. Δίστιχον, of dis twice, and σίχον a Verse, Gr.] a couple of Verses in a Poem making a compleat Sense.

DISTICHIA [Διστίχια, Gr.] a double row of Hairs upon the Eye-lids.

To **DISTILL** [Distiller, F. Distillare, L.] to drop, or run down drop by drop.

To **DISTILL** [among Chymists] is to draw off some of the Principles of a mixt dy by means of Fire.

To **DISTILL** per Ascensum, is when Matter to be distilled is over the Fire, the Fire being under the Vessel containing Matter.

To **DISTILL** per Descensum, is when Matter to be distilled is below the Fire, the Fire being above the containing Vessel.

DISTILLABLE, that which may be distilled.

DISTILLATION, a distilling or drop-

ping down: Also a falling down or flowing of Humours from the Brain. F. of L.]

DISTILLATION [among Chymists] is an Extradion of the humid Part of Things by Virtue of Heat, which humid Part is first resolved into a Vapour, and then condensed again by Cold.

DISTILLATIONS [in Natural Philosophy] are waterish Vapours drawn up by the Sun into the Air, which fall down to the Earth again when the Sun is set.

DISTINCT [Distinctus, L.] different; separate one from another: Also clear, plain. F.

DISTINCT Base [in Opticks] is that precise Distance from the Pole of a Convex Glass, in which Objects beheld through it appear distinct, and well defined, and is the same as Focus.

DISTINCTION, is an assigning or putting a Difference between one Thing and another; also the Difference it self. F. of L.

DISTINCTIVE, making a Distinction. L.

DISTINGUED, distinguished. *Chauc.*

To **DISTINGUISH** [Distinguer, F. of Distinguerie, L.] to discern between; to put a Difference between.

To **DISTINGUISH** himself, to raise himself above the common Level, by Prudence. Valour. Wit, &c.

DISTINGUISHABLE, which may be distinguished.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS, Distinction, Difference.

To **DISTORT** [Detorquer, F. Distortum, L.] to wrest aside, to pull awry.

DISTORTION, a wresting or wringing.

DISTORSION Sing awry. L.

DISTORSION [in Surgery] is when the Parts of an Animal Body are ill placed, or ill figured.

To **DISTOURBIN**, to disturb. *Chauc.*

To **DISTRACT** [Distraire, F. Distractum, L.] properly to draw or pull asunder; to perplex, interrupt or trouble: Also to make one distracted or mad.

DISTRACTION, Distractedness, Frenzy, Madnes, Perplexity. F. of L.

To **DISTRAIN** [Destraindre, F. of Distringere, L.] to seize upon a Person's Goods for Rent, Parish-duties, &c.

DISTRAUGHT, strained, distorted; distracted or confused. *Spenc.*

To **DISTREIN**, to constrain. O.

DISTREINETH, effecteth. O.

DISTRESS [Destresse, F. Distressa, Ital. of dis, twice, and Stringere, L. to bind, q. d. a being doubly bound] the Act of Destraining: Also a great Straight, Adversity, or pressing Calamity.

DISTRESS [in *L. w.*] is a Compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a Debt or Duty denied.

DISTRESSED, brought into Distress, reared to Extremity or Misery.

DISTREYTY, Districts. *Chauc.*

To **DISTRIBUTE** [*Distribuer*, *F. Distributum*, *L.*] to divide or share, to dispose or set in order.

DISTRIBUTION: a dividing or sharing amongst many. *F. of L.*

DISTRIBUTION [in *Logick*] is a resolving the whole into its Parts.

DISTRIBUTION [in *Rhetoric*] is an applying to every Thing its peculiar Property.

DISTRIBUTION [of the *Chyle*] is when after a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, and passing through the *Lacteal Veins*, and its proper Channel along the side of the *Thorax*, at last it falls into the *Subclavian Vein*, that it may circulate with the Blood and receive its Colour.

DISTRIBUTIVE, which serves to distribute. *F.*

DISTRIBUTIVE Justice, Justice administered by a Judge, Arbitrator, &c.

DISTRIBUTIVE Noun [in *Grammar*] is a Noun which betokens reuencing into several Orders or Distinctions.

DISTRICT [*Destrict*, *F. Districtus*, *L.*] a particular Territory, the Bounds or Extent of a Jurisdiction.

DISTRICT [in *Law*] the Circuit within which a Man may be forced to make his Appearance.

DISTRICTIONES, Distresses or Goods seized and kept till Payment and full Satisfaction be made. *O. L.*

DISTRIGILLATION, a Currying. *L.*

DISTRINGAS, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff or any other Officer, commanding him to distrain one for a Debt to the King, or for his Appearance at a Day.

DISTROUBLETH, disturbeth. *Chauc.*

DISTRUST [of *dis* negative, and *Trust*] Jealousy, Suspicion.

To **DISTRUST**, to suspect, to be jealous of. *See True.*

To **DISTURB** [*Disturbare*, *L.*] to interrupt, to hinder or let; to cross, trouble, or vex.

DISTURBANCE [*Disturbatio*, *L.*] Disturbing, Disorder, Trouble.

To **DISTURNE**, to turn away. *O.*

DISUNION [of *dis* negative, and *Unio*, *L.*] Division, Disagreement.

To **DISUNITE** [of *dis* negative, and *Unice*, *L.*] to divide or set at Variance; to join or separate.

DISUSAGE } [of *dis* and *Usage*, *F.*
DISUSE } and *Usus*, *L.*] a being out of Use.

To **DUSE** [of *dis* and *Ufer*, *F. o. Uzi*, *L.*] to forbear the Use of; to break one's self of a Use or Custom.

DISWARE, not aware. *Chauc.*

DISYLLABLE [*Disyllabus*, *L.*] Word consisting of two Syllables.

A DITCH [*Dice*, *Sax. Dige*, *Dan. Dikt*, *Du.*] a Trench about a Field, &c.

To **DITCH** [*Dican*, *Sax. Tigger*, *Dan.*] to dig a Trench about a Field, &c. also to cleanse a Ditch, &c.

DITHYRAMBUS [*Διθύραμβος*, *Gr.*] an Hymn anciently sung in Honour of *Bacchus*.

DITHYRAMBICK, belonging to *Dithyramus*.

DITION [*Disio*, *L.*] Dominion.

DITONE [*Διτὸν*, *Gr.*] a double Tone in Musick, or the greater Third.

DITTANLER } an Herb otherwise

DITTANY } called Pepper-wort.

DITTO, the aforesaid, or the same. *Ital.*

DITTOLOGY [*Διττολογία*, *Gr.*] double Reading, as in several Scripture Texts.

DITTY [of *Disium*, *L.* a Saying] Song that has the Words set to Musick.

DIVAGATION, a going astray. *L.*

DIVAN, a great Council or Court Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

DIVAPORATION [in *Chymistry*] driving out of Vapours by Fire.

DIVARICATED [*divaricatus*, *L.*] spread wide from another, straddling.

DIVARICATION, a striding wide, setting asunder; winding and turning. *L.*

To **DIVE** [*Dippan*, *Sax. Doop*, *Du.*] to duck or go under Water; to enquire narrowly into a Matter.

DIVELLED, pulled away. *L.*

To **DIVENTILATE**, to winnow.

DIVER, one who dives: Also a Boat called a *Didapper*.

To **DIVERBERATE** [*diverberatus*, *L.*] to strike or beat through.

DIVERBERATION, a striking beating through. *L.*

DIVERGENT [*divergens*, *L.*] going farther and farther asunder: Thus, any Lines forming an Angle, if they be continued, will be *divergent*, i. e. will go farther and farther asunder.

DIVERGENT Rays [in *Opticks*] such arising from a Point of a visible Object as are dispersed, and continually depart from another.

DIVERS [*diversus*, *L.*] sundry, several many. *F.*

DIVER

DIVERSE [*diversus*, L.] various, different, contrary, unlike in Circumstances.

To **DIVERSIFY** [*diversificor*, F. of *diversus* and *facio*, L.] to make diverse or different, to vary.

DIVERSILOQUENT [*diversiloquus*,] speaking diversely or differently.

DIVERSION, a Recreation, a Pastime; a turning aside from an Affair. F.

DIVERSITY, diversifieth. *Chauc.*

DIVERSITY [*diversitas*, F. of *diversus*, L.] variety, being different, unlikes.

To **DIVERT** [*divertir*, F. of *diverere*, L.] to lead or turn aside, to take off: misapply or imbezzle: Also to delight or take cheerful.

To **DIVERTISE**, to afford Divertisement, to Recreate.

DIVERTISEMENT [*divertissement*,] Diversion, Recreation, Sport, Pastime.

DIVES [*z e.* Rich] the Name of a rich Man in the Gospel.

To **DIVIDE** [*diviser*, F. *dividere*,] to part or put asunder, to set at Variance, to distribute.

DIVIDEND [*dividende*, F. of *dividendum*, L.] in *Arithmetick*, a Number given to be divided.

DIVIDEND [in *Trade*] is an equal share of the Profits of a Joint-Stock.

DIVIDEND [in an *University*] is a share of the Annual Salary, equally divided among the Fellows of a College.

DIVIDENDS [in the *Exchequer*] seem to be one Part of an Indenture.

DIVIDERS, a Pair of Mathematical compasses.

DIVIDUALS [in *Arithmetick*] Numbers in the Rule of *Division*, being Parts of the *Dividend*, distinguished by Points, &c.

DIVINALE, a Riddle. *O.*

DIVINATION, Divining, a Prefaging or Foretelling Things to come. F. of L.

DIVINE [*divinus*, L.] belonging to God, heavenly. F.

A **DIVINE**, a Clergyman.

To **DIVINE** [*divinare*, L.] to foretell, to guess, to soothsay.

A **DIVINER** [*divinator*, L.] a Conjuror, a Soothsayer.

DIVINISTRE, a Divine or Doctor of Divinity. *Chaucer.*

DIVINITY [*divinitas*, F. of *divinitas*,] the Divine Nature, the Godhead: That Science which has for its Object God and his Revelation.

DIVISA, a Devise of Goods by last Will, also a Will itself. *O. L.*

DIVISI [in *Musick Books*] signifies divided into two Parts. *Ital.*

DIVISIBILITY [*Divisibilis*, F.] a being divisible, or capable of being divided into several Parts, either actually or mentally.

DIVISIBLE [*Divisibilis*, L.] that may be divided. F.

DIVISION [*Divis*, F.] a severing of any Thing into its Parts; Variance, Discord, Disagreement. L.

DIVISION [in *Arithmetick*] is a Rule to know how often one Number is contained in another, or how to divide a Number into what Parts you please.

DIVISION [in *Algebra*] is the reducing the Dividend or Divisor to the Form of a Fraction, which Fraction is the Quotient.

DIVISION [in *Geometry*] is the changing the Species of a Quantity; as a Surface divided by a Line gives a Line, &c.

DIVISION [in *Musick*] is the dividing a Tone into many small Notes; as *Quavers*, *Semi-quavers*, &c.

DIVISION [Logical] is an Oracion explaining a Thing Part by Part.

DIVISION [Physical] is a Separation of the Parts of Quantity when one continued Body is separated into many Parts.

DIVISION [in *Military Discipline*] is a Body of Men, led up by a particular Officer.

DIVISION [in *Printing*] is a small Line betwixt two Words, as *Man-hood*.

DIVISOR [in *Arithmetick*] the Number by which the Dividend is to be divided. L.

DIVITIORITY [*Divitiositas*, L.] a being very rich.

DIVORCE [*Divortium*, L.] a Dissolution of a Marriage, or a Separation of Man and Wife. F.

A *Bill of DIVORCE*, a Writing which a Woman, divorc'd under the Levitical Law, was to receive of her Husband.

DIVORCEMENT, the Act of Divorcing.

DIVOTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a grave, serious manner or way of Playing or Singing, proper to inspire Devotion. *Ital.*

DIURESIS [of Διὰ and Ουρησις, of ὕδωρ, Gr.] a Separation of the Urine by the Reins, or a voiding it through the Bladder, &c.

DIURETICAL [*Diureticus*, L. Διουρητικὸς, Gr.] which provokes Urine

DIURETICKS [*Diuretiques*, F. *Diuretica*, L. of Διουρητικὸς, Gr.] Medicines which by parting, dissolving and fusing the

Rigod do precipitate the Serum by the Reins into the Bladder.

DIURNAL [*Diurne*, F. *Diurnus*, L.] belonging to the Day, daily.

DIURNAL [in *Astrology*] those Planets are so called, which contain more Active than Passive Qualities.

DIURNAL *Arch*, is the Arch or Number of Degrees described by Sun, Moon, or Stars between Rising and Setting.

DIURNAL *Motion of a Planet*, is so many Degrees, Minutes, &c. as any Planet moves in the Space of Twenty-four Hours.

DIURNAL *Motion of the Earth*, is the Motion whereby it turns about its own Axis, which causes the interchangeable Succession of Day and Night.

A DIURNAL [*Diurnum*, L.] a Book for writing down Things done every Day ; a Journal, a Day-book. F.

DIUTURNITY [*Diuturnitas*, L.] Lastingness; or Long-continuance.

DIVULGATION, publishing or spreading abroad. L

To DIVULGE [*Divulgare*, F. *Divulgare*, L.] to publish, or spread abroad.

DIVULSION, a pulling away or a sunder. L.

To DIZE, to put Tow on a Distaff. C.

DIZEND, dress. C.

A DIZZARD [of *Dizi*, *Sax.* a Fool] a silly, sottish Fellow.

DIZZINESS, Giddiness, or Swimming of the Head.

DIZZY, giddy.

DU-LA-SOL-RE, the fifth Note in each of the three Septenaries of the *Gam-us*.

DL-S [among *Confessioners*] double refin'd Loaf-Sugar.

DOBUNI, the Name of an Ancient People of England, who inhabited the Countes now called *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

DOCIBLE } [*Docile*, F. *Docibilis* and
DOCILE } [*Docilis*, L.] teachable, apt to learn.

DOCILITY [*Docilitas*, F. of *Docilitas*, L.] Teachableness, Tractableness.

To DOCILIZE, to make tractable.

DOCK [*Docca*, *Sax.*] a Plant: Also the Tail of an Horse.

DOCK [among *Hunters*] the Flethy Part of a Boar's Chine, between the Middle and the Buttock.

DOCK [some derive it from *Δοκείν* from *Δίχομα*, Gr. to receive, q. d. a Reception for Ships] a Place for Shipping, and it is either Dry or Wet.

A Dry DOCK, is a Pit, great Pond, or Creek, by the Side of an Harbour, where the Water is kept out by great Flood-Gates,

till the Ship is built or repaired; and being opened, let in the Water to float or launch her.

A Wet DOCK, is a Place in the Owze, out of the way of the Tide, where a Ship may be haled in, and so dock her self, or sink her self a Place to lie in.

To DOCK a Horse, to cut off his Tail.

To DOCK her self, a Ship is said so to do, when being brought on Owzy Ground she makes her self a Place to lie in.

DOCK *Cresses*, a Herb.

DOCKED, as *strong docked*, i. e. which has strong Reins and Sinews.

DOCKET, a Bill with Direction ty'd to Goods, and directed to the Person and Place they are to be sent to.

DOCKET [*Law Term*] a small Piece of Paper or Parchment, containing the Head of a large Writing: Also a Subscription at the Foot of Letters Patent, by the Clerk of the Dockets.

DOCTOR [*Docteur*, F.] a Teacher one who has taken the highest Degree in any Art or Science at an University. L.

DOCTORAL, of or belonging to Doctor. F.

A DOCTORATE [*Doctores*, F.] Doctorship.

DOCTORS [among *Gamesters*] false or loaded Dice.

DOCTORS *Commons*, a College in London, for the Professors of the Civil Law first founded by Dr. Harvey, Dean of the Arches.

DOCTRESS a She-Doctor.

DOCTRINAL [*Doctrinalis*, L.] relating to a Point of Doctrine, instructive.

DOCTRINE [*Doctrina*, L.] Learning Knowledge, Maxims, Tenets. F.

DOCUMENT [*Documentum*, L.] Lesson or Instruction, Admonition, Warning. F.

To DOCUMENTIZE [*Documenta*, L.] to instruct or teach; also to administer.

DODDED, unhorned; also lopped, a Tree. O.

DODDER, a Weed which winds itself about other Herbs.

DODECADACTYLUM [among *anatomists*] the first of the small Guts.

DODECAHEDRON [*Δοδεδάεδρον*, Gr.] a Geometrical Solid, bounded by twelve Equal and Equilateral Pentagons: It is one of the five Platonick or Regular Bodies.

DODECAGON [of *Δοδεδάεδρον* and *γωνία*, Gr.] a Regular Polygon consisting of twelve equal Sides, and twelve Angles.

DODECAGON [in *Fortification*] Place with twelve Bastions.

DODEGAPHARMACUM [of *Δωδέκα* Twelve, and *επιμακρον* an Ingredient, Gr.] a Composition consisting of twelve Ingredients.

DODECATEMORY [of *Δωδέκα* and *μοίρα*, Gr. a Division] the twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

To **DODGE** [perhaps of *Dog*, because he runs this way and that in Hunting; or of *Doddick*, Du. wavering] to run from one Place to another, to prevaricate, to play shifting Tricks.

DODKIN [*Duitkin*, Du. of *Kin* diminutive, and *Duit*, a small Coin] a small Piece of Coin about the Value of a Farthing.

DODMAN, a Shell Snail. *C.*

DODRED *Wheat*, Red Wheat without Beards. *C.*

DOE [Da, *Sax.*] a Female Deer, Rabbit, &c.

DOEG [*ἄγ*, *H. i. e.* Careful] the chief Herdsman to King *Saul*.

DOEN, done, made or to make. *Spenc.*

To **DOFF** and *Don one's Colatbs*, contracted of do off and do on; to put off and on.

A **DOG** [Doc, *Sax.* *Dogge* Du. *Doek*, Teut.] a Mongrel or Mastive, a Creature well known: Also an Andiron.

DOG-DAYS, certain Days in *July* and *August*, commonly from the 24th of the First to the 28th of the Latter, so called from the Star *Canis*, or Dog-Star, which then Rises and Sets with the Sun, and greatly encreases the Heat.

He who has a mind to beat a Dog, will easily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally apply'd to such Persons who out of Prejudice and Ill Design, seek Occasion of Blame and Scandal against other Persons, and aggrandize the most pardonable Infirmities into flagrant Crimes: It seems to be borrow'd of the Latin, *Qui vult cadere canem, facile invenit fustem*; and the Greeks say, *Μικροεσχρασις ἐστὶ τὸ μεγαλὰ κενεῖν*; and the French, *A Petite Isoison le Loup prend le Mouton*.

To **DOG one**, i. e. to follow him close at the Heels.

DOGE, the Chief Magistrate of either *Venice* or *Genoa*.

DOG-Draw [Law Term] is when a Man is found *drawing* after a Deer by the Scent of a Hound, which he leads in his Hand.

DOGGED, fullen, surly, crabbed.

DOGGER, a Ship about eighty Tons Burthen, with a Well in the Middle to bring Fish alive to Shore.

DOGGER Fish, Fish brought in such Vessels.

DOGGREL *Rhyme*, pitiful Poetry, pautry Verses.

DOGMA [*Dogme*, F. of *δῶμα*, G.] a Decree, Maxim, Tenet, a received Opinion. *L.*

DOGMATICAL } [*Dogmatique*, F.
DOGMATICK } *Dogmaticus* L. of *Δογματικός*, G.] positive, wedded to or imposing his own Opinion: Also Prudent.

DOGMATICK *Philosophy*, is a Philosophy, which being grounded upon found Principles, assures a Thing positively, and is opposed to *Sceptick*.

DOGMATIST [*Δογματικός*, G.] one who is Opinionative, or biggotted to his own Opinions: Also one who is Author of any new Sect or Opinion.

To **DOGMATIZE** [*Dogmatizer*, F. *Dogmatizare*, L. of *Δογματίζειν*, Gr.] to speak peremptorily or positively; to give Instructions or Precepts; to teach new Opinions.

DOGS *Bane*, *Grafs*, *Stones*, *Tooth*, several sorts of Herbs.

DOGS *Grass*, a Plant.

DOGS *Stone*, a Plant, a kind of Satyrion or Ragwort.

DOGS *Tooth*, a Plant.

DOI [in *Musick Books*] signifies Two, as *Doi Canto*, two Songs. *Ital.*

DOIT } [*Duit* and *Kin*, Du.] a
DOITKIN } small Coin in *Holland*, in Value less than our Farthing.

DOKE, a deep Ditch or Furrow. *C.*

DOLCE [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft and sweet. *Ital.*

Con **DOLCE** *Maniera*, signifies to Play or Sing in a soft, sweet, pleasant, and agreeable manner.

DOLCEMENTO, the same as *Dolce*. *Ital.*

DOLE, sorrow, moan. *Spenc.*

DOLE [Dal, *Sax.*] a Part or Puttance, a Distribution, a Gift of a Nobleman to the People.

To **DOLE** or **DEAL** [*Dalan*, *Sax.*] to distribute.

DOLES } Slips of Pasture left between
DOOLS } the Furrows of Plough'd Lands.

DOLE *Fish*, Fish which the Fishermen in the North Seas usually receive for their Allowance.

DOLE *Meadow*, one wherein divers Persons have a Share.

DOLEFUL [*Dolorosus*, L.] sad, mournful, woful.

DOLG-Bole [*bolg'bot*, *Sax.*] a Recompence for a Wound or Scar.

DOLLAR, a *Durch* Coin, worth about 4 s. 6 d. the *Zeland* Dollar 3 s. the *Spesic* Dollar 5 s. the *Riga* Dollar 4 s. 8 d.

DOLLING, Warning. *O.*

DOLOROUS [of *Dolorosus*, L.] grievous, painful, sad.

DOLOUR [*Dolor*, L.] Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Anguish.

DOLPHIN [*Dauphin*, F. *Delphinus*, L. *Δελφίνος*, Gr] a Sea-Fish: Also a Northern Constellation.

DOLPHIN } a Title of the French
DAUPHIN } King's Eldest Son, whose Coat of Arms is set out with Dolphins and Flowers de Luce.

DOLPHINS [in *Gunnery*] Handles made in that Form to Pieces of Ordnance.

DOLPHINS [with *Gardeners*] small black Insects that infest Beans, &c.

A DOLT [Dull, Teut. Imprudent] a meer Sot or Blockhead.

DOLTISH } dull, sottish, stupid.
DOLPISH }

DOLVIN, dug, buried. O.

DOLY or **DOOLY**, Mourning, sad. O.

DOMABLE [*Domabilis*, L.] tameable, that may be tamed.

DOMATION } a taming. L.
DOMATURE }

DOMEOC [*Domboc*, Sax.] a Statute-Book belonging to the *English-Saxons*, in which the Laws of their preceeding Kings were contained.

DOME [*Domus*, L.] a Vaulted Roof, or Tower of a Church, a Cupola. F.

DOME, Judgment. *Chauc.*

DOME [among *Chymists*] an Arched Cover for a Reverberatory Furnace.

DOMES MAN } a Judge appointed to
DOOMS MAN } hear and determine

Law Suits: Also a Priest or Confessor who hears Confessions.

DOMESTICITY [*Domesticité*, F.] the being a Servant.

DOMESTICK [*Domestique*, F. of *Domesticus*, L.] belonging to a Household, or one's own Country in opposition to Foreign.

DOMICIL [*Domicile*, F. *Domicilium*, L.] a Dwelling-house, Habitation, or Abode.

DOMIGERUM [*Old Law*] Damage, Tanager.

DOMINATION, Dominion, Empire, Sovereignty. F of L.

DOMINATIONS, one of the nine Orders of Angels L

DOMINATIVE, belonging to Rule or Government

To **DOMINEER** [*Dominer*, F. of *Dominiari*, L.] to bear Rule or Authority: Also to Vapour over others.

DOMINI [*i. e.* of the Lord] as *Anno Domini*, in the Year of our Lord. L.

DOMINICA [*i. e.* dies] the Lord's Day or Sunday.

DOMINICAL Letter, one of the first seven Letter of the Alphabet, wherewith

the *Sundays* are mark'd throughout the Year in the Almanack: It chauges every Year; and after the Term of 28 Years the same Letters are used again.

DOMINICANS, an Order of Friars, founded 1206, by *Dominick* a Spaniard.

DOMINICUM, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. O. R.

DOMINICUM *Demain* or *Demefue*, are Lands not rented to Tenants, but held in Demefue, or in the Lord's own Use and Occupation L T.

DOMINICUM *Antiquum Regis*, the King's ancient *Demefue*; or Royal Manous not disposed of to Barons or Knights, to be held by any Feudatory or Military Service, but reserved to the Crown.

DOMINION [*Dominium*, L.] Government, Authority, Rule, Jurisdiction, the Extent of a Kingdom or State.

DOMINO a sort of Hood worn by the Canons of a Cathedral Church; also a Mourning Vail for Women.

DOMITELLUS, a Title anciently given to the *French King's* natural Sons.

DOMMEROR, a Madman. *Cant.*

DOMO *Reparanda*, a Writ lying against one whose House going to decay, may endanger his Neighbour's by falling.

DOMUS *Conservorum*, the ancient Name of the House where the Rolls are kept in *Chancery-Lane*.

DON, Lord or Master. *Span.*

DONARY [*Donarium*, L.] a Thing which is given to Sacred or Holy Use.

DONATION, a Grant, a Deed of Gift. F. of L

DONATISTS a Sect of Hereticks, so call'd from *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, A. C. 258; they were of two Sorts; the more rigid called *Circumcellians*, and the more moderate *Regatists*: They all held that the True Church was in *Africa*; that the Son in the Trinity was less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son.

A DONATIVE [*Donativum*, L.] a Large or Benevolence bestowed upon the Soldiers by the *Roman Emperors*; it is now used for a Dole, Gift, or Present, made by a Prince or Nobleman.

A DONATIVE [in *Law*] is a Benefice given to a Clerk, by the Patron, without Presentation to the Bishop, or Institution or Indiction by his Order.

DONATIVE [*Donativus*, L.] which is able or apt to give.

DONCASTER [*Donceay* Ten of the River Don, and *Caay* Ten, Sax. a Town] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

DONDINNER, the Afternoon. *Turksh.*

DONDON, a fat old Woman.

DONIE.

DONEE [Law Term] is he to whom Lands or Tenements are given.

DONET [ДѢНОУ, C. Br. of *Ælius Donatus*, a Grammarian] a Grammar.

DONE Hours, Canonical Hours. O.

DONGEON } [in Fortification] is ge-
DONJON } nerally taken for a large
Tower or Redoubt of a Fortrefs, where the
Garrison may retreat in Cafe of Necessity,
and capitulate with greater Advantage. F.

DONIFEROUS [of *Donum* and *ferre*, L.] bringing Gifts.

DONMOW } a Priory in *Essex*, where
DUNMOW } there was a Custom,
that any Person who had been married a
Year and a Day, upon taking Oath before
the Prior and Convent, that he had not re-
pented of it in that Time, was intitled to a
Gammon or Flich of Bacon, which being
delivered unto him, he was conducted
out of Town with great Solemnity.

A DONNAT [i. e. a do nought] a
good for nothing, or idle Person. *Turkshire*.

DONOUR [Donateur, F. of Donator,
L.] a Giver, a Benefactor.

DONOUR [in Law] one who gives
Lands, &c. to another.

DOOL [of *Dolor*, L.] Dolour, Pain,
Grief. *Spenc.*

DOOM } [Dome, Sax.] Judgment, Sen-
DOME } tence.

DOOMS Day, the Day of general Judg-
ment in a future State.

DOOMS Day Book } a Tax-Book.

DOMES Day Book } When King *Al-*
fred divided his Kingdom into Counties,
Hundreds, and Tithings, he had an Inqui-
sition taken of the several Districts, and di-
gested into a Register called *Dom-boc*, i. e.
the Judicial or Judgment Book: *William*
the Conqueror, in the Year 1086, and 20th
of his Reign, following the Precedent of
King *Alfred*, had also a general Survey,
which was called by the Name of *Dooms-*
day Book, which is the same with *Dom-*
boc, or *Doom-book*, i. e. a Register from
which Sentence and Judgment might be
given in the Tenure of Estates. It is now
preserved in the Exchequer in two Volumes
fair and legible.

DOOMS Man, an Arbitrator, a Judge.

A DOOR [Doira, Sax. *Doiz*, Goth.
Doi, Dan.] the Entrance into an House.

DOR, the Drone Bee: Also a Term used
in *Westminster School* for leave to sleep a
while.

DORCAS [Δορκας, Gr. a Roe-buck] a
proper Name of Women.

DORCHESTER [of *Dw*, C. Br.
Water, and *Caer*, Sax. i. e. a Town
where is much Water, which *Leland* calls
Τὸ ἐπιπλεῖ, Gr.] the County Town in *Der-*
setshire; also another in *Oxfordshire*.

DOREE, a Sea-Fish, called also *St. Pe-*
ter's Fish.

DORES, Insects called Black-clocks.

DORIAS'S *Wound Wort*, an Herb so
named from one Captain *Derias*.

DORICK *Dialect*, one of the five *Dia-*
lects of the Greek Tongue, used by the *Do-*
rians.

DORICK *Mood* [in *Musick*] a kind of
grave and solid Musick, consisting of slow
Spondaick Time.

DORICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] one
of the five Orders, its Columns are simple
without Pilasters.

DORING or DARING. See *Clap Net*
and *Looking Glass*.

DORMANT [Dormant, F. of *Dor-*
miens, L.] sleeping.

DORMANT [in *Heraldry*] signifies a
Beast in an Escutcheon lying in a sleeping
Posture.

DORMANT *Tree*, a great Beam which
lies across an House; a *Summer*.

DORMANT *Writing*, a Deed which
has a Blank to put in the Name of a Per-
son.

To lye DORMANT, not to be used.

DORMAUNT, standing or lying al-
ways ready, never removed. *Chauc.*

DORMER *Window*, a Window made
in the Roof of an House.

DORMITORY [Dormitorium, L.] a
Sleeping-place or Bed chamber; especially
in a Monastery, &c.

DORMOUSE [q. d. *Mus Dormiens*,
L. a sleeping Mouse] a Field Mouse that
sleeps all the Winter.

DORNIX, a sort of Stuff.

DOROTHY [Δωροθεα, Gr. i. e. the
Gift of God] a proper Name of Women.

DORP, a Country Town or Village.

DORR, a Door. *Chauc.*

DORR, a kind of Beetle living on
Trees.

DORSER } [Dossier, F. of *Dorsum*, L.

LOSSER } a Back] a Pannier, or
great Basket to carry Things on Horse-
back.

DORSETSHIRE [from the C. Br.
Durettriges, and this from *Dw*, Water,
and *Trig*, an Inhabitant] q. d. a People
on the Sea-Coast.

DORSALE [among Physicians] is ap-
ply'd to those Distempers, whose Seat is
supposed to be in the Back.

DORSI *Longissimus* [in *Anatomy*] a
great Muscle inserted into the Tranverse Pro-
cesses of the Vertebrae of the Loins. L.

DORSIFEROUS Plants } [of *Dorsum*

DORSIPAROUS } and *fero*, to
bear on the Back; and *dorsiparus* or *dor-*
sum and *parere*, to bring forth on the Back]
are such Plants as are of the Capillary kind
without

without Stalk, and do bear their Seeds on the Back-side of their Leaves.

DORTER } the common Room
DORTOIR } where all the Friars
DORTURE } of one Convent sleep
2 Nights.

DOSE [*Δόσις*, Gr.] is the Quantity of Physick which a Physician appoints his Patient to take at once. F.

DOSEL } a rich Canopy under which
DORSEL } Princes sit: Also a Curtain of a Chair of State.

DOSENS } a sort of Cloths made in
DOZENS } *Devonshire*.

DOSEPERIS [*Les Douze Pairs*, F.] the
12 Peers of *France*. *Chauc.*

DOSOLOGY [of *Δόσις* and *λογία*, Gr.]
2 Discourse concerning the Quantity or Dose of Herbs, or Drugs which ought to be taken at a Time.

DOSIL, a sort of Tent for Wounds.

A DOSOM *Beast*, content with nothing: Also thriving. *Chesh.*

DOSSALE } [*dorsuale*, L.] Hangings
DORSALE } of Tapestry, or Curtains of a Choir.

DOSSER [*dorsarius*, L.] a Dorser, a Crach or Basket carried on the Back.

DOTAGE [of *dote* and *age*] dotting, dulness, stupidity.

DOTAL [*dotalis*, L.] belonging to a Dowry or Portion.

DOTANCE, Fear, Reverence, Respect. *Chauc.*

A DOTARD, a dotting Fellow.

To DOTE [*doten*, Du.] to grow dull, senseless, or stupid.

A DOTE, a Drone. O.

To DOTE upon, to be very fond of.

NOTE Assignando [in Law] is a Writ for the Escheator to assign a Dowry to the Widow of the King's Tenant, swearing in Chancery not to marry without the King's Leave: these are the King's Widows. L.

NOTE unde nihil habet [in Law] is a Writ of Dower for a Widow of the Land sold by her Husband, whereof he was so seized, as that the Issue of them both might have been inherited. L.

DOTHEN [*Δοθής*, Gr.] an hard Swelling or Puff as big as a Pidgeon's Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

DOTING Tree, a Tree almost worn out with Age.

DOTKIN } a small Dutch Coin, the
DODKIN } eighth Part of a Stiver.

DOTTREL, a silly Bird in *Lincolnshire*, imitating the Fowler till he be caught.

LOUBELER } a great Dish or Plat-
LOUBLER } ter. C.

DOUBLE [*duplex*, L.] two-fold, twice as much, or twice the Value; also deceitful, dissembling. F.

A DOUBLE [in Printing] a Mistake of the Compositor in setting the same Words twice over.

DOUBLE Flower, a beautiful, large, flat, Pear.

DOUBLE Plea [in Law] is that where- in the Defendant alleges two several Matters in Bar of the Action, either whereof is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the Plaintiff.

DOUBLE Quarrel, a Complaint made to the Archbishop of the Province against an Inferiour Ordinary, for delaying Justice in some Court Ecclesiastical.

DOUBLE Vessel, [in Chymistry] is when the Neck of one Matrass is put and well luted into the Neck of another.

To DOUBLE [*doubler*, F. of *duplicare*, L.] to make double, or fold up.

To DOUBLE [among Hunters] a Hare is said *To double*, when the winds about to deceive the Hounds.

DOUBLE Horizontal Dial, a Dial with a double Style, one to show the Hour on the outward Circle, and the other to show the same in the *Stereographic Projection*, drawn on the same Plate.

DOUBLER, See *Donbler*.

DOUBLES, Folds.

DOUBLES [in Law] the duplicates of Letters Patent.

DOUBLET [*doubler*, F. *doubletto*, Itali.] an old Fashion Garment for Men, much the same as a Waistcoat.

A DOUBLET [among Lapidaries] is a false Jewel or Stone, being two Pieces joined together.

DOUBLETS [at Dice] are throws of the same sort; as two fours, two fives, &c.

DOUBLETS [among Antiquaries] two Medals of the same sort: Also two Books, &c. of the same sort.

DOUBLING the Cape [*Sea Phrase*] is to come up with it, pass by it, and so to leave it behind the Ship.

DOUBLING [*Military Term*] is putting two Files of Soldiers into one.

DOUBLINGS [in Heraldry] are the Linings or Robes, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

DOUBLINGS [*Hunting Term*] are the windings and turnings of a Hare to avoid the Dogs.

To DOUBT [*doubter*, F. of *subitare*, L.] to be uncertain, not to know on which side to determine in any Matter.

DOUCET, a kind of Custard.

DOUCETS } [*Hunting Term*] the
DOULCETS } Stones of a Deer or Stag.

DOUCH-

DOUCHTRIN, Daughters. *Chauc.*

A DOVE [Dufa, *Sax.* Dufp, Du.] female Pigeon.

DOVER [Doxna, *Sax.* Dufyrtha, *Br.* a steep Place, from the steep Rocks & far from thence] a very famous Port in *Fr.*

DOVE'S-TAIL Joint, a Joint so called by Carpenters and Joiners.

DOVE-TAILING [in *Architecture*] the way of fastening Boards or Timber together by letting one Piece into another indentedly, with a Joint in the Form of a Dove-tail.

DOUGH [Dah, *Sax.* of Deagan to knead or mix with Water, *Dtig.* Teut. *gag.* Dan] Flower tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking.

DOUGHTY [Dohtrig, *Sax.* Valiant, Duzud Valour] Stout, Undaunted.

TO DOUK, to duck or immerge under Water.

DOUNDRINS, Afternoons Drinkings. *byshire.*

DOUSABEL [Douce belle, *F. i. e.* fair and fair] a proper Name of Women.

DOUSET, a sort of Apple.

DOUTANCE, doubt. *Chauc.*

DOUTOUS, doubtful. *Chauc.*

DOUTER, an Extinguisher for a Candle. *C.*

DOUTREMERE [D'outrre mer, *F.*] Starting, travelling beyond Sea. *O.*

DOUX [in *Musick Books*] soft and sweet, much the same as *Piana.* *Ital.*

TO DOW, to give. *O.*

DOWAGER [of *Douaire*, *F.* a Dowry] a Widow who enjoys her Dower; this Title is most commonly given to the Widows of Princes, Dukes, and other Persons of Honour.

DOWDY, a swarthy Woman.

DOWER & *Douaire*, *F.* the Marriage Portion brought by a Wife to her Husband.

DOWER [in *Common Law*] that which a Wife hath with her Husband after Marriage, or after her Husband's decease.

DOWGATE [*g. d.* Dourgate, *i. e.* the Water Gate, from *Dw.* *C. Br.* Water Gate] a Port of the *Thames* near the *Beige*, *London.*

OWLAS, a sort of Linen Cloth.

OWLE, a Feather, or rather the single Feathers of the Down. *Shakesp.*

OWLY, melancholy, lonely. *C.*

OWN [Dune, *Sax.*] downwards.

OWN [Dun. Dan. Dunne. Du. a Feather] the finest Feathers of Geese.

OWN-GYVD, turn'd or tyed down. *Shesp.*

DOWNS [Duno, *Sax.* an Hill; but probably from *Δωός* for *Βασίς*, *Gr.* an Hill, *Dunes*, *F.*] hilly Plains, or Hills consisting of Sands, &c. Also the Sea lying near the Sands upon the Coasts of *Kent*, where the *British Navy* rides.

DOWNY, full of, or of the Nature of Down.

DOWRY [Cassaubon derives it from *Δωρεν*, *Gr.* a Gift] See *Dower*.

To DOWSE [Dousen, *Du.*] to give one a Slap on the Chaps.

DOWTREMERE, fair Weather. *Chauc.*

DOXOLOGY [*Δοξολογία*, of *δοξή* Glory and *λόγος* a Word, *Gr.*] a Song or short Hymn of Praise said in Divine Service; as the *Gloria Patri*, i. e. Glory be to the Father, &c.

DOXY [perhaps of *δοκίμη* *Du.* to yield, willing] a She-Beggar, a Trull.

To DOZE [probably of *duysellett*, *Du.* to be Vertiginous, or of *Dpay*, *Sax.* a Blockhead, or of *Dote*, *Engl.*] to make one to grow dull, heavy, or sleepy.

DOZEL & [of *Douzil* or *Doisl*, *F.* a Faucet] a Tent for a Wound, without a Head.

A DOZEN [*Douzaine*, *F.*] Twelve.

DRAB [Djabbe, *Sax.* coarse, common; or the Relic of any Thing] a common Whore, a dirty Slut.

DRAB, a Cloth. See *Drap*.

DRAB [in a Ship] a small Top-sail.

DRACHM [with *Physicians*] is the eighth Part of an Ounce, and contains three Scruples or sixty Grains.

DRACHMA [*δραχμή*, *Gr.*] a Coin among the *Grecians* in value 7 d. 3 grs. our Money: Also a Weight containing 2 Penny Weight 6 9-14ths Grains Troy.

DRACMON & [דראקון *H.*] an *HARDARCON* } brew Gold Coin in value 15 s.

DRACO, a Dragon. *L.*

DRACO *Regius*, a Standard borne by one of our ancient Kings, having the Picture of a Dragon upon it. *L.*

DRACO's Laws, certain severe Laws made at *Athens* by *Draco*, from whence a severe Punishment for a slight Offence is termed *Draco's Law*.

DRACO Volans [according to *Meteorologists*] is a Meteor appearing in the Form of a flying Dragon. *L.*

DRACUNCULUS, a kind of Ulcer that eats even through a Nerve it self. *L.*

DRAD, to be feared. *Spenc.*

DRAFF [Djabbe, *Sax.* or *dras*, *Du.* Lees] Wash for Hogs.

DRAFTY, Irksome, Troublesome. *O.*

DRAH, a Hook: Also a Net.

A DRAG [with *Hunters*] a Fox's Tail. *M m & N n* *A*

D R

A DRAG-NET, a Draw or Sweep-net.

Gum DRAGANT [corrupt of *Tragacantha*, L.] a sort of Gum.

DRAGS, Wood or Timber so joined together, as swimming upon the Water, they may bear a Burden or Load of Wares down the River: Also whatsoever hangs over a Ship and hinders her sailing.

To DRAGGLE, to drag, draw, or trail in the Dirt.

DRAGIUM, Drag, a coarser sort of Bread, Corn *O. L.*

DRAGOMEN. See *Druggerman*.

DRAGON [Dragon, F. of *Draco*, L.] a sort of Serpent: Also a Constellation.

Flying DRAGON [with *Meteorologists*] is a fat, heterogenous, earthy Meteor, in the Shape of a Flying Dragon.

DRAGONS Beams [in *Architecture*] are two strong Braces which stand under a Breast Summer, and meet in an Angle on the Shoulder of the King-piece.

DRAGONS Blood, the Gum or Rosin of a Tree, call'd *Arbor Draco*.

DRAGONS Head [in *Astronomy*] is a Node or Point in which the Orbit of the Moon intersects the Orbit of the Sun and the Ecliptick, as she ascends from the South to the North.

DRAGONS Tail, is a Point in the Ecliptick, opposite to the Dragon's Head, which the Moon cuts in descending from the North to the South.

DRAGONS Head [in *Heraldry*] is the tawny Colour in the Escutcheon of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGONS Tail [in *Heraldry*] is the murrey Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

DRAGONS Stone, a precious Stone.

DRAGOON } [of *Dragon*, so called,
DRAGOONER } because at first they were as destructive to the Enemy as Dragons; a Soldier who fights sometimes on Horseback and sometimes on Foot.

DRAIN, a Water-course or Sink.

DRAIN [in *Fortification*] is a Trench cut to clear a Moat or Ditch of Water.

To DRAIN [Trainer, F. of *Trahere*, L.] to draw off Waters by Furrows, Ditches, &c.

DRAINABLE, which may be drained.

DRAKE [of *Draco*, L.] a Male Duck: Also a sort of Gun.

DRAM } [*δραχμή*, Gr.] the
DRACHM } Weight of 60 Grains: Among *Apothecaries*, 1-8th of an Ounce; in *Avoirdupois* Weight 1-16th.

DRAMA [*δραμα*, Gr.] a Play either Comedy or Tragedy.

DRAMATICK [*Dramasique*, F. *δραματικὸς*, Gr.] relating to Acts, especially those of a Stage Play.

D R

DRAMATICK Poem, a Composition intended to be acted on the Stage.

Active DRAMATICK Poetry, is when the Persons are every one adorned as brought upon the Theatre to Speak as Act their own Part.

IRAME, a Dream. *Chuse*.

DRAMA, a Drain or Water-course *O. L.*

DRAP } [*Drap*, F.] Cloth, wool
DRAB } Cloth.

DRAB-DE-BERRY, a kind of Frit or thick Cloth, first made in the Count of Berry in France.

DRAPE, a Farrow Cow, whose Milk dry'd up. *N. C.*

LRAPE Sheep, bad or culled Sheep.

DRAPER [*Drapier*, F.] a Seller of Cloth, Linnen or Woollen.

DRAPERIE [*Draperie*, F.] the Cloth Trade.

DRAPERIE [in *Painting* or *Sculpture*] is the clothing of Human Figures.

DRAPETS, Linnen Cloaths. *Spenc.*

DRASTICK Remedies [of *δραστικὸν*, Gr. brisk] are such Remedies as work speedily and effectually.

To DRATE, to draw out one's Words.
DRAUGHT [*Дрoхт*, Sax. *Drage Du.*] the Remembrance of a thing drawn the Copy of a Writing, &c.

The DRAUGHT [*Дрoгжe*, Sax. Excrements] a House of Office, Necessary or Bog-house.

DRAUGHT [in *Military Affairs*] a Detachment of Soldiers.

DRAUGHT [in *Navigation*] is the Quantity of Water a Ship draws water; or the Number of Feet under Water when laden.

DRAUGHT [in *Trade*] is an Alliance in weighing Commodities.

DRAUGHT, a Potion, or what a Person, &c. drinks at once.

DRAUGHTS, a Game: Also Harrow for drawing Horses.

DRAUGHT Hooks, large Iron Hooks fixed on the Cheeks of a Cannon Carriage, two on each side.

To DRAUL, to speak dreamingly.

To DRAW [*Дрaгaн*, Sax. *Drage Du.*] to pull, or pull out along; to trace with a Pencil, &c.

To DRAW [in *Navigation*] a Ship said to draw so much Water, according to the Number of Feet she sinks into it.

DRAW Bridge, is a Bridge made in the Manner of a Floor, to be drawn up or let down as occasion serves, before the Gate of a Town or Castle.

DRAW-Gear, any Furniture or Harness
Cart-Horses.

DRAW-Latches, Night Thieves, call'd
berds-men. S.

DRAW-Net, for catching the larger
rt of Fowl.

DRAWING [among Painters] is the
presentation of the Form or Shape of
things with Pen or Pencil.

DRAWING [among Hunters] is beat-
ing the Bushes, &c. after a Fox.

DRAWING Amifs [Hunting Term] is
when the Hounds hit the Scent of their
lase contrary, i. e. up the Wind instead
down.

DRAWING-on the Slot, is when the
ounds having touched the Scent, draw on
l they hit on the same again.

DRAWING Table, a Table framed to
ld Paper for Draughts in Fortification,
&c.

DRAWK, an Herb.

To DRAWL-out one's Words, to speak
surely and lazily.

DRAY [Traba, L.] a sort of Cart used
Brewers: Also a Squirrel's Nest.

A DRAZEL, a dirty Slut. C.

DREAD [Drað, Sax.] great fear.

DREAM [Droom, Du. Traum Teut.
Aeguis, Gr. Cas.] an acting of the Ima-
nation in Sleep.

To DREAM [Droomen, Du. Drom-
er Dan.] an Action well known.

DREAR, Sorrow. Spenc.

DREDES, dread, O.

DREDG } Oats and Barley mingled to-
DREG } gether. C.

To DREDGE Meat, to scatter Flower
it while Roasting.

A DREDGER, a Flower Box.

DREDGERS, Fishers for Oysters.

DREE [spoken of a Way] long, tedious
yond Expectation. N. C.

DREERIMENT, Sorrow, Heavi-
ss. O.

DREERY [of Dnyrman, Sax. to
ake sorrowful] lamentable, sorrowful,
smal. O.

DREG, a sort of Grain in Essex.

DREGS [Dreß, Du. and Teut. Dje-
ten, Sax.] Filth, Dross.

DREINT; drenched, drowned. O.

DREIT-DREIT, a double Right, i. e.
Possession and Dominion. F. L. T.

DRENAGE, the Tenure by which the
renches held their Lands.

A DRENCH, a Physical Potion for a
torse.

To DRENCH [Djencan, Sax. to
rink, to water] to give a Drench: Also
Barbe or Soak.

DRENCHES } such Tenants as being
DRENGES } at the Conquest put out

of their Estates, were afterwards restor'd
by King William, because they were noe
against him either in their Persons or
by Councils.

DRENEGE. See Drenage.

DRENE, drowned. Spenc.

DRENIE, Sorrowful. O.

DREREMENT, Sadness. Spenc.

DRERINESS [of Dnyrman, Sax.]
Sorrow. Chauc.

DRESHFOLD, a Threshold. Chauc.

DRESLIE Sorrowful. O.

To DRESS [Betscher, F. to adorn;
or Dresser, F. to direct or to shape; Tiv-
sto, C. Br. to adorn or deck] to clothe;
also to cook Meat.

To DRESSIN, to prepare. Chauc.

To DRETCH, to dream, to tarry. O.

To DRETCH [of Djeccan, Sax.] to
vex, to trouble. Chauc.

To DRIBBLE, to stabber, or let one's
Spittle fall out of the Mouth.

A True DRIBBLE, a Servant that is
truly laborious and diligent. C.

DRIBBLET, a small Portion. O. Still
used for a small Sum of Money of a larger
Debt, paid at a Time.

DRIEN [of Abjreogan, Sax.] to en-
dure, to suffer. Chauc.

DRIFT [Drist, Du. the Impulse of the
Mind] Aim, Purpose, Scope.

DRIFT [Sea Term] signifies any thing
that floats upon the Water: A Boat is said
to go a-drift, when it has no Body in it to
row or steer it.

DRIFTLAND. See Drestland.

DRIFT Sail, is a Sail only used under
Water; it's veered out right a Head upon
the Sea in a Storm, to keep the Head of
the Ship right upon the Sea, &c.

DRIFT Way [of a Ship] is the same as
Lee-way.

DRIFT [of the Forest] is an exact
Examination what Cattle are upon the Fo-
rest.

DRILL, a Tool for boring: Also an
overgrown Ape or Baboon.

To DRILL [Djrlan, Sax.] to bore
Holes with a Drill.

To DRILL one on, to draw or entice,
to protract Time.

DRINK [Djink, Sax.] any Liquor to
be drank.

To DRINK [Djincan, Sax. Drinken,
Du.] to sup up Liquor.

DRINKILESS, without Drink. Chauc.

DRINKHAM } a certain Quantity of
DRINKLEAN } Drink provided by

Tenants for the Lord and his Steward:
Scot-Ale.

DRIP [in Architecture] the most ad-
vanc'd Part of the Cornice; the Eaves.

To DRIP [Dripper, Dan.] to drop slowly.

DRIPPING, the Fat which drops from Meat while 'tis Roasting.

DRIPPING } [in Falconry] is when
DROPPING } a Hawk mutes directly downwards.

To DRIVE [Drijan, Sax. Dreyhan, Du. tripan, Teut.] to put on, impel, or force: A Ship is said to Drive, when an Anchor let fall will not hold her fast.

To DRIVEL [trieffen, Teut.] to let the Spittle fall on one's Chin.

To DRIZZLE [trifelen, Teut.] to fall in small Drops like the Rain.

DRIZZLY, full of small Drops.

DROFFEN [in Doomesday Book] a Thicket of Wood in a Valley.

DROFLAND } was anciently a Quit-
DRYFLAND } Rent, or Yearly Payment, made by some Tenants to the King or their Landlords, for driving their Cattle through the Manour to Fairs and Markets.

A DROIL [of Dzebel Du.] a Drudge or Slave.

DROIT, Right, Justice, Equity. F.

A DROLL [Drole F.] a good merry Fellow, a boon Companion, a Buffoon: Also a sort of Farce or Mock Play.

To DROLL, to play the Droll, to be waggish, to joke or jest.

DROLLERY [Drolerie, F.] a merry and facetious way of speaking or writing, full of merry and waggish Wit.

DROMEDARY [Dromedaire, P. of Dromedarius, L.] a sort of Camel, having two Bunches on the Back.

DROMO [Δρόμος, Gr.] a Caravel or Swift Bark, that scours the Seas: Also a kind of Fish of great Swiftness.

DROMONES } at first signified high
DROMO'S } Ships; but afterwards, those we now call Men of War. O. L.

A DRONE [Dron, Sax. Traen, Teut. Minshew derives it of Droemigh, Du. sleepy] a sort of Bee or Wasp without a Sting: Also a slothful Fellow or Wench.

DRONKELEW, given to Drink.

To DROOP [of Droebigh, Du. sorrowful] to hang down the Head, to languish.

A DROP [Drops, Sax. Droop, Du.] the smallest Quantity of any Liquor.

A DROP [in Architecture] is an Ornament of Pillars of the Dorick Order, representing Drops or little Bells underneath the Triglyphs.

To DROP [Droppan, Sax. tropffen, Teut.] to fall by Drops.

DROPWORT, an Herb.

DROPACISM [Dropacismus, L. δρᾶ-

πᾶς, Gr.] an Ointment for anointing the Members of the Body.

DROPSICAL [Hydropique, F. Hydropticus, L. of ὑδροπικός, Gr.] subject to or troubled with the Dropsy.

A DROPSY [Hydropesie, F. of Hydrop L. of ὑδρόπιος, Gr.] the Settlement of watery Humour either through the whole Body, or some Part of it.

DROSOMELI [δρῶσόμελι, of δρῶσ Dew and μέλι Honey, Gr.] Honey, Dew or Manna.

DROSS [Droj, Sax. Droeg, Du.] the Scum of Metals.

DROSSY, full of, or belonging to Dross.

DROVA, a common Way or Road for driving Cattle. O. L.

A DROVE [Draj, Sax.] a Herd of Cattle.

DROVERS, Men who drive Cattle for Hire or for Sale.

DROUGHT [Druoght, Sax. Drogut, Du.] excessive Thirst or Driness the Earth, Air, or Thirstiness of Animal Bodies.

DROUSY } [Droosten, Du. always
DROWSY } slumber] sleep, sluggish.

DROVVY, troubled, muddy. O.

To DROWN [Skinner derives it Druenden, Teut. below or under] to plunge or overwhelm.

DROWSY Head, Drowsiness. Spenc.

DROZEN, Fond. C.

DRU [in Doomesday Book] a Thicket of Wood.

To DRUB [q. d. to dub, i. e. to be upon a Drum; or from Druhen, Teut. lay it on, or δρῆνω, Gr. to bruise] Cudgel or Bang soundly.

DRUBBING [in Barbary, &c.] is beating upon the Bum or Belly.

A DRUDGE, one who does all menial Services.

To DRUDGE [probably of Drucca Sax. to vex or oppress; or of Druaghet Du. tragen, Ital. to bear Butchens: B. Mer. Cas. draws it of Τρυγυρός, Gr. a Vintage, q. d. to labour as hard as those that tread the Wine-press] to toil and moil. Also to fish for Oysters.

A DRUDGER, an Oyster-Fisher.

DRUDGERY, dirty, laborious Work or Slavery.

DRUGGERMAN } [Drogueman,
DRAGOMAN } Δρούμαν, Gr. G

probably of דרומן Chald.] an Interpreter made use of in the Eastern Countries.

DRUGGET, a sort of Woollen Stuff

DRUGGIST } [Drooghst, Du.]
DRUGSTER } Dealer in Drugs.

DRUG

DRUGS [*Drogues*, F.] all Kinds of Simples, for the most Part dry, for the Use of *Physick*, *Painting*, &c. Also sorry Comedities, which stick on Hand.

DRUIDS [either of *Dry*, *Sax.* a wife Man, or *Druid*, Gr. an Oak, under which they celebrated their superstitious Rites and Ceremonies] certain learned Pagan Priests of the ancient *Britains* and *Gauls*, who lived Naked in the Woods, giving themselves to the Study of Philosophy, and avoiding Company as much as possible.

DRUM [*Tromme*, Dan. *Trommel*, Du.] a Musical Warlike Instrument: Also a fine Sieve: Also a Membrane of the Cav-ity of the Ear.

To **DRUM** [*Trommelen*, Du.] to beat upon a Drum.

DRUM-Major, the Chief Drummer.

DRURY, Sobriety, Modesty. O.

DRUSILLA [*δρυσίλλα*, Gr. i. e. dewy Eyes] a proper Name of Women.

D. R. W. [with *Perfumers*, &c.] Da-
mask Rose-water.

DRY [*Drygge*, *Sax.* *droogh*, Du.] which has no Juice or Moisture: Empty, Flat.

DRY [spoken of *Wine*] a Wine that by reason of Age, is pretty well dephlegmated, or has lost much of its waterish Quality.

DRY Exchange [in *Usury*] is when something is pretended to be exchanged on both sides, but nothing really passes but on one side.

To **DRY** [*Abdrygan*, *Sax.* *drooghen*. L.] to make dry.

To **DRY Shave**, to cheat, gull, or chowse notoriously.

DRY Scizch [in *Surgery*] is when by means of a Piece of Linen Cloth with strong Glew, stuck on each side a Wound, its Lips are drawn together.

DRYADES [*δρυάδες*, Gr.] certain Wood Nymphs or Fairies, so called from *drye* an Oak, because their Life was teigned to be included in Trees.

DUNILLET [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing of Pigs, Pigeons, &c. F.

DUAL [*Dualis*, L.] belonging to two, as the Dual Number, [in *Grammar*] is when the Number signifies two Persons and Things, and no more.

DUARIUM, a Wife's Jointure, settled on her at Marriage, to be enjoy'd after her Husband's Decease.

DUALITY, a being Two. L.

DUARCHY [of *δύο* two and *ἄρχη*, Gr. Principality] a Form of Government where two govern Jointly.

DUB, a Pool of Water. N. C.

To **DUB** a Knight [probably of *Doubber*, F. or *Dubban*, *Sax.* to gird] to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon one.

DUBBING [of a *Cock*] is the cutting off the *Cock's* Comb and Wattles.

DUBIOSITY, doubtfulness.

DUBIOUS [*dubius*, L.] doubtful, un-
certain.

DUCAL [*Ducalis*, L.] belonging to a Duke.

DUCAPE, a sort of Silk used for Wo-
men's Garments.

DUCAT } [so call'd probably be-
DUCKET } cause Coined in the Terri-
tories of a Duke] a Foreign Coin, of Gold
or Silver, of different Values, according to
the Places where current.

DUCATOON } a Foreign Coin much
DUCKATOON } the same with Ducat,
that of *Holland* and *Flanders*, in Value about
6 s. 3 d. 3-5ths.

A DUCE [*un Deux*, F. of *Duo*, L.]
the two of Cards or Dice.

DUCE take you [probably from *Duey*,
Sax. a Spectre] i. e. the Devil, or an evil
Spirit take you.

DUCES Tecum, a Writ commanding
one to appear in Chancery, and to bring
with him some Evidence, or other Things,
which that Court would view.

A DUCK [of *Ducken*, Belg. to dive]
a Water Fowl.

To **DUCK** [of *Ducken*, Du. and Teut.
or *Tredyan*, *Sax.*] to dive under Water,
to stoop, to bow.

DUCKER } a Cock, who in Fighting
DOUKER } runs about the Pit, almost
at every stroke he strikes.

DUCKING at the Main Yard, is when
a Malefactor at Sea, having a Rope fasten-
ed under his Arms, about his Waste, and
under his Breech, is hoisted up to the End
of the Yard, and thence violently let fall
two or three times into the Sea.

DUCKS-MEAT, an Herb growing on
Ponds.

DUCKUP [*Sea Term*] a Word used
by the Steersman, or him who is at the
Helm, when either Main-sail, Fore-sail, or
Sprit-sail, hinder his Sight, so that he
cannot see to Sail by a Land-Mark, &c.
for then he cries, *Duckup the Clew Lines of
those Sails.*

DUCTILE [*Ductilis*, L.] that may
easily be drawn out into Wires, or hammer'd
out into thin Plates.

DUCTILITY, is an easy yielding and
spreading of the Parts of any Metal under
a Hammer.

DUCTION, a Leading. L.

DUCTORIOUS, drawing or leading.

DUCTUS, a guiding, leading, or draw-
ing: Also a Conduit-Pipe for conveying
Water. L.

DUCTUS Adiposi [in *Anatomy*] are
certain

certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin.
L.

DUCTUS *Alimentalis*, the Gullet, Stomach, and Bowels. L.

DUCTUS *Biliaris*, a Channel passing to the lower End of the Gut *Duodenum*. L.

DUCTUS *Chyliferus*, a Vessel conveying the *Chyle* and *Lympha* from the lower Parts to the Heart. L.

DUCTUS *Cysticus*, a Pipe going from the Neck of the Gall-Bladder to that part where the *Porus Biliaris* joins it. L.

DUCTUS *Lachrymalis*, a Passage whereby the Water which moistens the Eyes, is convey'd into the Nose.

DUCTUS *Pancreaticus*, is a little Channel arising from the *Pancreas*, and running along the middle of it, and is inserted into the *Duodenum*. L.

DUCTUS *Rosiferus*, is the same with *Ductus Chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *Salivares*, are little Canals, which proceeding from the *Maxillary Glands*, go as far as the Jaws and Sides of the Tongue, where they remit the Juice call'd *Spittle*. L.

DUCTUS *Thoracicus*, the same as *Ductus Chyliferus*. L.

DUCTUS *Wirsungianus*, so called from *Wirsungus*, the Inventor, and is the same with *Ductus Pancreaticus*.

DUCTUS *Umbilicalis*, the Navel Passage of a Child in the Womb. L.

DUCTUS *Urinarius*, the same with *Ureter* and *Urethra*. L.

DUDGEON, Stomachfulness, Grudge, Disdain. O.

To take in DUDGEON [some derive it from *Dudgeon* a Dagger, *q. d.* to resent a thing to ill, as to draw his Sword to be revenged: Others from *Dolg*, *Sax.* a Wound; and that from *Dolendo*, *L.* grieving, *q. d.* to bear an Injury patiently] to take in bad Part, to be displeas'd at.

DUDGEON *Dagger*, a small Dagger.

DUDMAN, a Malkin or Scare-crow, a Hobgoblin, a Spright.

DUE [*Deu*, of *Devoir*, *F.*] to be Owning, or Unpaid.

DUE, two. *Ital.*

DUEL [*Duellum*, *L.*] a Fight between two Persons, usually upon a Challenge. *F.*

DUEL [in Law] a Combat between two Persons, for the Trial of the Truth.

DUELLER } [*Duelliste*, *F.*] a Person

DUELLIST } who fights a Duel.

DUENESS, a being due.

DUETTI } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

DUETTO } little Songs, or Airs in two Parts. *Ital.*

A DUG [some derive it from *Duggh*; *Du*. a Faucet, because the Milk is suck'd out of it as Liquor out of a Faucet: Others from דג *Heb.* a Pap or Teat] the Teat of a Cow, or other Beast.

DUG Tree, a sort of Shrub.

DUI, Two. *Ital.*

DUKE [*Duc*, *F.* from *Dux*, *L.*] the highest Title of Honour in *England*, next to the Prince of *Wales*: He is created by Patent, girding with a Sword, a Mantle of *Sate*, a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Rod of Gold in his Hand.

DUKEDOM [*Duche*, *F.* *Ducatus*, *L.*] the Dominion and Territories of a Duke.

DULCARNON [*Arab.*] a certain Proposition, found out by *Pythagoras*, upon the Account of which he sacrificed an Ox to the Gods, in Token of Thankfulness, whence *Chaucer*, &c. uses it to signify any knotty Point or Question.

To be at DULCARNON, to be Non-plussed, to be at ones Wits ends.

DULCET, sweet. *Shakesp.*

DULCIFICATION, a making Sweet. L.

To DULCIFY [*Dulcifer*, *F.*] to make Sweet, to sweeten.

To DULCIFY [in *Chymistry*] is to wash the Salt off from any mix'd Body, which was calcin'd with it.

DULCILOQUY [of *Dulce* sweet and *Loquium*, *L.* Speech] Sweet-speaking.

DULCIMER [*Dolcemelle*, *Ital.*] a Musical Instrument.

DULCINISTS, a sort of Hereticks, so call'd from one *Dulcin*, their Ring-leader, who asserted that the Father having reigned from the Beginning of the World till the Coming of Christ, then the Son's Reign began, and lasted till the Year 1300, when the Reign of the Holy Ghost began.

DULCINO, a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

DULCISONANT [*Dulcisonans*, *L.*] sounding sweetly.

DULCITUDE [*Dulcitusudo*, *L.*] Sweetness.

DULCORATION, a making Sweet. L.

DULEDGE, a Peg of Wood, which joins the Ends of the six Fellows, which from the Round of a Wheel of a Gun-Carriage.

DULOCRACY [$\Delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, of $\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron$ a Servant and $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\iota\omicron\nu$ Power, *Gr.*] a Government, where Servants and Slaves have so much Licence and Privilege that they domineer.

DULL [*Dole*, *Sax.* *Dull*, *Du.* *Doll*, *Teut.* *Dull*. *C. Br.* a Blockhead] stupid, heavy, sluggish.

DULWICH College, an Hospital in *Surry*.
DUMAL

DUMAL, pertaining to Briars and Brambles.

DUM *fuit intra aetatem*, is a Writ to recover Lands sold at under Age.

DUM *non fuit Compos Mentis*, is a Writ to recover Lands made over by one not of sound Mind.

DUMB [Dumb, *Sax.* *Dum*, Dan. and Teut. [stupid] not having the use of Speech: Also silent.

DUMOSE [*Dumosus*, L.] mossy; also full of Brambles and Briars.

DUMP [of *Dumb*] a sudden Astonishment, a melancholy Fit.

DUMPS, Melancholy, fix'd Sadness. *Shakespeare*.

DUN [Dun, *Sax.*] Colour something like Brown.

A **DUN** [Dÿn, *Sax.* a great Noise] a clamorous or pressing Demand of Debt.

To **DUN** [Dÿnan, *Sax.* to make a great Noise] to demand a Debt clamorously and pressing, frequently to importune.

A **DUNCE** [some derive it from *Antonius*, L. others from *Dumb*, Eng. *q. d.* Dums, *i. e.* Dumbish] a blockish, stupid Person.

DUN-NECK, a Bird.

DUNA, a Bank of Earth cast up the side of a Ditch. *O. L.*

DUNCH, deaf. *O.*

DUNG [Dineg, *Sax.* *Dung*, Teut.] Ordure, Soil, Filth.

To **DUNG** [Dinzan, *Sax.* *Dungen*, Teut.] to manure Land with Dung.

DUNG MEERS, Pits where Dung, Weeds, &c. are mixed to lye and rot together.

DUNGEON [*Dongeon*, F. a dark, strong, fenced Place; or probably from *Dung*, Eng. because of its nastiness] the darkest, closest, and most loathsome part of a Prison.

DUNGEONABLE *Body*, a shrewd Person; also a devilish Fellow. *N. C.*

DUNIO, a sort of Coin less than a Farthing. *O. L.*

DUNMOW [of Dun an Hill, and Mow in Mow, *Sax.* it being a Fruitful Hill that yields a great Crop to the Mowers] a Town in *Essex*. See *Donmow*.

DUNNY, deafish, somewhat deaf.

DUNSTABLE [of *Dunus* a Robber in the Time of King *Henry I.* who made it dangerous for Travellers by his continual Robberies] a Town in *Bedfordshire*.

DUNSTAN [of Dun a Hill, and Stan a Stone, *Sax.*] a proper Name of an Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

DUNUM [in *Domesday Book*] a down Duna or hilly Place.

DUNWICK [of Dun a Hill and Wick a Fort, *Sax. q. d.* a Fort upon a Hill] a Town in *Suffex*.

DUODECENNIAL, of 12 Years. *L.* **DUODECIMO** [*i. e.* in the 12th] as a Book in *Duodecimo* or Twelves, is one that has Twelve Leaves in a Sheet. *L.*

DUODENA, a Jury of Twelve Men. *O. L.*

DUODENUM [in *Anatomy*] is the First of the Intestines or Guts, in Length about twelve Fingers Breadth.

A **DUPE**, a Cully, a Fool, a Ninny. *F.* **DUPLICATE** [*Duplicatum*, L.] any Transcript or Copy of Writing.

DUPLICATE Proportion } [in *Arithmetick*]
DUPLICATE Ratio } *Merick*] in a Rank of Geometrical Proportions, the first Term to the Third, is said to be in *Duplicate Ratio* of the First to the Second.

DUPLICATE Ratio [in *Geometry*] is the Product of the Ratio multiplied by it self, or the Square of that Ratio.

DUPLICATION [in the *Civil Law*] is the same with *Rejoinder* in the *Common Law*.

DUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] is the same as *Anadiplosis*.

DUPLICATION [in *Law*] is an Allegation brought in to weaken the Pleader's Reply.

DUPLICATION [in *Arithmetick*] is the multiplying of any Number by Two.

DUPLICATION [of the *Cube*] is when the side of a Cube is found, which shall be the double of the Cube given.

DUPLICATURE [in *Anatomy*] is the Doublings of any Membranes, when they go off to some distance, and return again. *L.*

DUPLICITY [*Duplicité*, F.] a being Double.

DURABLE [*Durabilis*, L.] which is of long Continuance, Lasting.

DURA Mater [among *Anatomists*] the outward Skin which encompasses or enwraps the Brain. *L.*

DURANCE [of *Durans*, L.] Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURATION, Continuance. *L.*

DURATION [in *Metaphysics*] is the Continuance of the Existence of any Thing; and is the same with Absolute Time. *L.*

DURATION of an *Eclipse* [in *Astronomy*] is the Time the Sun or Moon remains eclipsed, or darken'd in any Part of them.

DURDEN, a Copse or Thicket of a Wood in a Valley. *O. R.*

DURESS [*Durities*, L.] Hardiness or Hardship, Severity, Confinement, Imprisonment.

DURESS [in *Law*] is a Plea for one, who being Imprisoned, or otherwise hardly used, is forced to Seal a Bond during Restraint.

DURGEN [Dpeonjg, Sax.] a Dwarf, a little thick and short Person.

DURHAM [of Deopn-]am, Sax. i.e. a Town of Deer] a Bishop's See.

DUROTRIGES, an ancient People of England, which inhabited the Country now called Dorsetshire.

DURZ'D Corn, Corn beaten out of the Straw by the Wind turning it. N. C.

DUSKISH } [Dýrτnc, Sax.] some-
DUSKY } what dark, obscure.

DUST [Duyτ, Sax.] Earth dry'd to a Powder.

DUSTY Foot, a Foreign Trader or Pedlar, who has no settled Habitation. O. L. T.

DUTCHESS [Duchesse, F.] a Duke's Wife.

DUTCHY [Duché, F. Ducatus, L.] the Territory of a Duke; in Great Britain, a Seignior or Lordship established by the King under that Title, with several Privileges, Honours, &c.

DUTCHY Court, a Court wherein all Matters belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster are decided, by the Decree of the Chancellor of that Court.

DUTY [of Deu of Devoir, F. or Debitum, L.] any Thing that one is obliged to do: A publick Tax.

DUTY [in Military Affairs] is the doing what pertains to the Function of a Soldier.

DUTY [in Merchandize] is Money paid for Custom of such Goods.

DUUMVIRATE [Duumviratus, L.] the Office of the Duumviri, a Roman Magistracy of two Persons in equal Authority.

DWALE, the Herb Nightshade. O.

DWARF [Dpeonb, Sax. Dwarogh Du.] a Person of a very low Stature.

DWARF Trees, low, stunted Trees.

To **DWELL** [Dwelger, Dan. to abide, Dpelian, Sax. Dwalen, Du. to wander, because our Ancestors once lodg'd in Tents, which they removed from Place to Place] to abide in, to inhabit.

To **DWINDLE** [Dpīnan, Sax. Dypuen, Schwīnded, Teut.] to decrease, decay, to waste.

DWINID [of Dpīnan, Sax.] consumed, pined away. O.

To **DYE** [Deagan, to Tinge, Sax.] to dye Colours.

To **DYE** [Mer. Caf. derives it of δ'ω or δ'ωα, Gr. to interr; Dr. T. H. from Devier, F. and that from de Vie, F. q. d. (to depart) from Life; Minshew from δ'είδω, Gr. to affright, whence Death is called the

King of Terrors] to give up the Ghost.

DYNASTY [Δυναστεία, Gr.] Supreme Government or Authority: Also a List of the Names of several Kings, who have reigned in a particular Kingdom successively.

DYRKID, darkened, Chauc.

LYSÆSTHESIA [Δυσαισθησία, of δ'ύς and ἄσθησις Sense, Gr.] a difficulty or fault in Sensation.

DYSCINESY [Δυσκίνησις, of δ'ύς and κίνησις Motion, Gr.] an inability to move.

DYSCRASY [Δυσκρασία, of δ'ύς bad and κρασις Constitution, Gr.] an unequal Mixture of Elements in the Blood or nervous Juice.

DYSECOIA [Δυσηχοία, of δ'ύς and ακοή Hearing, Gr.] dulness of Hearing.

DYSENTERY [Δυσεντερία, of δ'ύς and έντερων a Bowel, and έίω to flow, Gr.] a Looseness accompanied with Gripings in the Belly.

DYSEPULOTICA [δυσεπωλωτικὰ, of δ'ύς and επωλωτικὸς cicatrizing, Gr.] great Ulcers beyond Cure.

DYSIS, the seventh House in an Astrological Figure.

DYSNOMY [δυσνομία, of δ'ύς and νόμος a Law, Gr.] an ill ordering of Laws.

DYSODES [δυσοδία, Gr.] that sends forth an ill Smell, Stinking.

DYSOREXIA [δυσορεξία, of δ'ύς and ορεξίς, Gr.] a decay or want of Appetite.

DYSPATHY [δυσπαθία, of δ'ύς and πάθος, Gr.] an impatience in Temper.

DYSPEPSY [δυσπεψία, of δ'ύς bad and πέψω to concoct, Gr.] a difficulty of Digestion or Fermentation in the Stomach or Guts.

DYSPHONY [δυσφωνία, of δ'ύς and φωνή a Voice, Gr.] a difficulty in Speaking.

DYSPHORY [δυσφορέια, of δ'ύς and φέρω to bear, Gr.] an impatience in Suffering.

DYSPNOEA [δυσπνοία, of δ'ύς and πνέω to breathe, Gr.] a difficulty in Breathing.

DYSTERAPEUTA [δυσθεραπεύω, of δ'ύς and θεραπέω to heal, Gr.] Difficulties of difficult Cure.

DYSTHYMY [δυσθυμία, of δ'ύς and θυμός the Mind, Gr.] a sickness in the Mind.

DYSTOCHY [δυστοχία, Gr.] a difficulty in bringing forth.

DYSURY [δυσουρία, of δ'ύς, ουρῆ Urine, and έίω to flow, Gr.] a difficulty of Urine.

E A

Often stands for *est*, *L.* is; as *i. e.* that is.

EACH [*Ælc*, *Sax.*] every one.

EADBERT [of *Æab*, Happiness, and *eophht*, Illustrious, *Sax.*] a King of *Norumberland*.

EDITH [*Æadig*, Happy, *Sax.*] a proper Name of Women.

EADELMAN } [*Ædelman*, *Sax.*] a Nobleman
ADELMAN }

EADGAR [of *Æadig*, Happy, and *Ap*, Honour, *Sax.* but *Verstegan* draws it from *ead*, an Oath, and *Harð* to Keep, *q. d.* one who keepeth his Oath, and supposes it the same with *Edward*] the Name of a most puissant and peaceable King of the *English Saxons*

EADWIN [of *Æab*, Happiness, and *Win*, Obtainer, *Sax. i. e.* one who attaineth happiness] a Christian Name of Men.

EAGER [*Æagor*, *Sax. Aigre*, *F. Car*, *Fr. Acer L.*] sharp, sower, tart: Also earnest, sharp set, vehement.

The EAGER, the Current, the Tide, or swift Course of a River.

EAGLE [*Aigle*, *F. of Aquila*, *L.*] the biggest and strongest of all Birds of Prey.

EAGLE-Stone, a Stone said to be found in an Eagle's Nest.

EAGLET [*Aiglette*, *F.*] a Young Eagle.

EAK, EKE [*Æak*, *Sax.*] Eternity.

EALD, *Age. O.*

EALDERMAN [*Æalþorþman*, *Sax.*] the same with the *Saxons* as *Earl* with the *Danes*.

EAM [*Æame*, *Sax. Dom. Du. Ditt. Teut.*] an Uncle, a Compeer, a Friend. *C.*

To EAN, to bring forth Young as a Female Sheep does. See *To Tean*.

EAR *Hard*, spoken of a Horse.

EAR *Brisk*, when he carries his Ears pointed forward.

EAR [*Æare*, *Sax. Dæe*, *Dan. Døe*, *Du.*] of an Animal Body.

EAR [*Æare*, *Sax. Åhr*, *Teut. Åre*, *Du.*] an Ear of Corn.

To EAR, to shoot out Ears as Corn.

To EAR or ARE [of *Æarnian*, *Sax.* of *are*, *L.*] to till, plough or fallow the ground.

EARABLE, } [*Arabilis*, *L.*] fit to be
ARABLE, } Ploughed.

EARING [in a *Ship*] is that Part of the *olt-Rope*, which at the four Corners of the *ail* is left open in Form of a Ring.

EARING *time*, Harvest.

EARL [*Coþl*, *Sax. Coþla*, *Dan.*] a Title of Nobility between a *Marquês* and a *Viscount*.

EARLDOM [*Coþldom*, *Sax.*] the Dignity and Jurisdiction of an Earl.

EARLY [of *Æp*, *Sax.* before] betimes.

To EARN [*Æarnian*, *Sax.*] to get or obtain by Labour, &c.

To EARN, to glean: Also to run as new Cheese does. *C.*

EARNED, longed earnestly. *Spencer.*

EARNEST [*Coþnæst*, *Sax.*] Money given in Hand to bind a Bargain.

EARNING, Rennet to turn Milk into Cheese-Curds. *C.*

EARST, before, formerly. *Milton.*

EARTH [*Coþð*, *Sax. Erð*, *Du. Erde*, *Teut.* probably of *Æax*, *Gr.* the Ground] one of the Four Elements.

EARTH [among *Chymists*] the last of the five Chymical Principles, that Part of Bodies that most answers to what they call *Caput Mortuum*, that is last left in the Furnace, and neither capable of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.

New EARTH, that which never serv'd to the Nourishment of any Plant, lying three Foot deep, or as far as you can go, if it be really Earth; or else Earth that has been a long time built upon, tho' it had formerly bore; or Earth of a sandy loamy Nature, where Cattle have been a long time fed.

Fallow EARTH, Earth left unemploy'd to recover and re-establish.

To EARTH [*Æarðigan*, *Sax.*] to go in to a Hole under Ground, as a Badger or Fox.

EARTH-Nut, a Root in Shape and Taste like a Nut.

EARTHING [among *Gardeners*] is the covering of Trees, Plants and Herbs with Earth.

EARTHING [among *Hunters*] is the Lodging of a Badger, &c.

EARTHLY, belonging to the Earth.

EARTHQUAKE [of *Coþð* and *Cpacian*, *Sax.* to Tremble] is a violent Shock or Shaking of the Earth, sometimes particular, and felt only by one Country or Nation; and sometimes general, and felt by several Nations at the same Time.

EARTHY, of the Nature or Quality of Earth.

EARTHY Triplicity [in *Astrology*] the Signs *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*.

EARWIG [*Æarnpigga*, *Sax.*] an Insect.

EASE [*Aise*, *F. Menag.* draws it from *Oti-um*, *L.* but more probably of *Æað*, *Sax.* Easy] Rest, Comfort, Pleasure.

To EASE, to give Ease or Rest: Also to slacken or let loose.

To EASE *the Helm*, is to bear or let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

To EASE [a *Ship*] is to slacken the Shrouds when they are too stiff.

EASEL, a wooden Frame, on which a Painter sets the Cloth, &c. to be painted.

E B

EASEL *Pieces*, are such small Pieces as are painted on the Easel.

EASEMENT, Easing, Refreshment.

EASEMENT [in Law] a Service which one Neighbour has of another; as a Way through his Ground, a Sink, &c.

An EASEMENT [*Aisement*, F.] a Privy, or House of Office.

EAST [*ἄστ*, Sax.] that Quarter of the Earth where the Sun Rises.

EASTER [*ἄστει* of *ἄστει*, Sax. a Goddess of the Saxons, in Honour of which, Sacrifices were offered about that time of the Year] a solemn Festival appointed in Commemoration of Christ's Death and Resurrection.

EASTER Offerings, Money paid to the Priest at Easter.

EASTERLINGS, People living on the East of England, especially Merchants of the *Hanse Towns* in Germany. Our Current Money was called *Sterling*, from a Coin there stamped by King Richard I.

EASTERN Mile, a Scripture Measure of Length, containing one English Mile, 403 Paces and one Foot.

EASY [*ἄισ*, F.] at ease, free, contented; ready, mild.

To EAT [*ἄταν*, Sax. *Edere*, L.]

An EAT-*Bee*, a small Bird feeding on Bees.

EATH, easy, it is eath to do, *i. e.* easy to do.

EATON [of *ἄα*, Water, and *ἄταν*, a Town] a Town seated on the Shore of the River of *Thames*.

EAVES [*Eaux*, F. of *ἄα*, Sax. Water] the Edges of the Tiling of a House.

EAVES [in Architecture] is a flat square Member of the Cornice.

EAVES-Dropper, a lurking Listener under the Eaves, or at the Window of a House, to hear what People say.

EAVES-Catch [in Architecture] is a thick feathered-edged Board, nailed round the Eaves of a House.

EBB [*ἄββα*, Sax. *ἄββε*, Dan. and Du.] the going out of the Tide.

To EBB [*ἄββει*, Du.] to flow back as the Tide does.

EBDOMADARIUS [of *ἄβδομας*, Gr.] a Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches, appointed weekly to oversee the Performance of Divine Service. O. L.

EBEN-Tree, a Tree in *India*, &c. without either Leaves or Fruit.

EBEREMURDER [*ἄβερε-μορτ*, Sax.] down right Murder.

EBIONITES, Hereticks, A. C. 71. who deny'd the Divinity of our Saviour, and rejected all the Gospels but Saint Matthew's, so called from *Ebion* their Ring-leader.

EBON. made of Ebony. *Spencer*.

EBONIST [*Ebanisje*, F.] one who Works or Deals in Ebony.

E C

EBONY [*Ebene*, F. *Hebenum*, L. of *ἄβων*, H.] a sort of black Wood of the Ebony-tree.

EBERAICK [*Hebraique*, F. *Hebraicus*, L.] belonging to the Hebrew Tongue.

EBRAICK, the Hebrew Tongue. *Cbauc*.

EBRIETY [*Ivresse*, F. *Ebrietas*, L.] Drunkenness.

EBRIOSITY [*Ebriositas*, L.] Drunkenness.

EBULLIENCY, Ebullition. L.

EBULLITION, Boiling or Bubbling, L.

EBULLITION [among Chymists] the great Struggling or Effervescence which arises from the Mixture of an acid and alkalizate Liquor.

EBURNEAN [*Eburneus*, L.] belonging to Ivory.

ECBOLICA [of *ἄκβολα*, Gr.] Medicines which help Delivery in hard Labour: Also such as cause Abortions.

ECCENTRICITY [of *ἄε* and *κέντρος*, Gr.] the Distance of the Centers of the Eccentric Circles from one another.

ECCENTRICITY [in the Ptolomaick Astronomy] is that Part of the *Linea Absidum*, lying between the Center of the Earth and of the Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY, Simple or Single [in the New Elliptical Astronomy] is the Distance between the Center of the *Ellipse* and the *Focus*, or between the Sun and the Center of the Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY Double, is the Distance between the *Foci* in the *Eclipse*, and is equal to twice the Eccentricity.

ECCENTRICK [*ἄκκεντρικός*, Gr.] that hath not the same Center.

ECCENTRICK Circles, are Circles which have not the same Center.

ECCENTRICK Equation [in Old Astronomy] an Angle made by a Line drawn from the Center of the Earth, and another drawn from the Center of the Eccentric, to the Body or Place of any Planet.

ECCENTRICK Place of a Planet, is that very Point of the Orbit, where the Circle of Inclination, coming from the Place of a Planet in his Orbit, falls thereon with Right Angles.

ECCHO [*Echo*, L.] the Reflection of a Sound or Voice from Woods, Rocks, and hollow Places.

ECCO [in Music Book] signifies the Repetition of some Part of a Song or Tune in a very low or soft manner, in Imitation of a real or natural Echo. *Ital*.

ECCHYMOMA [*ἄκχύμωσις*, Gr.] ECHYMOISIS S Marks and Spots in the Skin from the Extravasation of the Blood.

To ECCLE, to aim or intend. N. C.

ECCLESIA [*ἄκκλησία*, Gr.] a Church or Congregation of People met together to worship God: Also the Place set a-part for that Use. L.

ECCLE-

ECCLESIASTES [*Ἐκκλησιαστής*, Gr. i. e. the Preacher] the Title of a Book in the Scripture written by King Solomon.

ECCLESIASTICAL [*Ἐκκλησιαστικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Church.

AN ECCLESIASTICK, a Churchman or Clergyman. L.

ECCLESIASTICUS, a Book of Apocryphal Scripture, written by *Jesus* the Son of *Sirach*.

ECCOPE [*Ἐκοπή*, Gr.] a Cutting off.

ECCOPE [in *Surgery*] a Cutting off any Member or Part of the Body.

ECCRISIS, [*Ἐκρίσις*, Gr.] a Secretion of Excrements out of a Natural Body.

ECCIDICUS [*Ἐκδικός*, Gr.] an Attorney or Proctor of a Corporation: A Recorder. C. L.

To **ECHE**, to encrease, add, or help out.

ECHINATE *Seeds* [of *Plants*] are such as are prickly or rough.

ECHINUS, a Hedge-hog or Urchin. L.

ECHINUS [*Botan.*] the prickly Head, or Cover of the Seed on the top of any Plant, so called of its Likeness to a Hedge-hog.

ECHINUS [in *Architecture*] is a Member or Ornament placed on the Top of the *Ionick* Capital.

ECHO [*Ἠχώ*, Gr.] an Airy Nymph, feigned by the Poets to be transformed into that Voice or Sound that is reflected back from Caves or hollow Places, and commonly called an *Echo*. F. and L.

ECHOICUS *Verfus*, a Verse which returns the last Syllable like an *Echo*. L.

ECHUS [in *Musick* Books] the same as *Ecco*, which see

To **ECLE**, to aim at, to intend. N. C.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, a making clear, an Explication, or Unfolding.

ECLIGMA [*Ἐκλείγμα* of *εκλείχω*, to lick, Gr.] a Medicine to be licked or sucked to ease the Lungs in Coughs, Peripneumonies, &c.

ECLIPSE [*Eclipsis*, L. *Ἐκλειψις*, Gr.] a Defect or Failing of Light in the Sun or Moon. F.

ECLIPSE [of the *Sun*] is when the Moon interposes between us or the Earth and the Sun.

ECLIPSE [of the *Moon*] is when the Earth comes between the Sun and it, so as to deprive it of the Light of the Sun.

Partial **ECLIPSE**, is when either the *Sun* or *Moon* are darkened but in Part.

Total **ECLIPSE**, is when they are wholly Eclipsed or Darkened; although, properly speaking, the Sun is not universally Eclipsed.

To **ECLIPSE** [*Faire eclipser*, F. *Eclipticare*, L.] to darken or obscure.

ECLIPSIS [in *Grammar*] is when a word is wanting in a Sentence.

ECLIPTICK, [*Ecliptique*, F. *Eclipticus*, L.

Ἐκλειπτικόν, Gr.] is a great Circle of the Heavens, in which the *Sun* moves in its annual Motion: It is supposed to be drawn through the Middle of the *Zodiack*, and makes an Angle with the *Equinoctial* of 23 d. 30 m. It is called the *Ecliptick Line*, because the *Eclipses* of the *Sun* or *Moon* always happen under it.

The **ECLIPTICK** [in the *New Astronomy*] is that Way or Path amidst the fix'd Stars, which the Earth appears to describe, to an Eye supposed to be plac'd in the Sun, as in its annual Motion it runs round the Sun from West to East.

ECLOGUE [*Ecloga*, L. *ἔκλογή*, Gr. i. e. a Choice Piece] the Title of *Virgil's* Pastoral Poems.

ECLYMPASTEYRE, a fictitious Name for the Successor of Sleep. *Chaucer*.

ECLYSIS [*ἔκλυσις*, Gr.] is when the Strength of the Patient is a little decayed, proceeding from a Want of sufficient Warmth and Spirits in the Body.

ECPHONEMA [*ἔκφωνημα*, Gr.] a breaking in of the Voice with some interjectional Particle.

ECPHONESIS [*ἔκφωνησις*, Gr.] an Exclamation; a Rhetorical Figure, whereby the Orator expresses his own Passion and Affectation, and stirs up that of his Auditors. L.

ECPHRACTICKS [*ἔκφρακτικά*, of *ἔκφρασσω*, to open, Gr.] Medicines good against Obstructions.

ECPHRAXIS [*ἔκφρασις*, Gr.] a taking away of Obstructions.

ECPHYSESIS [*ἔκφύσησις*, Gr.] a breathing thick.

ECPHYSIS [*ἔκφυσις*, Gr.] a Rising or Springing up. L.

ECPHYSIS [in *Anatomy*] the Part where the Guts take rise from the Lower Orifice of the Stomach, call'd *Pylorus*.

ECPHYSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Process that coheres with the Bone.

ECPHESMA [*ἔκπῆσμα*, Gr.] a Juice squeez'd out: Also a Fracture of the Skull wherein the broken Parts press upon the *Meninges*, or Skins of the Brain. L.

ECPHESMUS [*ἔκπῆσμος*, Gr.] a very great Protruberance of the Eyes. L.

ECPLEXIS [*ἔκπληξις*, Gr.] a Fright or Consternation. L.

ECPNEUMATOSIS [*ἔκπνευμάτωσις*, Gr.] the Faculty of Breathing out.

ECPTOMA [*ἔκπτωσις*, Gr.] a being out of joint, as the Bones.

ECPTOSIS [*ἔκπτωσις*, Gr.] a falling or slipping down, the same with *Ecptoma*.

ECPYESMA [*ἔκπύεσμα*, Gr.] the same with *Empyema*.

ECHRHYTHMUS [of *ἔξ* and *ἀριθμός*, Gr. Number] a Pulse which observes no Method or Order. L.

EGESTUOSITY [*Egeſtuofitas*, L.] extreme Poverty.

EGESTUOUS [*Egeſtuofus*, L.] extreme Poor.

AN EGG [*Æγ*, *Sax.* *Eg*, *Dan.*] the Production or Semen of Fowls, Inſects, &c.

To EGG *en* [*Ægger*, *Dan.*] to provoke, ſtir up, or ſet on.

EGGMENT, Egging, Promoting, Procurement. O.

EGISTMENTS [in *Law*] Cattle taken in to Graze, or to be led by the Week, &c.

EGLANTINE [*Aiglantier*, *F.* a wild Roſe] Sweet-brier.

EGOITY [of *Ego*, L. I.] the Being or Eſſence of I, or my ſelf.

EGRE, Sore. C.

EGREGIOUS [*Egregius*, L.] choice, excellent, ſingular, rare, remarkable.

EGRESS [*Egreſſus*, L.] a going forth.

EGRESSION, the ſame. L.

EGRET, a Fowl of the Hern kind.

EGRITUDE [*Egritudo*, L.] Sickneſs, Grief.

To EGROTE [*Ægrotare*, L.] to be ſick, or to feign himſelf ſick.

EGULA, a ſort of Sulphur uſed in working woollen Cloth, which makes it ſoft and white.

To EGURGITATE [*Egurgitatum*, L.] to empty or diſgorge.

EGYPTIANS, Natives of Egypt; alſo Gipsies.

EGYPTIAN Thorn, a Shrub.

EHUD [*אהוד*, *H.* i. e. Praiſing] a Judge of *Iſrael*.

EIA, an Iſland, an Eit or Ait. *Sax.*

EJACULATION, a ſhooting forth, a ſhort Prayer poured out with Fervency.

EJACULATORY [*Ejaculatorius*, L.] ſhooting forth, Ejaculative.

EJACULATORY Veſſels [among *Anatomists*] Veſſels ſerving to diſcharge the Semen in the Act of Copulation.

To EJECT [*Ejicare*, L.] to caſt or throw out.

EJECTION, a caſting out. L.

EJECTION [in *Phyſick*] is the diſcharging digeſted Meat into the Entrails.

EJECTIONE *Custodia*, is a Writ lying againſt one who caſts out a Guardian from any Lands, during the Minority of the Heir. L.

EJECTIONE *Firme*, a Writ lying for the Leſſee for Term of Years, who is ejected before his Term is expired. L.

EJECTUM, a Perſon, or Goods thrown out of a Ship. O. L.

EIGHT [*עַחְטָא*, *Sax.* *Acht*, *Teut.* *Huit*, *F.* *Oſo*, L. *ὄκτω*, *Gr.*] VIII. 8. in Number.

EIGHN, Eye. O.

EIGHT, an Iſland in a River.

EIGHT *Atney*, a little Iſle in *Gloceſterſhire*, where *Edmund*, King of *England*, and *Canute*, King of the *Danes* (in a ſingle Combat) try'd their Right to the Kingdom,

EIGHTETH *Mo.*, Might Grant. O.

EIGHTEEN [*עַחְטָאָיִנע*, *Sax.* *Achtien* *en. Du.*] XVIII, 18.

EIGHTH [*עַחְטָוֹד*, *Sax.*] VIIIth, 8th.

EIGHTY [*עַחְטָאָיִג*, *Sax.* *Achtentigh*, *Du.*] LXXX, or 80.

EIGNE, the Eldeſt or Firſt-born. F. L.

EINECIA, Elderſhip. F. L. T.

EIRENARCHY [*εἰρηναρχία*, *Ἐιρηναρχία*, *Gr.*] a Peace, and *Ἀρχή* Dominion, *Gr.*] a peaceable Government.

EISIL, Vinegar. O.

EITHER [*ἄλλο ἢ*, *Sax.*] Or.

EJULATION, a yelling, howling, walling. L.

EJULATOR, a wild Beaſt call'd *A Cro*, which makes a Noiſe like the Crying of a young Child. L.

EJULATION, a renouncing or reſigning one's Place. L.

EKE [*עַק*, *Sax.* *Doek*, *Du.* *Ok*, *Dan.* *Auth.* *Teut.*] alſo, likewise.

To EKE out [*עַקָאן*, *Sax.* which *Junius* derives of *ἄνεμιν*, *Gr.*] to add to, to make larger by adding another Piece.

ELA [perhaps of *Eleva*, L.] the high Note in the Scale of Muſick.

ELABORATE [*Elaboratus*, L.] done with Exactneſs and Pains.

ELABORATION, the working any thing with the Hands. L.

ELABORATION [among *Physicians*] Digeſtion or Concoction of the Animal Fluid.

An ELABORATORY, a Place to work in; more properly of a *Chymiſt*.

To ELACERATE [*Elaceratum*, L.] to tear in Pieces.

ELAM [*עִלָם*, i. e. a young Man, *H.*] the Father of the *Elamites*.

E-LA-MI, the ſixth aſcending Note in each Septenary in the Scale of Muſick.

To ELAPIDATE [*Elapidatum*, L.] to clear a Place of Stones.

ELAPIDATION, a clearing of Stones.

ELAPSED [*Elapsus*, L.] paſt or ſlid a way.

ELAPSION, a paſſing or ſliding away.

To ELAQUEATE [*Elaqueatum*, L.] to diſintangle, to ſet free from a ſnare.

ELASTICITY [of *ελαστέω*, *Gr.*] is Springineſs which moſt Bodies have more or leſs; a Power to return to its firſt Place and Condition; as a Stick which is forced Bent: The Air has it in a very remarkable Manner; and being compressed, it endeavours with a very great Force to reſtore ſelf to its former State.

ELASTICAL [*Elaſtique*, *F.* *Elaſticus*, *L.* of *ελαστικός*, *Gr.*]

ELASTICK [*ελαστικός*, *Gr.*] Springy, or endowed with *Elaſticity*.

ELASTICK Body, is that which bears preſſ'd, for a while yields to the Stroke, and after

terwards can recover its former Figure by its own natural Power.

ELASTICK Force, the Force of a Spring when bent, and endeavouring to unbend it self again.

ELASTICK Force [in a Medicinal Sense] is such an Explosion of Animal Spirits, as is frequent in Cramps and Convulsions.

ELATED { [Elatus, L.] puffed up, lofty,

ELATE } proud, haughty.

To ELATE, to lift up or exalt.

ELATERISTS, a Name given by Mr. Boyle to those Persons who hold the Doctrine of *Placitum*.

ELATERIUM [ἔλατῆριον, Gr.] the Elasticity or Springing Faculty of the Air.

ELATERIUM [in Physick] the Juice of wild Cucumbers, made up in a thick and hard Consistence: Also any Medicine which cures the Belly.

ELATION, a lifting up, Haughtiness, Pride, L.

To ELATRARE [Elatratum, L.] to bark out, or speak aloud.

To ELAXATE [Elaxatum, L.] to unloose or make wider.

ELBOW [Elbow, Sax.] of the Arm.

ELCESACITÆ, a Sect of Hereticks in the third Century, who rejected all St. Paul's Epistles; and taught that there were two Christs, one in Heaven and the other on Earth, and that the Holy Ghost was Christ's Sister.

ELD [Ælð, Old, Sax.] Old Age, Antiquity, Forefathers, Old Times, &c. *Shaksfp.*

ELDAR, } [Ellarn, Sax.] a Tree.

ELDEN [Ælð, Sax.] Fuel for Fire. N. C.

ELDEN-Hole, a Hole in *Derbyshire*, remarkable for its Deepness.

ELDER [Ælþon, Sax.] more aged, or farther in Years.

ELDER Battalion [Military Term] that Battalion which was first raised, and has the most of Honour according to its standing.

ELDER Officers, such Officers whose Commissions bear the eldest Date.

ELDER, an Udder of a Beast. C.

ELDIN, to grow old. *Chaucer.*

ELE, Assistance, Help: O.

ELEANOR [Camden supposes it to be a Corruption of *Helena*. Others derive it from *El Camej*, Sax. all Fruitful, *q. d.* a Teeming Woman] a Name of Women.

ELEAZER [עֵלְיָזָר, H. of אֱלֹהִים God, and אֵזָרָה Help, i. e. the Help of God] the Son of *Aaron*.

ELECAMPANE, an Herb.

ELECT [Elector, L.] chosen, appointed.

The ELECT [among Diviners] the Faithful, the Elected Saints.

To ELECT [Elixe, F. *Electorum*, sup. of *Elegere*, L.] to chuse.

ELECTION, chusing, a Choice. F. of L.

ELECTION [in Numbers] the several ways of taking any Number of Quantities given, without having respect to their Places.

ELECTIONS [among Astrologers] are certain Times pitched upon as fittest for the undertaking a particular Business.

ELECTION de Clerk, a Writ for the Choice of a Clerk, assigned to take and make Bonds, called Statute Merchant. F.

ELECTIVE [Elevivus, L.] pertaining to Election or Choice.

ELECTOR [Elector, F.] a Chuser. L.

ELECTORS, certain Princes of the Empire of *Germany*, who, according to the Institution of *Charles* the IV. have a right to chuse the Emperors.

ELECTORAL, of &c. the Electors. F.

ELECTORATE [Electorat, F. *Electoratus*. L.] the Dignity or Territories of an Elector of the Empire.

ELECTRESS [Electrice, F.] the Wife of an Elector.

ELECTRICAL [of ἤλεκτρον, Gr. Amber] that attracts like Amber.

ELECTRICITY, is the Quality that Amber, Jet, Sealing-wax, &c. have of attracting very light Bodies to them, when the attracting Body is rubbed or chated.

ELECTRIFEROUS [Electrifer, L.] bearing Amber.

ELECTUARIUM *Theatricum*, a sort of Cordial for Weak and Consumptive Horfes.

ELECTUARY [Eletuare, F. of *Eletuarium*, L.] a Medicinal Composition made to the Consistence of a Conserve.

ELECTUARY of *Kermes*, a Composition made of the Grain of *Kermes*, Juniper-Berries, &c.

ELEEMOSYNARY, a Place in a Monastery, where the common Alms were laid up: Also the Almoner's Office to which peculiar Rents were allowed. L.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, the Almoner or Officer, who received the Eleemosynary Gifts and Rents, and disposed of them to charitable and pious Uses.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS [Eleemosynarius, L. of ἐλεημοσύνη, Gr.] belonging to Alms, freely given by way of Alms: Also an Almoner.

ELEGANCE { [Elegantia, L.] Fineness of

ELEGANCY } Speech, Politeness of Language, Neatness in Apparel. F.

ELEGANT [Elegans, L.] Eloquent, Handsome, Fine, Neat. F.

ELEGIACK [Elegiaque, F. *Elegiacus*, L. ἐλεγιακός, Gr.] belonging to an Elegy.

ELEGIACK Verse, a sort of Verse in *Latin* or *Greek*, called *Pentameter*.

ELEGIAMBICK Verse, a sort of Verse used in *Horace's* Poems, called *Epoles*.

ELEGIT, a Writ that lieth for him who hath recovered Debts or Damages in the King's Court against one not able in his Goods to satisfy.

ELEGY

ELEGY [*Elegie, F. Elegia, L. ἐλεγεία, Gr.*] a Mournful Poem, a Funeral Song.

ELEGIOPHILE [*Elegiographus, L. ἐλεγειογράφος, of ἐλεγεία and γράφω, to write, Gr.*] a Writer of Elegies.

ELEMENTARY [*Elementaire, F. Elementarius, L.*] belonging to Elements.

ELEMENTS [*Elementa, L.*] among Natural Philosophers and Chymists, are the simplest Bodies that can be, neither made of one another, nor of any Thing else, but of which all Things are made. F.

ELEMENTS [among Artists] signify the Principles of any Art or Science, or those Definitions, Axioms, and Postulates, upon which any Art or Science is founded.

First ELEMENTS of Magnitude [*Geometry*] are a Point, a Line and a Surface.

ELEMI, a sort of Gum.

ELENCHUS [*ἔλεγχος, Gr.*] a Sophistical Argument, a Confutation: Also an Index to a Book.

ELENCHICAL [*Elencticus, L. of ἐλεγχ- ELENCHICAL* Σ $\kappa\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *Gr.*] belonging to an Elenchus.

ELENGE, Strange, Foreign. O.

ELENGLICK, strangely or miserably.

ELEOT [in Cider Countries] an Apple much esteem'd for its excellent Juice.

ELEOSACCHARUM [of $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu\varsigma$, *Gr.* Oil, and *Saccharum, L.* Sugar] a Mixture of Oil and Sugar together, which is us'd with the distill'd Oils to make them mix with aqueous Fluids for present Use.

ELEPHANT [*Elephas, L. of ἐλέφαντος, Gr.*] the biggest, strongest, and most intelligent of all four-footed beasts. F.

ELEPHANTIA, the Leprosy which makes the Skin rough, like that of an Elephant. L.

ELEPHANTIASIS [*ἐλεφαντίασις, Gr.*] the same with Elephantia.

ELEPHANTINE [*Elephantinus, L.*] belonging to an Elephant.

To ELEVATE [*Elever, F. Elevatum, L.*] to lift up, to raise; to make cheerful or merry.

ELEVATED [*Eleve, F. Elevatum, L.*] raised, lifted up, made cheerful.

ELEVATED [in Astrology] a Planet is said to be Elevated above another, when being stronger it weakens the Influence of the other.

ELEVATION, a lifting up, an exalting F. of L.

ELEVATION [in Chymistry] is the rising up of any Matter in the manner of Fume and Vapour.

ELEVATION [in Gunnery] is the Angle which the Chace of a Cannon or Mortar, or the Axis of the Horary Cylinder makes with the Plane of the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in Astronomy] is the Height of the Pole above the Horizon,

or the Number of Degrees the Pole is raised above the Horizon.

ELEVATION of the Pole [in Dialling] is the Angle which the Style makes with the Substylar Line.

ELEVATOR, a Person who helps or lifts up. L.

ELEVATORS [among Anatomists] are those Muscles which serve to draw the Parts of the Body upwards.

ELEVATOR *Laborum*, a Muscle lying between the *Zygomatikus*, and the *Elevator Labii superioris proprius*. L.

ELEVATOR, *Labii inferioris*, a Muscle that with its Partner, lies within the Lower-lip, and draws it upwards. L.

ELEVATOR, *Labii superioris*, a Muscle springing from the fourth Bone of the Upper-jaw, serving to draw up the Upper-lip. L.

ELEVATOR *Oculi*, a Muscle of the Eye, arising near the Place where the Optick Nerve enters the Orbit. L.

ELEVATORIUM [*Elevatoire, F.*] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith Sculls that are depressed are raised up again. L.

ELEVEN [*Ἐνδελια, Sax. of Ene, one, and Lygan, to leave, i. e. one remaining after the Computation of Ten*] XI. XI.

ELF [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{f}$ or $\mathcal{E}\ell\text{yenne}$, *Sax.*] a Fairy, an Hobgoblin, a Dwarf.

ELF-Arrows, Flint-stones sharpened and jagged like Arrow-heads, used in War by the ancient Britons..

ELFIN, belonging to Fairies. *Spencer.*

ELI [$\mathcal{E}\ell\text{y}$, *H. i. e.* offering or lifting up] a Judge of Israel.

ELIAKIM [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{y}\text{qym}$, *H. of אל God, and קים He arose. i. e. God arises*] a proper Name.

ELIBATION, a tasting or offering of Sacrifices, L.

ELICITATION, a drawing, out or a raising. L.

To ELIDE [*Elidere, L.*] to strike, dash, or knock out.

ELIGIBLE [*Eligibilis, L.*] fit or deserving to be chosen.

ELIHU [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{yhu}$, *H. of אלי my God and הוה He. i. e. He is my God*] one of Jacob's Friends.

ELIJAH [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{yhu}$, *H. of אל God, and הוה He. i. e. He is my God*] one of Jacob's Friends.

ELIAS [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{y}$, *H. of אל God and הוה He. i. e. He is my God*] a great Prophet.

ELIMINATION, a filing off, or polishing. L.

ELIMINATION, a throwing over the Threshold, a turning out of Doors. L.

ELIPHAZ [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{yphaz}$, *H. of אל God and הוה He. i. e. He is my God*] one of Jacob's Friends.

ELIQUAMENT [*Eligamen, L.*] a fat Juice squeezed out of Flesh or Fish.

ELISHA [$\mathcal{A}\ell\text{ysha}$, *H. of אל and ישע Salvation, &c. i. e. the Health of God*] a Prophet.

EL

ELISION, a striking or dashing out. *L.*
ELISION [in *Grammar*] a cutting off a Vowel at the end of a Word in Verse.

ELIXATION, a seething or boiling; also the drawing the Virtues out of Ingredients by stewing.

ELIXIR [*Arabick, i. e.* Strength] in Chymistry, is a very fine and useful Tincture; as *Elixir Proprietatis*, &c. Or a Medicine made by strong Infusion, where the Ingredients are almost dissolved in the Menstruum, and give it a thicker Consistence than a Tincture.

ELIZABETH [*Ελισάβετ, Gr.* of *אלישבע, H. g. d.* God hath Sworn] the Mother of *John Baptist*.

ELK [*Elch, Sax.*] a strong, swift Beast, in Shape like a Hart, and as tall as a Horse.

ELKE, a kind of Yew for making of Bows. *O. S.*

ELL [*Elln, Sax. Ellse, Du. Ellf, Teut. Ellne, F. Ulna, L.*] a Measure containing three Foot and nine Inches

ELLA [*Ellen, Sax.* Valour] the first King of the South Saxons.

ELLINGE, Solitary, Lonely, Melancholy, far from Neighbours. *C.*

ELLIPSIS [*ἔλλειψις, Gr.*] an Omision. *L.*

ELLIPSIS [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure whereby some Part of our Discourse is left out or retrenched.

ELLIPSIS [in *Geometry*] is an Oval Figure, produced from the Section of a Cone, by a Plain cutting both sides of the Cone, (but not parallel to the Base) and which may be described upon a Plain, by a Line made by loose Chord carried round upon two Centers or Pins.

ELLIPSIS [in *Grammar*] is when some Word is wanting to make up the Sense.

ELLIPTICAL [*Ellipticus, L.*] of or belonging to an Ellipsis.

ELLIPTICAL Compasses, Compasses to draw an Oval.

ELLIPTICAL Dial, a Pocket Dial.

ELLIS [according to *Camden*, from *Ellar*] formerly a Christian, now a Surname.

ELM [*Elm, Sax. Elm, Dan. Elm, Du.*] a Tree, or Wood of it.

ELMINTHES [*ἑλμινθες, Gr.*] Worms breeding in the Bowels, &c.

An **EL-MOTHER**, a Step-Mother. *Lumb.*

ELOCUTION, Utterance, Delivery, *F. of L.*

ELODES [*ἑλωδης, Gr.*] a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almost melted through Moisture.

ELOGY [*Eloge, F. Elogium, L. of ἑλογιον, Gr.*] a Testimonial to one's Commendation or Praise.

EM

ELOHIM [*אלוהים, H.*] one of the Names of God.

ELOI [*אלוהי, Syr.* my God.]

To **ELOIN** [*Eloiner, F.*] to remove; or send away to a great distance.

To **ELONGATE** [*Elongatum, L.*] to remove afar off.

ELONGATION, a Lengthening or Prolonging. *L.*

ELONGATION, [in *Astronomy*] is the Removal of a Planet from the Sun, as it appears to an Eye on the Earth.

ELONGATION [in *Surgery*] is when the Ligament of a Joint is stretched and extended, but not so, that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

To **ELOPE** [*of Elabi, L.*] to leave a Husband, and dwell with an Adulterer: Also to go away by stealth.

An **ELOPEMENT**, a going away from a Husband, &c. for which without voluntary Reconciliation to her Husband, a Wife shall lose her Dower, nor is he obliged to allow her any Maintenance.

ELOQUENCE [*Eloquentia, L.*] that has the Gift of Speaking well, or with a good Grace. *F.*

ELSE [*Elley, Sax.* prob. of *Alia, L. Minib.* derives it of *ἄλλως, Gr.*] otherwise.

ELSE [*Elley, Sax.*] before, already. *C.*

To **ELT**, to knead. *C.*

To **ELUCIDATE** [*Elucidatum, L.*] to make clear or plain.

ELUCIDATION, a making clear; an explaining or clearing the Difficulties of any crabbed Author. *L.*

ELUCUBRATION, a Writing or Studying by Candle Light. *L.*

To **ELUDE** [*Eluder, F. of Eludere, L.*] to escape any impending Trouble or Danger, to shift off, to wave.

ELVERS, a sort of Greys, or small Eels.

ELVES [*Elvenne, Sax.*] Scare-crows to frighten Children.

ELVISH, froward, morose, wicked, Hellish. *O.*

ELUL [*אלול, H.*] a Jewish Month answering to part of *August*.

ELUSORY [*Elusorius, L.*] serving to elude or shift off.

ELY [probably of *ἑλος, G.* a Marsh, or *Helig, G. Br.* a Willow, because it, as other Fenny Places do, aboundeth with Willows] a Place in *Cambridgeshire*.

ELYSIAN Fields, a certain Paradise of delightful Groves and Meadows, into which, the Heathens held that, the Souls of good Men passed after Death.

ELYSIUM [*ἑλυσιον, Gr.*] the Paradise above mentioned.

EMACERATION, a making lean or wasting: Also a soaking or softning. *L.*

To EMACIATE [*Emaciatum, L.*] to make lean.

EMACIATION, a making lean. *L.*

EMACITY [*Emacitas, L.*] a Desire to be always buying.

To EMACULATE [*Emaculatum, L.*] to take out Spots.

EMANATION, that which flows from another. *L.*

EMANATION [with *Divines*] is used to exprefs the Proceeding of the Holy Ghost from the *Father* and the *Son*.

EMANATIVE, that floweth from.

To EMANCIPATE [*Emanciper, F. Emancipatum, L.*] to set at Liberty.

EMANCIPATION, a setting at Liberty. *F. of L.*

EMARGINATION [among *Surgeons*] is the taking away the Scurf from the Brims of Wounds, or Sores. *L.*

To EMASCULATE [*Emasculatum, L.*] to geld, to enfeeble or weaken.

EMASCULATION, a Gelding, Unmanning, or making Effeminate. *L.*

To EMBALE, to make up into Bales or Packs.

To EMBALM [*Embaumer, F.*] to dress a dead Body with Balm, Spices, &c. to preserve it for some time from Putrefaction.

An EMBALMING, such a dressing or seasoning of a dead Body.

To EMBARK [*Embarquer, F. Imbarcare, Ital.*] to go on Ship-board: Also to enter upon a Design.

An EMBARKATION, a going or putting on Ship-board.

EMBARGO, a Stop or Arrest of Ships. *Span.*

To EMBARRASS [*Embarasser, F.*] to pester, to clog, to encumber.

EMBARRASS } [*Embarras, F.*]
An EMBARRASMENT } a perplexing, intangling or hindering.

EMBASSADOUR [*Ambassadeur, F.*] One appointed to act for, and represent the Person of a Prince or State in a Foreign Country.

EMBASSADRESS [*Ambassadeur, F.*] an Embassadour's Wife.

EMBASSAGE } [*Ambassade, F.*] the
EMBASSY } Commission given by

a Prince or State; the Errand an Embassadour is sent upon.

EMBATER, the Hole or Look-through, to take aim by in a Cross-bow.

EMBATEUTICON *Jus*, a Law by which People might keep Things pawned to them, in their own Possession. *C. L.*

EMBATTELED [*of em and Bataille, F.*] put in Array.

EMBATTELLED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-line of any Ordinary resembles the Battlements of a Wall, &c.

To EMBAY, to cherish, foment or bathe. *Spencer.*

To EMBELLISH [*Embellir, F.*] to adorn, beautify, or set out to the Eye.

EMBELLISHMENT [*Embellissement, F.*] an Ornament; or setting off.

EMBER [of *Emmer, Dan.* a Spark] a Cole of Fire or Cinder.

EMBER Days [so called from a Custom anciently of putting Ashes on their Heads on those Days, in Token of Humiliation] are the *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays*, in the Ember weeks.

EMBER Weeks; four Seasons in the Year, set apart more particularly for Prayer and Fasting, viz. the first Week in *Lent*, the next after *Whitsunday*, the 14th of *September*, and the 13th of *December*.

To EMBEZZLE } to spoil or waste, to
To EMBEZZLE } pilfer or purloin.

An EMBLEM [*Embleme, F. Emblema, L. of εμβλημα, Gr.*] a Representation of some moral Notion by Way of Device or Picture.

EMBLEMATICAL } [*Emblematique, F.*]
EMBLEMATICK } of or belonging

to an Emblem.

EMBLEMATIST, a Contriver or Maker of Emblems.

EMBLEMENTS [in *Law*] are the Profit of Lands which have been sowed.

EMBOLDED. swelled. *O.*

EMBOLISM [*εμβολισμος, Gr.*] an adding a Day to an Year, which makes Leap-Year.

EMBOLISMICAL *Lunation* or *Month* [*Astron.*] is, when the Lunations, which happen every successive Year 11 Days sooner than in the foregoing, amount to 30 Days, and make a new additional Month, to render the common Lunar Year equal to the Solar.

To EMBOSS a Deer [*Embosquer, F. Imboscare, Ital. of Bosco, a Wood*] to chase her into a Thicket.

To EMBOSS [*Emboscare, Ital.*] to adorn with embossed work.

EMBOSSED [in *Architecture*] raised with Bunches or Knobs.

EMBOSSED, covered, overlaid. *Spenc.*

EMBOSSING, a sort of Sculpture or Carving, where the Figure is protuberant, or sticks out from the Plane on which it is cut.

EMBOST [Hunting Term] is a Foaming at the Mouth, or a Deer so hard chased that he foams at the Mouth.

To EMBOWEL, to take out the Bowels.

To EMBRACE, [*Embrasser, F. Embracciare, Ital.*] to encompass in one's Arms.

EMBRACEOUR } [in *Law*] is he who,
EMBRASOUR } when a Matter is

in Trial between Party and Party, comes

to the Bar with one of the Parties, being obliged thereto, and either speaks in the Case, being no Lawyer, or endeavours to corrupt the Judge.

EMBRACERY, is the Offence of an Embracour.

EMBRASURE [in Architecture] is an Enlargement made in the wall to give more Light, or Convenience to the Windows, Doors, &c.

EMBRASURES [in Fortification] are the Holes in a Parapet, thro' which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field.

To EMBRAVE, to adorn, to make brave. *Spencer.*

EMBROICATION [ἐμβροχιά of ἐμβρέτω, to soak in, Gr.] is a kind of Fomentation, wherein the Fomenting Liquor is et distil from alost Drop by Drop, very slowly, upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

To EMBROIL [Embrouiller, F.] to disturb, confound or set together by the Ears.

EMBROUID, embrouidered. *Cbauer.*

EMBRYO [Embryon, F. ἔμβρυον of ἐμβρύω to sprout out, Gr.] the Fœtus or Child in the Womb after its Members come to be distinctly formed, but before it has its perfect Shape. *L.*

EMBRYOTHLASTES [ἐμβρυοθλάτης, of ἔμβρυον an Embryo, and θλάω to break, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith they break the Bones of a dead Child, hat it may be more conveniently taken out of the Womb.

EMBRYOTOMY [of ἔμβρυον and τομή cutting, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of a Fœtus or new form'd Child.

EMBRYULCUS [of ἔμβρυον and ἔλκω to draw] an Instrument to crush the Bones of an Embryo or a dead Child, so as to make it easier of Extraction, and to lay hold of, and draw it out of the Womb.

To EMBURSE [Embourser, F.] to restore or refund Money owing.

EME, the Emmet or Ant. O. An Uncle by the Mother's-side. *Spencer.*

EMENDALS, Remainder; an Old Word, used still in the Inner-Temple, where so much in Amendals, is so much in Bank, in the Stock of the House.

EMENDATION, a Correcting or Amendment. *L.*

EMENDATIO Panni [Law T.] the Power of looking to the Assize of Cloth. *L.*

EMENDATIO Panis & Cervisie [Law Term] the Power of Supervising the Weights and Measures of Bread and Beer. *L.*

EMERALD [Esmeralde, F. Esmeralda, Span. Smaragdus, L. of Σμαράγδος, Gr.] a precious Stone of a green Colour.

EMERALD [in Heraldry] the green Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

To EMERGE [Emergere, L.] to arise with Difficulty or Surprize.

To EMERGE [among Naturalists] when a natural Body in Specie lighter than Water, being thrust down forcibly into it, rises again, then it is said to emerge out of the Water.

EMERGENCY [of Emergere, L.] a thing which happens suddenly, an unexpected Circumstance of Affairs.

EMERGENT [Emergens, L.] rising up above Water, also accidental, appearing of a sudden.

EMERGENT [in Astronomy] when a Star is getting out of the Sun Beams, and is ready to become visible, it is said, To be emergent.

EMERIL } a sort of Stone used in Bur-
EMERY } nishing Metals, &c. Also a Glazier's Diamond to cut Glass.

EMERSON [in Astronomy] is when a Star that is so nigh the Sun that it cannot be seen, begins to appear again: Also the Sun or Moon's coming out of an Eclipse.

EMETICAL } [Emetique, F. Emeticus, L.
EMETICK } ἔμετικός, Gr.] that provokes Vomiting.

EMETICKS [of ἐμέω, Gr. to Vomit] Medicines which cause Vomiting.

EMETICK Tartar, Cream of Tartar powder'd and mingled with Crocus Metallorum, prepared according to Art.

EMERTH, according to. *Cbauer.*

EMICATION, a shining forth. *L.*

EMIGRATION, a departing or going from one Place to another to live. *L.*

EMINENCE } [Eminentia, L.] Excel-
EMINENCY } lency, high Degree, or Quality: A Title given to Cardinals, accounted to be above Excellent. *L.*

An EMINENCE, is a little Hill or Rising-Ground.

An EMINENCE [in Fortification] is an Height which overlooks and commands the Place under it.

EMINENT [Eminens, L.] Excellent, High, Great, Renowned. *L.*

EMIR, a Turkish Lord, especially one descended from their Prophet Mahomet.

EMISSARY [Emissaire, F. Emissarius, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Motions of an Enemy, or to sound the Thoughts of another; a Spy, a Scout.

EMISSION, a sending forth, a casting out. *F. of L.*

To EMIT [Emittere, L.] to send forth or cast out.

EMMENAGOGICKS } [ἐμμεναγωγία
EMMENAGOGUES } of ἐν in, μενή a Month, and ἄγω to lead, Gr.] Medicines which excite the Courses in Women.

EMMET [Æmetz, Sax.] an Ant or Pissire.

EMMOISED, comforted. *o.*

EMOLLIENT [*Emolliens, L.*] making soft, pliant, loose.

EMOLLIENTS [*Emollientia, L.*] softening Medicines, such as Spleath and soften the Astringents of the Humours, and relax and supple the Solids at the same Time.

EMOLUMENT [*Emolumentum, L.*] Advantage, Profit. *F.*

EMOLUMENTAL, profitable. *F.*

EMOTION, a stirring or moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind. *F. of L.*

To EMPAIR [*Empirer, F.*] to injure, to weaken, to make less. *Spencer.*

EMPAIRIN, to impair. *Cbauer.*

EMPALEMENT, the outward Part of the Flower of a Plant.

To EMPANNEL, to set down the Names of the Jury into a Roll, called the *Pannel, L. T.*

EMPARLANÇE [*of Parler, F, to speak*] a Motion or Petition made in Court for a Day of Respire. *F. L. T.*

EMPASMS [*εμπασμα, Gr.*] Medicines composed of Sweet Powders to take away Sweat, and allay Inflammations.

EMPATTEMENT [*in Fortification*] the same as *Talus.*

To EMPEACH [*Empescher, F.*] to hinder, EMPEROUR [*Empereur, F. Imperator, L.*] a Sovereign Prince, who bears Rule over several large Countries.

EMPHASIS [*Emphase, F. εμφασις, Gr.*] a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a Word; Earnestness, or an express Signification of one's Intention. *L.*

EMPHATICAL } [*Emphatique, F. Em-*
EMPHATICK } *phaticus, L. of εμ-*
φασικός, Gr.] spoken with earnestness, significant, forcible.

EMPHATICAL Colours [*in Philosophy*] are such as are often seen in Clouds; before the Rising or after the Setting of the Sun; or in the Rainbow.

EMPHRAXIS [*εμφραξις, Gr.*] an Obstruction in any Part. *L.*

EMPHYSEMA [*εμφύσημα, Gr.*] an Inflammation, proceeding from an Effervescence, or otherwise.

EMPHYTON *θερμον* [*εμφύτον θερμόν, Gr.*] the innate Heat, or Heat first supposed to be produced in a Fœtus or Child in the Womb.

EMRIGHT, fixed, placed. *Spencer.*

EMPIRE [*Imperium, L.*] the Dominions of an Emperour: Authority, Power. *F.*

EMPIRICAL, [*Empirique, F.*] belonging to a Quack.

EMPIRICE [*εμπειρικη, Gr.*] Skill in Physick gotten by inner Practice.

EMPIRICISM, the Profession or Practice of a Quack or Empirick.

EMPIRICKS [*εμπειρικός, of εμπειρία to*

try, *Gr.*] a Physician by bare Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.

To EMPLAISTER, to Paint, to set forth with Advantage. *Cbauer.*

EMPLASTRUM [*εμπλαστρόν, Gr.*] a Plaster or Salve.

EMPLASTICKS [*εμπλαστικός, Gr.*] Medicines which conflate and shut up the Pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours cannot pass.

EMPLEACHED, bound together, interwoven, &c. *Skateff.*

To EMPLEAD [*Empleader, F.*] to plead at the Bar.

To EMPLOY [*Employer, F.*] to set one at work, or about some Business; to make use of.

EMPNEUMATOSIS [*εμπνευματώσις, Gr.*] an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, by which the External Air is continually breathed in, and communicated to the Blood.

To EMPOISON [*Empoisonner, F.*] to Poison. *o.*

EMPORETICAL } [*Emporeticus, L. εμ-*
EMPORETICK } *πορητικός, Gr.*] belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchandize.

EMPORIUM [*in Anatomy*] the common Sensory of the Brain.

EMPORY [*εμπόριον, Gr.*] a Market-Town, a Place where a general Market or Fair is kept. *L.*

EMPRESS, the Wife of an Emperour, To EMPRESS, to imprint. *Cbauer.*

EMPRIMED [*Hunting Term*] when a Deer has left the Herd.

To EMPRISON [*Emprienser, F.*] to cast into Prison.

EMPRIZE, Enterprize. *Spencer.*

EMPROSTHOTONOS [*εμπροσθότονος, Gr.*] a kind of Cramp, or drawing together the Muscles of the Neck toward the Fore-parts.

EMPTION, a buying. *L.*

EMPTIONAL, to be bought. *L.*

EMPTURITION, a lounging or earnest Desire to buy. *L.*

EMPTY [*Æmpti, Sax.*] void, &c.

To EMPTY [*Æmptian, Sax.*] to make void, &c.

EMPYEMA [*εμπύημα, of εν within, and πύον matter, Gr.*] a Collection of purulent Matter in the Cavity of the *Thorax*; but largely taken, signifies the same in the *Abdomen*: Also an Operation to discharge all sorts of Matter, with which the Midriff is loaded, by making a Perforation in the Breast. *L.*

EMPYRÆUM *Calum*, the highest Heaven, in which is the Throne of God, Residence of Angels, and glorified Spirits. *L.*

EMPYREAL [*Ἐμπερικύριον*, *F.* *ἔμπερικύριον*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to the highest Heaven.

EMPYREAL *Substance* [with *Philosophers*] the Fiery Element above the Ethereal.

EMPYREUMA [*ἔμπερικύριον* of *εἰκνύω*, to burn, *Gr.*] that Taste and smell of the Fire, which in Distillations happen to some Oils, Spirits, &c. *L.*

EMPYREUMATA [*ἔμπερικύριον*, *Gr.*] clicks of a Fever after the critical Time of the Disease; also a Settlement in Distillations.

EMPYREUMATICK, belonging to, or an *Empyreuma*.

EMROD or *Emry*, a Glazier's Diamond.

EMROSE, a sort of Flower.

EMUCID [*Emucidus*, *L.*] Mouldy.

To EMULATE [*Emulatum*, *L.*] to vie with one, to strive to exceed or go beyond another in any thing; to envy or disdain. EMULATION, a striving to excel or to beyond another in any thing; also envying or disdain. *F.* of *L.*

To EMULGE [*Emulgere*, *L.*] to milk at or stroak.

EMULGENT [*Emulgens*, *L.*] stroaking or milking out.

EMULGENT *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] the two large Arteries and Veins, the former on the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, the latter from the *Vena Cava*.

EMULSION, a Physical Drink, made of the Kernels of some seeds, infused in a convenient Liquor, *L.*

EMUNCTORIES [*Emunctorie*, *L.*] are the Cavities into which something is emptied, as the Pituitous Humour of the Brain to the Nostrils; the Yellow thickish Humour which we call Ear Wax into the Ears; the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder.

EMUSCATION, a clearing a Tree from loss. *L.*

To ENABLE [of *en* and *Habiliter*, *F.*] to make able or capable.

To ENACT [of *en* and *Actum* of *Agere*, *L.*] to establish an Act or Law, to Ordain or Decree.

ENÆMON [*ἔναμον*, *Gr.*] a Medicine or stopping Blood.

ENÆOREMA [*ἔναῶρημα*, *Gr.*] a gathering in the middle of an Urinal, or in distilled Waters.

ENALLAGE [*ἔναλλαγή*, *Gr.*] a Figure in *Grammar*, where there is a Change of a Pronoun or Verb.

ENALURON [in *Heraldry*] a Bordure charged with Martlets, or any other kind of Birds.

To ENAMEL [*Esmaiter*, *F.*] to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours,

ENAMOURED [*Ἐναμούρω*, *F.*] in love with.

ENANTIOSIS [*Ἐναντιώσις*, *Gr.*] contrariety: A *Rhetorical* Figure, when that is spoken by a Contrary, which is intended should be understood, as it were, by Affirmation.

ENARGIA [*Ἐνάργεια*, *G.*] Evidence or Clearness of Expression.

ENARRATION, a plain Declaration, a Recital or Rehearsal. *L.*

ENARTHROSIS, [*Ἐνάρθρωσις*, *Gr.*] a sort of Jointing [in *Anatomy*] when the Cavity that receives it is deep, and the Bone that is inserted is long.

ENAUINTER, least that. *Spencer.*

ENBLAUNCHED, whited, adorned. *G.*

ENBOLNED, swelled. *O.*

ENBRASE, to embrace. *Chaucer.*

ENBRAUDIN, to embroider. *Chaucer.*

ENBUSHMENT, Ambush. *Chaucer.*

ENCÆNIA [*Ἐγκαίνια*, *Gr.*] Yearly Festivals anciently kept on the Days which Cities were built: Among the *Jews*, the Feast of the Dedication of the Temple. Among Christians it signifies, the Consecration or Wake Days of Churches.

ENCANTHIS [*Ἐγκανθίς*, *Gr.*] an Excrescence and Swelling of the inner Angles of the Eye. *L.*

ENCARDIA [*Ἐνκαρδία*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone; bearing the Figure of an Heart. *L.*

ENCARPA [*Ἐνκαρπα*, *Gr.*] In *Architecture*, Flower-work or Fruit-work on the Corner of Pillars. *L.*

ENCATHISMA, [*Ἐνκάθισμα*, *Gr.*] a Bath for the Belly. *L.*

ENCAUMA [*Ἐνκαυμα*, *Gr.*] a Burning in any part of the Body: Also an Ulcer in the Eye with a filthy Scab.

ENCAUSTICE [*Ἐνκαυστική*, *Gr.*] the Art of Enamelling or Painting with Fire. *L.*

ENCEINTE, a Compass or Enclosure. *F.*

ENCEINTE [in *Fortification*] the whole

Compass of Ground fortified.

ENCEPHALOS [*Ἐνκέφαλος*, *Gr.*] is all that Substance which is contained within the Skull. *L.*

ENCHAFED, heated. *O.*

To ENCHANT [*Enchanter*, *F.* of *Incantare*, *L.*] to conjure or bewitch.

ENCHANTMENT [*Enchantment*, *F.* *Incantatio*, *L.*] Witchcraft, Conjuratation.

ENCHARAXIS [*Ἐνχάραξις*, *Gr.*] an Engraving, also Scarifying or Lancing the Flesh.

To ENCHASE [*Enchasser*, *F.*] to set any thing in Gold, Silver, or any other Metal.

ENCHASED, Engraven. *Spencer.*

ENCHAUFAEN, to warm, to chafe, to heat. *Chaucer.*

ENCHENINEN, to be chained together. *Chaucer.*

ENCHESON,

ENCHESON, Occasion, Cause, or Reason why any thing is done. *F. L. T.*

ENCHESON, Accident. *Spencer.*

ENCHIREIS *Anatomica* [Ἐνχειρήσις, Gr.] a Readiness or Dexterity at Dissection.

ENCHIRIDION ζ [Ἐνχειριδίου, of Ἐν

ENCHIRIDIUM ζ and χεῖρ the Hand, Gr.] a small portable Pocket-Book.

ENCHRISTA [Ἐνχρίστα, Gr.] thin Ointment.

ENCHYMOMA [ἔγχυμμα, Gr.] an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the external Parts become black and blue, as in the Scurvy.

ENCHYTA [ἔνχυτον, Gr.] an Instrument for Infusion of Liquor into the Eyes, Ears or Nostrils.

To **ENCIRCLE** [of *in* and *Circular*, *F. Circulare*, *L.*] to compass about.

ENCLITICKS [in *Grammar*] certain Particles joined to the End of a Word, as *que, ne, ve.*

To **ENCLOSE** [Ἐνκλωρε, *F. of Inclusare*, *L.*] to include.

ENCOLAPTICE [Ἐνκολαπτική, Gr.] the Art of making Brass Plates, and cutting in the Figures and Letters for Inscriptions and Laws.

To **ENCOMBER** [Ἐνκομβρε, *F.*] to trouble or vex.

ENCOMBERMENT, Encumbrance, Trouble, Distress. *Chaucer.*

An **ENCOMIAST** [Ἐνκομισιαστής, Gr.] a Maker of Encomiums.

ENCOMIASTICAL ζ [Ἐνκομιστικός, *L. ENCOMIASTICK* ζ Ἐνκομιστικὸς, Gr.] belonging to an Encomium.

An **ENCOMIASTICK**, a Copy of Verses in the Praise of a Person.

ENCOMIUM [Ἐνκομιον, Gr.] a Speech, Copy of Verses, &c. in Praise and Commendation of a Person. *L.*

To **ENCOMPASS** [of *en* and *Compasser*, *F.*] to surround or stand about.

To **ENCONTREWEIL**, to prevent. *O.*

ENCOPE [Ἐγκοπή, Gr.] is an Incision of any Part of the Body.

An **ENCOUNTER** [of *Encouter*, *F.*] a Meeting, a Fight.

To **ENCOUNTER** [Ἐνκοιτρε, *F.*] to meet, to engage with in Fighting.

To **ENCOURAGE** [Ἐνκοιραγε, *F.*] to animate, incite, or stir up.

ENCOURAGEMENT, an Excitement, a Reward or Recompence.

ENCRATITÆ, Hereticks who condemned Marriage, and forbid their Disciples the Use of Wine and Flesh.

To **ENCREASE** [Ἐνκρεσσε, *L.*] to grow and wax more and more.

To **ENCROACH** [Ἐνκροαχε, *F.*] to intr trench upon.

ENCROACHMENT, Usurpation,

ENCROACHMENT [in *Law*] is an unlawful Gaining upon the Rights and Possessions of another.

To **ENCUMBER** [Ἐνκομβρε, *F.*] to embarrass, perplex and trouble.

ENCUMBRANCE, a Hindrance, a being involved.

ENCYCLICAL [Ἐνκυκλικὸς, Gr.] Circular, to his whole Jurisdiction.

ENCYCLOPEDY [Ἐνκυκλοπαιδία, *L. of Ἐνκυκλοπαιδεία*, of Ἐν *in*, κύκλος a Circle, and παιδεία Learning, Gr.] the whole Circle or Compass of Learning which comprehends all Liberal Arts and Sciences.

END [Ἐνδ, *Sax. Ende*, *Du. Dan.* and *Teut.*] the last Part of a Thing, a Conclusion.

END [Ἐνδian, *Sax. Enden*, *Dn.*] to conclude, to desist or finish.

END for *End* [Sea Term] when a Rope runs all out of the Pully, or off the Block, or what it is wound upon.

To **ENDAMAGE** [Ἐνδομογαγε, *F.*] to do dammage, to hurt.

To **ENDEAR** [of *en* and *Dear*, probably of *Dyjan*, *Sax.* to count dear to himself] to make dear and beloved.

An **ENDEARMENT**, an Endearing, a Cause of Affection.

To **ENDEAVOUR** [Ἐνδευοιρ, *F.*] to perform a Thing according to Ability.

ENDECAGON [Ἐνδεκάγωνος, of Ἐνδέκα eleven, and γωνία a Corner, Gr.] a plain Figure of Eleven Sides and Angles.

ENDEIXIS [Ἐνδείξις, Gr.] a shewing or declaring.

ENDEIXIS [in *Physick*] an Indication of Diseases, shewing what is to be done.

ENDEMICAL ζ [of *en* and δῆμος, Gr.]

ENDEMIAL ζ *Diseases*, are such as infect a great many in the same Country, proceeding from some Cause peculiar to the Country where it reigns.

ENDENIZONED, naturaliz'd.

To **ENDEW** [in *Falconry*] is when a Hawk digests her Meat so, that she does not only discharge her Gorge of it, but also cleanses her Pannel.

ENDEINOUS, disdainful. *O.*

To **ENDITE** [Ἐνδιτε, *F. of Indicere*, *L.*] to compose, or write the Matter of a Letter, &c.

ENDIVE, a Sallet Herb. *F.*

To **ENDOCTRINATE** [Ἐνδοκτρινα, *F.*] to teach or instruct.

ENDOMAGEN, to endamage, to do damage, to hurt. *Chaucer.*

To **ENDORSE** [Ἐνδορσε, *F. en* and *Dorsum*, *L.* the Back] to write on the Backside of a Bill, &c. See *Indorse*.

ENDORSE [in *Heraldry*] is an eighth Part of a Pale.

ENDORSED [in *Heraldry*] is where two Lions are borne Rampant, with their Backs to each other.

EN-

ENDORSEMENT [*Endossement, F.*] a Writing on the Back-side of a Bill, &c.

To **ENDOSS**, to endorse. *Spencer.*

ENDOUBTED, feared, doubted. *O.*

To **ENDOW** [*Endoware, F.*] to give one a Dowry, to invest in a Right to an Estate, Goods, &c.

ENDOWMENT, a natural Gift or Quality.

ENDOWMENT [in Law] the giving or taking of a Dowry to Woman.

ENDOWMENT *de la plus belle part*, is when a Man dying possessed of Lands held in Knights-Service, and other in Socage; the Widow has her Dower out of the Socage Lands, as being the fairer Part.

ENDOWMENT [of a Vicarage] a setting out sufficient Maintenance for a Vicar, when a Benefice is appropriated.

ENDREYTE [of *Endroit, F.*] a Place, a Bit or Cut of a Joint of Meat. *Chaucer.*

To **ENDREY**, to endure. *O.*

To **ENDUDE** [corrupt of Endow] to furnish with, to qualify, to supply.

To **ENDURE** [*Endurer, F. Durare, L.*] to suffer or undergo.

ENDURED, hardened. *Spencer.*

ENDYED in *Untime*, Yeaned before the Time. *O.*

ENECATED [*Enecatus, L.*] killed.

ENEMA [of *ἐνέματα, Gr.* to send in] a Clyster.

ENEMY [*ἐννemi, F. inimicus, L.*] an adversary, or one who is against one.

ENEOREMA [of *ἐναίρεμα, Gr.* to lift up] are those Contents of the Urine which float about in the middle, resembling a Cloud.

ENERGETICAL [*energique, F. energeticus, L.*] forcible, Efficacious, Emphatical.

ENERGETICAL Bodies, are Bodies which are eminently active, and very efficacious in producing their Operation.

ENERGY [*energie, F. energia, L. of ἐνεργεια, Gr.*] Force, Efficacy.

ENERGY [in Rhetorick] is a Figure herein great Force of Expression is used.

ENERGY [in Physick] is an Operation of the Animal Spirit and Body.

To **ENERVATE** [*enerver, F. enervatum,*] to weaken or deprive of Strength.

ENERVATION, a weakening or enebbling, *F.* a Littlefness to Action.

ENERVATION [in Surgery] a Weakness about the Nerves and Tendons.

ENERVED, made New. *O.*

ENERVITY [*Enervitas, L.*] Weakness.

ENFAMINED, famished or starved. *O.*

ENFANS *Perdus* [Military Term] the florn Hope of an Army. *F.*

ENFAUNCE, Infancy. *Chaucer.*

To **ENFEEBLE** [of *en* and *Foible, F.*] to make weak.

ENFEOFED himself, took Possession of the Inheritance, &c. *Shakespeare.*

ENFILADE, a Riddle-row of Rooms, &c. a long Train of Discourse. *F.*

ENFILADE [in Military Affairs] is the Situation of a Post, so as to discover and scour all the Length of a straight Line.

To **ENFILADE** *the Curtain*, &c. is to scour or sweep the whole Length of such a Work with Shot, &c.

To **ENFIRE** to set on Fire. *Chaucer.*

To **ENFORCE** [*Enforcer, F.*] to constrain or force to do a Thing.

ENFOULDRED mixt with Flame. *Sp.*

To **ENFRANCHISE** [of *Franc, F. Free*] to make Free, to incorporate a Man into a Society or Body Politick.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, the Act of Enfranchising, making Free, &c.

To **ENGAGE** [*engager, F.*] to draw in or periwade; to pals one's word to, to rake upon one's self; to encounter or fight.

ENGAGEMENT, a Tie or Obligation: Also a Fight. *F.*

ENGASTRIMYTHOS [of *ἐν* in *γαστήρ* the Belly, and *μῦθος* a Word, *Gr.*] one who emits Sounds like the Voice of one speaking out of the Stomach or Belly, without using the Organs of Speech; such as is reported of the *Pythian* Prophetess, &c.

To **ENGENDER** [*Engendrer, F. Ingenerare, L.*] to beget, to breed; most commonly apply'd to Animals not Human, which yet are produced by the ordinary Methods of Generation.

ENGENDRIN, to engender, to beget. *Chaucer.*

ENGENDRURE, Generation, Procreation. *Chaucer.*

An **ENGINE** [*engin, F.*] is any Mechanical Instrument composed of Wheels, Screws, &c. in order to raise, cast or sustain any Weight, &c.

ENGINED, racked. *O.*

ENGINEER } a Person skilled in Fortification, Building, Attacking and Defending Castles, Forts, &c. Also in making Fireworks.

ENGINRY, Arms, Instruments. *Spencer.*

ENGISOMA [*ἐγγίσωμα, Gr.*] a Fracture in the Skull, which links the bone to the inner Skin of the Brain; also an Instrument used about such a Wound.

ENGLAND [*Anglia, L.* from the *Angles*, a People of Denmark, who, with the *Jutes* and *Saxons*, subdued and settled themselves in this Island] since the Union of Scotland call'd *Great Britain*.

ENGLECERY } an Old Law Term
 ENGLECHERY } the being an Eng-
 ENGLECHIRE } listman.
 ENGLEMED, nauseated. O.
 ENGLISH, belonging to *England*.
 To ENGLUT, to surfeit one's self with
 any thing.

To ENGLUTE, to glew or fasten to-
 gether. *Chaucer*.

ENGNASI [*ἐγγόνασι*, Gr.] a Nor-
 thern Constellation containing 48 Stars.

ENGORGED, sticking in the Throat.

ENGOUTED [in *Heraldry*] is when a
 Hawk's Feathers have black Spots in
 them.

To ENGRAFF [of *en* and *Gresser*, F.]
 to inoculate Trees, &c.

ENGRAILED [in *Heraldry*] is when a
 Border is formed by an arched Line, when
 the little Arches turn outward from the
 Center of the Escutcheon.

ENGRAINED, died in Grain. *Spenc*.

To ENGRAVE [*engraver*, F.] to cut
 any Figure in Wood or Metal.

To ENGREVIN, to grieve. *Chaucer*.

To ENGROSS [of *en* and *Grossyer*, F.]
 in Law, is to write fair over the rude
 Draught of a Thing.

To ENGROSS [in *Trade*] is to buy up
 a Commodity to enhance the Price.

ENGYNED, out-witted. *Chaucer*.

To ENHANCE } [of *enbauffer*, F.] to
 To ENHAUNCE } advance or raise
 the Price of Things.

ENHANCEMENT, an Enhauncing.

ENHARMONICAL } a Musical Term

ENHARMONICK } usually apply'd
 to the last of the three Sorts of *Musick*,
 and abounds in *Diests*, or *Sbarps*.

ENIGMA [*enigme*, F. *ἀνιγμα*, Gr.] a
 Riddle, a dark or intricate Speech, a diffi-
 cult Question or Proposition.

ENIGMATICAL } [*enigmatique*, F. *Ἐ-*
 ENIGMATICK } *nigmaticus*, L. *ἄ-*
νιγματικός, Gr.] belonging to, or full of
 Riddles or dark Sentences.

ENIGMATIST [*Enigmatistes*, L. *ἄ-*
νιγματιστής, Gr.] a Maker or Proposer of
 Riddles, &c.

To ENJOIN [*enjoindre*, F.] to bid,
 charge, or order.

To ENJOY [of *en* and *Jouir*, F.] to
 have the Use or Profit of

ENJOYMENT, Enjoying, Joy, Plea-
 sure, Possession.

ENIXUM *Sal* [in *Chymistry*] a neutral
 Salt, partaking both of the Nature of an
Acid and an *Alkali*.

ENLACED, intangled. O.

ENLANGOURED, languid, faint. *Ch*.

To ENLARGE [*enlargir*, F.] to ampli-
 fy or make larger.

ENLARGEMENT, a making large:
 Also a Discharge from Prison.

To ENLASE, to intrap. *Chaucer*.
 To ENLIGHTEN [of *en* and *Lih-*
tan, *Sax.*] to put Light into, to make
 clear.

To ENLIVEN] of *en* and *Libban*,
Sax.] to put Life into, to make brisk or
 lively.

ENMITY [*Inimitie*, F. *Inimicitia*, L.]
 Hatred, Grudge, Variance.

ENMOISED [of *animosus*, L.] comfort-
 ed, encouraged. *Chaucer*.

ENNEAD [*ἐννεάς*, Gr.] the Number
 Nine.

ENNEADECATERIDES [of *εννέα* and
δεκατέσσαρες, Gr.] in *Astronomy*, a Revo-
 lution of 19 Years, called the Lunar Cycle
 or Golden Number.

ENNEAGON [of *εννέα* 9, and *γωνία*,
 Gr. a Corner] in *Geometry*, a regular Fi-
 gure of equal Sides and nine Angle.

ENNEATICAL [*εννεάτις*, Gr.] be-
 longing to the Number of 9; as *enneatical*
Days, every 9th Day of a Sickness; *enneat-*
ical Year, every 9th Year of a Man's
 Life.

ENEEMERIS [*ἐνεμημερίς*, Gr.] the
 Figure *Cæsura*, in a *Greek* or *Latin* Verse.

ENODATION, an Untying, a making
 any Difficulty plain. L.

To ENNOBLE [*Ennoblis*, F.] to make
 Noble, to render more Renowned.

ENOCH [*עֲנוֹךְ*, H. i. e. Dedicated]
 the Son of *Setb*.

ENOCH's Pillars, two Pillars, upon
 which the whole Art of *Astronomy* is said
 to have been engraven by *Enoch*.

ENORMITY [*Enormitie*, F. of *Enor-*
mitas, L.] Heinousness, High Misdemean-
 our.

ENORMOUS [*Enormis*, L.] out of Rule
 or Square, exceeding great, heinous.

ENOS [*אָנוֹשׁ*, H. i. e. Mortal, Sickly,
 Miserable] a Son of *Setb*.

ENOUGH [*Enogh*, *Sax.*] sufficient.

ENPATRONED, had gotten a Patron
Shakesp.

EN-PASSANT, by the By. F.

ENPITED, pined. O.

To ENPLEET, to implead. O. L. T.

ENPRICE, the Fashion. O.

ENQUEST. See *Inquest*.

ENQUIRAUNCE, Enquiry. O.

To ENQUIRE [*Enquerir*, F. of *Inqui-*
re, L.] to ask, to search narrowly.

To ENRAGE [*Enrager*, F.] to put into
 a Rage, to make Mad.

To ENRICH [*Enricher*, F.] to make
 rich.

To ENROL [*Euroller*, F.] to enter in a
 Roll.

ENS, a *Philosophical* Term for a Being,
 whatever has any kind of Existence or Be-
 ing. L.

ENS [in *Physick*] is used to express some Things that are pretended to contain all the Qualities or Virtues of the Ingredients they are drawn from in a little Room.

ENS *Positivum* } a real or positive Being
ENS *Reale* } or Existence. L.

ENS *Rationis*, an imaginary Being. L.

ENS *Primum*, the most efficacious Part of any mixt Body. L.

ENS *Veneris* [among *Chymists*] the Sublimation of equal Parts of calcined Powder of *Cyprus Vitriol*, and of *Sal Armoniack*.

ENSAMPLE, Example or Pattern. O.

To ENSCONSE, to Intrench. O.

ENSEELED [in *Falconry*] said of a Hawk, is, when a Thread is drawn thro' the upper Eye-lids, and made fast under the Beak, to take away the Sight.

To ENSEEM [in *Falconry*] to bring down the Fat of an Hawk by purging.

To ENSEEM, to breed. *Spencer*.

ENSIFEROUS [Ensisfer, L.] Sword bearing.

ENSIFORM [Ensisformis, L.] in the Form of a Sword, or like a Sword.

ENSIFORMIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Breast-bone, so called from its sharp pointed triangular Shape.

ENSIGN [Ensigne, F.] an Officer in a Company of Foot Soldiers, who carries the Colours.

ENSIGN [in *Heraldry*] an Escutcheon in which the Trophies of Honour of a particular Family are painted.

ENSIGNE, Bleeding or Blood-letting; also blooded, or let blood. F. L. T.

ENSISE, Quality, Stamp: O.

To ENSTAL [of *en* and *γτυλλαν*, *Sax.*] to admit into the Number and create Knight of the Garter, &c.

To ENSUE [Ensuiver, F. of *Insequi*, L.] to follow.

ENTABLATURE } [of *en* and *Ta-*

ENTABLEMMENTE } blature, F.] is

properly a Flooring with Boards.

ENTABLATURE [in *Archit.*] the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice of a Pillar.

ENTACHED, defiled. O.

ENTAIL [Entaille, F.] a Fee-tail, or Fee intailed or abridged, by which means the Heir is limited, and tied up to certain Conditions.

To ENTAIL an Estate [Entaillir, F.] is to make it over by Entail.

ENTAIL, Engraving. *Spencer*.

ENTAILED, Engraven. O.

To ENTAILENTEN, to create a Desire, to move, to affect. *Clauser*.

To ENTANGLE [probably either of *en* and *Teudicula*, a Snare, L. or *en* and

Tangl, a Twig, *Sax.*, because being dawbed with Bird-lime, it intangles Birds] to involve in Difficulty, to perplex.

ENTELECHIA [Εντελέχεια, Gr.] a Word used by *Aristotle* to express the Human Mind: The *Modern Philosophers* take it for a kind of Motion and happy Modification of Matter, qualifying the Whole to be able to perform Acts proper to it.

ENTENDAUNCE, Attendance. O.

ENTENDMENT [Entendement, F.] the true Meaning of a Word or Sentence. L. T.

To ENTER [Enter, F. of *Intrare*, L.] to go into; to let down in Writing.

To ENTER [in *Archit.*] is to let the Tenon of one Piece of Timber into the Mortise of another.

To ENTER a Hawk [in *Falconry*] is a Term used when she first begins to kill.

To ENTERCHANGE [Enterchanger, F.] to change mutually.

ENTERCOURSE [Entrecours, F.] Commerce or Freedom of discourse one to or with another.

ENTERDEAL, Mediation. *Spencer*.

ENTERFERING, a Distemper in Horses, causing them to hit or fret one Foot against another.

To ENTERLACE [Entralasser, F.] to lace between.

ENTERLACING [of *Entralasser*, F.] Intricate, full of Windings and Turnings.

To ENTERLINE [Entreligner, F.] to write between the Lines.

ENTERMEDDLED, intermeddled or intermingled. O.

ENTERMINED, robbed, emptied. O.

ENTERMEWER [in *Falconry*] is an Hawk which changes the Colour of her Wings by degrees.

ENTEROCÉLE [Εντεροκήλη, of *έντερον*, a Gut, and *κήλη*, a Swelling, Gr.] a Bursting or Falling of the Entrails into the Groin or Skin which covers the Scrotum.

ENTEROLOGY [Εντερολογία, of *έντερον* and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of the Entrails.

ENTEROMPHALUS [Εντερομφαλος, of *έντερον* and *ομφαλος* the Navel, Gr.] a Rupture, when the Entrails burst out at the Navel.

ENTEROPILOCELE [Εντεροπιλόκληλη, of *έντερον* and *έπιπλοον* the Caul, and *κήλη* a Swelling, Gr.] a Sort of Rupture, when the Caul and Intestines fall both together into the Cods.

ENTERPARTIN, to divide, to share, to bear a Part with one. *Clauser*.

To ENTERPEN [in *Falconry*] as *The Hawk enterpeneth*, i. e. has his Feathers snarled or intangled.

To ENTERPLEAD [Interplaid, F.] in *Common Law*, is to discuss a Point, incidently falling out, before the principal Cause can have an End.

To ENTERPRISE, to give Reception to one. *Spencer*.

ENTERPRIZE [Enterprize, F.] an Attempt, Undertaking, Design.

To ENTERPRIZE [Interprendre, F.] to take in Hand, to undertake.

To ENTERR [Enterrer, F.] to bury.

To ENTERTAIN [Entretenir, F.] to receive or accept of; to treat; to keep, lodge or maintain.

ENTERTAINING, diverting.

ENTERTAINMENT [Entretienement, F.] Entertaining, Receiving, Treatment, good Welcome.

To ENTERTAKE, to entertain. *Spenc.*

INTERVIEW [in *Falconry*] is a second Year of a Hawk's Age.

ENTERYNGE, Interment, Burial. *Ch.*

To ENTHRAL [of *en* and *Drax*], *Sax.* a Vassal or Slave] to bring into Slavery.

To ENTHRONE [Etroner, F. *Intbronizare*, L. of *Ἐνθρονίζω*, Gr.] to place upon the Throne.

ENTHUSIASM [Entusiasme, F. *Entbusiasmus*, L. of *Ἐνθουσιασμος*, Gr.] an Inspiration whether real or imaginary, Fancifism; a Ravishment of the Spirit, a Poetical Fury.

ENTHUSIAST [Entusiast, F. *Entbusasta*, L. of *Ἐνθουσιαστής*, Gr.] one who fancies himself inspired with the Divine Spirit, and so to have a true Sight and Knowledge of Things.

ENTHUSIASTICAL } [Entusiasticus,
ENTHUSIASTICK } L. *Ἐνθουσιαστικός*, Gr.] belonging to Enthusiasm.

ENTHYMEM [Entymeme, F. *Entymema*, L. of *Ἐνθυμημα*, Gr.] an imperfect Syllogism, where either the Major or Minor Proposition is wanting, as being easily to be supplied by the Understanding.

To ENTICE, [Attiser, F. or probably of *en* and *Tihcan*, *Sax.* to over-perswade] to draw in cunningly, to tempt.

ENTICEMENT, an Enticing, Allurement, *etc.*

ENTIORITY [Entiereté, F.] Entireness or the Whole.

ENTIRE [Entier, F.] compleate, perfect, whole.

ENTIRE Pertingents [in *Heraldry*] Lines which run the longest way of the Shield's Position, without touching the Center.

ENTIRE Pertransient [in *Heraldry*] a Line crossing the Middle of the Escutcheon,

and running diametrically the longest way of its Position.

ENTIRE Tenancy [Law Term] is contrary to several Tenancy, signifying the sole Possession in one Man.

ENTITATIVELY, according to the Entity or Being.

ENTITY [Entitas, L.] a Being.

To ENTOMB [Entomber, F.] to bury in a Tomb.

ENTOYRE [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bordure is charged with any sort of Things which have not Life, except Leaves, Flowers and Fruits. *F.*

ENTRAILS [Entrailles, F.] the Inwards, Guts or Bowels, generally understood to include the Contents of the three Cavities, the Head, Breast, and Belly.

To ENTRAP [Entraper, F.] to catch in a Trap, to insnare.

ENTRANCE [of *Intare*, L.] Entry, or going in, Admittance.

ERTRAYDED, wrought between. *Sp.*

ENTRE *ad Communem Legem*, is a Writ for a Tenant in Reversion, against him who comes into a Tenement, after the Death of the former Tenant.

ENTRE } [in *Musick Books*] signifies

ENTREE } a particular sort of Air. *Ital.*

To ENTREAT [of *en* and *Trailter*, F. of *Trailtare*, L.] to beg earnestly or beseech, to court with fair Words: Also to treat of or handle. *O.*

ENTREATY, Request, Supplication, a Courting with fair Words.

To ENTRECOMMUNIN, to converse or correspond with one. *Chaucer.*

ENTREMEES, Intermesses. *Chaucer.*

ENTREMES, intermingled. *O.*

ENTRIKED, deceived. *O.*

ENT'RING a Ship [in a Fight] is boarding of her.

ENT'RING Ladder, a Ladder to go in and out of a Ship.

ENT'RING Rope, a Rope fastened to the Sides of a Ship, to hold by, in going up and down the Side.

ENTRUSION [Intrusio, L.] is a violent Entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of Possession, by him that hath no Right to them.

ENTRUSION *de Gard*, is a Writ for a Lord, where an Infant within Age enter'd into the Lands, and held his Lord out.

ENTRY [Entree, F.] ent'ring or coming in, Passage.

ENTRY [in Law] is the taking Possession of Lands.

To make an ENTRY of Goods, is the Passing the Bills through the Hands of the proper Officers: Also the setting down

ie Particulars of Trade in the Account-books.

ENTRY *ad communem Legem*, is a Writing where a Tenant for Life aliens Lands, and dies, then the Party in Reversion, shall have this Writ against whomsoever is in Possession. L.

ENTRY *ad Terminum qui præterit*, a Writ which lies where a Man leases Land to another for Term of Years, and the Tenant holds over his Term. L.

ENTRY *causa Matrimonii prælocuti*, is a Writ which lies where Lands or Tenements are given to a Man on Condition, that he shall take the Donor to his Wife within a certain time, and he espouses another, or otherwise disables himself that he can't take her according to the Condition.

ENTRY *in casu Consimili*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant for Life, or Tenant for the Courtesie aliens in Fee. L.

ENTRY *in casu Provisio*, a Writ which lies if a Tenant in Dower aliens in Fee, or for Term of Life, or for another's Life, the Tenant in Dower living, he in the Reversion shall have this Writ.

ENTRY *sine Assensu Capitalis*, when an Abbot, Prior, or such as has Convent or Common Seal, aliens Lands or Tenements without the Right of the Church, without the Assent of the Convent or Chapter, and dies, the Successor shall have this Writ. L.

ENTRY *per le cui & post*, a Writ lying where a Man disseized, or turned out of his freehold, when the Disseizor aliens, and dies in Possession, and his Heir enters. F.

ENTRIES [*Hunting Term*] Places or thickets through which Deer are found to have passed.

ENTUNE, to tune, to sing. *Chaucer.*

To ENTWINE [of *en* and *Tpinan*, *Sax.*] to twill or wind about.

ENTYPOISIS [*ἐντύποισις*, *Gr.*] the joining of the Shoulder with the Arm.

ENUCLEATED [*Enucleatus*, *L.*] having the Kernels taken out, thoroughly sifted and scanned.

ENUCLEATION, a taking out of the Kernel, opening or explaining of a difficult Matter. L.

To ENVELOP [*Envoloper*, *F.*] to cover, to fold or wrap up, to hem in, surround; to beset.

ENVELOPE [in *Fortification*] a Work of Earth, raised either in the Ditch of a Place, or beyond it.

To ENVENOM [*Envenimer*, *F.*] to infect with Poison.

ENVEMAILED, painted with Vermilion. *Chaucer.*

To ENVIRON [*Environner*, *F.*] to enclose, encompass, or beset.

To ENUMERATE [*Enumeratum*, *L.*] to number or reckon up.

ENUMERATION, a numbering, a summing up. L.

ENUNCIATION, Utterance or Pronunciation. L.

ENUNCIATION [in *Logick*] is a Proposition which simply affirms or denies.

ENVYTE, Enmity. *Chaucer.*

ENVOY [*Envoi*, *F.*] a Person sent by one Prince to another for the Transaction of an Affair, a Resident.

To ENURE, to take Place or Effect, to be of Force, available. L. T.

To ENURE [of *en* and *Uri*, *L.*] to accustom to.

ENURY [in *Heraldry*] is a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, being charged with any kind of Beasts.

ENVY [*Envie*, *F.* of *Invidia*, *L.*] an uneasy Passion of the Mind on beholding the Prosperity of others.

EOLIAN, appertaining to *Aeolus*, the God of the Winds.

EOLIPYLE [*Eolipyle*, *D.* of *Αἰολος*, of *Aeolus*, and *τύλας*, *Gr.* Gates] an Instrument in *Hydraulicks*, being a round Ball of Iron or Copper, with a Tail to it, and a Hole to fill it. F.

EPACMASTICA [*Ἐπαυμαστικός*, *Gr.*] a Fever which continually grows stronger.

EPACT [*Epacte*, *F.* *Epacte*, *L.* of *Ἐπάκτα*, *Gr.*] is a Number whereby is noted the Excess of the common *Solar Year* above the *Lunar*, and thereby may be found out the Age of the Moon every Year; for the *Solar Year* consisting of 365 Days, and the *Lunar* but of 354, the *Lunations* every Year get 11 Days before the *Solar Year*; but thereby in 19 Years the Moon compleats 20 times 12 *Lunations*, gets up one whole *Solar Year*; and having finished that Circuit, begins again with the Sun, and so from 19 Years to 19 Years: For the first Year afterwards, the Moon will go before the Sun but 11 Days; the second Year 22 Days, which is called the *Epact* of that Year; the third Year 33 Days, but 30 being an intire *Lunation*, cast that away, and 3 shall be that Year's *Epact*; the next Year 44, and so adding Yearly 11 Days, and casting away 30, when the Number amounts to more.

EPACT [Of the *Year*, is the Moon's Age at the Beginning of every Year, *i. e.* the Time between the first Minute of the first Day of *January*, and the last New Moon of the foregoing Year.

EPAGOGÉ [*ἐπαγωγή*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Things are compared.

EPAGOGIUM, the Fore-skin of the Penis. L.

EPANADIPLOSIS [*ἐπαναδιπλωσις*, *Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein a Sentence

ence begins and ends with the same Word.

EPANALEPSIS [ἐπανάλυψις, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetoric, in which the same Word is, for Enforcement sake, reiterated.

EPANAPHORA [ἐπαναφορά, Gr.] a Figure in which the same Word begins several Sentences.

EPANÓDOS [ἐπάνοδος, Gr.] a Figure wherein the same Sound or Word is twice repeated in the same Sentence, in an inverted Order; as, *Nec sine Sole suo Lux, nec sine luce sua Sol.*

EPANORTHOSIS [ἐπανόρθωσις, Gr.] is a Pathetical Form of Speech, in which the first Expression appearing too weak, the Speaker still endeavours to correct and mend it by using a stronger Expression; as, *O Clementia seu potius Patientia mira!*

EPARCH [ἐπαρχος, Gr.] the President of a Province.

EPARMATA [ἐπαρματα, Gr.] Tumours of the Glandules, called *Parotides*, behind the Ears.

EPAULE, a Shoulder. F.

EPAULE [in Fortification] is the Shoulder of a Bastion, or Angle of a Face and Flank, which is often called the Angle of the *Epaule*.

EPAULEMENT, a Shouldering-Piece.

EPAULEMENT [in Fortification] is a Side-work, made either of Earth thrown up, or Bags of Earth, Gabions or Fascines and Earth: It sometimes signifies a *Demi-Bastion*, and sometimes a square *Orillon*.

EPAUXESIS [ἐπαύξησις, Gr.] an Encrease, a Figure in Rhetoric.

EPENTHESIS [ἐπένησις, Gr.] is the Interposition of a Vowel or Consonant in the middle of a Word. *Gram.*

EPHA [ἔφᾱ, H.] an Hebrew Measure, containing dry, 3 Pecks, 3 Pints, 12 Solid Inches, and 4 Decimal Parts; and in Liquid Things, 4 Gallons, 4 Pints, and 15 Solid Inches Wine Measure.

EPHEBIA [ἐφήβια, Gr.] a Stripling's Age, at the Entry of 15 Years.

EPHELICIS [ἐφελικίς, Gr.] the bloody Substance which is brought up in Spitting of Blood: Also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

EPHELIS [ἐφελίς, Gr.] a Spot or Freckle which proceeds from Sun-burn.

EPHEMERA [of ἐπὶ upon, and ἡμέρα, a Day, Gr.] a continual Fever which lasts but one Day. L.

EPHEMERIDES [ἐφημερίδες, Gr.] Registers or *Astronomical Tables*, calculated to shew the diurnal Motions of the Planets, with their Places and Aspects, &c. throughout the Year; which Tables are used by *Astrologers*, to draw Horoscopes and Schemes of the Heaven. F. and L.

EPHEMERIDIAN, of an *Ephemeris*.

EPHEMERIS [ἐφημερίς, Gr.] is a Diary or Daily Register of the Motion of the Planets, and other Circumstances relating thereto, and is commonly called an *Alphabet*. L.

EPHEMERIST [ἐφημεριστής, Gr.] a Maker of *Ephemeris's Almanacks*, &c.

EPHESUS, a City of *Asia*, now call'd *Efese*, and famous for the stately Temple of *Diana*, counted one of the seven Wonders of the World: It was 200 Years in Building, all *Asia* contributing to its Expence; the Pillars were 70 Foot high, and all of Marble: This prodigious Fabrick was set on Fire by *Herodotus* the same Night that *Alexander the Great* was born.

EPHIALTES [ἐφιάλτης, Gr.] a Disease called the Night-Mare or Hag, is a depraved Imagination, whereby Persons asleep fancy that their Windpipe is oppressed by some Superincumbent Body, and that their Breath is stopped.

EPHIDROSIS [ἐφιδρωσις, Gr.] a Discharge of Humours thro' the Skin by Sweat.

EPHIPPIUM [in Anatomy] part of the Bone Sphenoides, wherein the Pituitary Glandule is placed.

EPHOD [עֹפֹד, H.] a Priestly Garment, worn by the High Priest and other inferior Priests among the *Jews*.

EPHRAIM [עִפְרַיִם, H. Fruitful] *Joseph's* second Son.

EPIALA 2 [ἐπιάλος, Gr.] a continual

EPIALOS 3 Fever, wherein the Patient feels both Heat and Cold at once.

EPICARPIUM [ἐπικάρπιον of ἐπὶ upon, and καρπός the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine applied to the Wrist to drive away intermitting Fevers.

EPICAUMA [ἐπίκαυμα, Gr.] a crusty Ulcer that sometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

EPICÉDIUM [ἐπικηΐδιον, Gr.] a Funeral Song, or Copy of Verses in Praise of the Dead.

EPICENE [ἐπίκοινος, Gr.] common to both Sexes.

EPICERASTICKS [ἐπικεράστια of ἐπὶ upon, and κηράγγυμι, to Correct, Gr.] Medicines which moderate sharp Humours.

EPICHARIKAKY [of ἐπὶ upon, χαρὶ Joy, and κακῶν Evil] a Joy for the Misfortune of others.

EPICHIREMA [ἐπιχειρήμα, Gr.] a complex Argumentation, consisting of four or five Propositions, proving one another, or some Point, to be made out.

EPICHIRESIS [ἐπιχειρήσις, Gr.] the same with *Encheiresis*.

EPICK [ἐπικός, Gr.] consisting of Heroick or Hexameter Verse.

EPICK *Poem*, a Poem written in Heroick Verse, whose Subject is always a Prince, or some Great Person.

EPICK *Poet*, a Writer of such Poems.

EPICKS, Epick Poetry.

EPICOLICK *Regions* [in *Anatomy*] that Space on both Sides where the Gut *Colon* runs under.

EPICRASIS [Ἐπικρασις, Gr.] a gradual Evacuation of ill Humours.

EPICRISIS [Ἐπικρισις, Gr.] a Judging of a Disease.

EPICLETUS [Ἐπικλητικός, Gr.] a famous Stoick Philosopher, born at *Herapolis*, who was in such high Esteem for Studiousness, that his Lamp, which was made only of Earth, was sold for 4000 *Attick* Groats, in Value about 92 Pounds Sterling: He comprised all Philosophy in these few Words, to *Bear* and *Forbear*; he wrote a Book now Extant, called *Epictetus's Enbrioidon*.

An EPICURE, one given to Excess of Gluttony and Voluptuousness.

EPICUREAN [Ἐπικουρεὺς, L. of Ἐπικουρικός, Gr.] a Follower of the Sect of *Epicturus*.

EPICUREAN *Philosophy*, the Natural Philosophy, taught by *Epicurus* and *Demonitrus*, and afterwards delivered in Verse by *Lucretius*: It is much the same with the Mechanical Philosophy in our Days.

EPICURISM, Gluttony, Excess.

To EPICURIZE, to live Voluptuously.

EPICURUS [Ἐπικουρὸς, Gr.] i. e. an Helper) a famous Philosopher at *Athens*, who held that Pleasure, or rather an Inolency, i. e. a being free from Pain, was the *Summum Bonum*, or chiefest good; whence all voluptuous Persons are called Epicures, tho' some affirm that *Epicturus* himself lived not a voluptuous Life.

EPICYCLE [Ἐπίκυκλος, Gr.] a little Circle, whose Center or small Orb, being fixed in the Deferet of a Planet, is carried along with its Motion, and yet with its own peculiar Motion carries the Body of the Planet, fixed to it, round about its proper Center, which the *Ptolemaick* Astronomers attribute to all the Planets, except the Sun, for solving their Appearances.

EPICYCLOID [in *Geometry*] is a Curve generated by the Revolution of the Periphery of a Circle along the Convex or Concave Part of another Circle.

EPICYEMA [Ἐπικύημα, Gr.] a Super-*er*tion, or Conceiving again before the first Young is brought forth.

EPIDEMICAL [Ἐπιδεμική, F. *epidemica*, L. *epidemicus*, Gr.] common among all the People, Universal.

EPIDEMICAL *Disease*, a Disease proceeding from a common Cause, and spreading it self over a large Space or severall Countries; as the Plague, malignant Fever, Small-Pox, &c.

EPIDEMIUM [of ἐπὶ upon, and δῆμος the People, Gr.] the same as *Endemius*, but is often used in a more extensive Signification, to express an Infection, as that of the Plague, which reaches severall Countries at the same Time.

EPIDERMIS [Ἐπιδερμὶς, Gr.] the outward Skin, which covers the Main Skin of a Man's Body.

EPIDESIS [Ἐπίδεις, Gr.] the binding a Wound to stop Blood.

EPIDIDYMIÆ [Ἐπιδιδυμίδες, Gr.] in *Anatomy*, Vessels making, with their various Windings, that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles.

EPIGÆUM [Ἐπίγειον, Gr.] the Part of a Circle in which a Planet moves, which is nearest to the Earth.

EPIGASTRICK *Artery* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Iliack Artery*, distributing it self among the Muscles of the *epigastrium*.

EPIGASTRIUM [Ἐπιγάστριον, F. of ἐπιγαστρον, of ἐπὶ upon, and γαστήρ the Belly, Gr.] is the Fore-part of the Abdomen or lower Belly. L.

EPIGLOTTIS [Ἐπιγλωττις, of ἐπὶ above, and γλῶσσα the Tongue, Gr.] is the fifth Cartilage of the *Larynx*, the Cover of the Opening of the Wind Pipe.

EPIGONATIS [Ἐπιγονάτις, Gr.] the Pan of the Knee.

EPIGRAM [Ἐπίγραμμα, F. *epigramma*, L. of ἐπίγραμμα, Gr.] it is usually taken for a short witty Poem, playing upon the Fancies and Conceits, which arise from any kind of Subject: Also an Inscription upon a Statue, &c.

EPIGRAMMATIST [Ἐπιγραμματιστής, F. *epigrammatorius*, L. *epigrammatis*, Gr.] a Maker of Epigrams.

EPIGRAMME [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Meat. F.

EPIGRAPHE [Ἐπιγραφή, Gr.] an Inscription or Title on a Statue, &c.

EPILEPSY [Ἐπιληψία, of ἐπιλαμβάνω to Seize, Gr.] the Falling Sickness, so called because the Persons affected with it fall down on a sudden.

EPILEPTICAL [Ἐπιληπτικός, Gr.]

EPILEPTICK } troubled with an Epilepsy.

EPILEPTICKS [Ἐπιληπτικά, Gr.] Medicines good against an Epilepsy.

EPILOGUE [Ἐπίλογος, L. of ἐπίλογος, Gr.] a Conclusion of a Speech, also a Speech made at the End of a Play. F.

TO EPILOGIZE [*ἐπιλογίζομαι, Gr.*] to make a Conclusion or End; to recite an Epilogue.

EPIMONE [*ἐπιμονή, Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when to move Affection the same Word is repeated.

EPIMYTHIUM [*ἐπιμύθιον, Gr.*] the Moral of a Fable.

EPINICION [*ἐπινίκιον, Gr.*] a Triumphant Song.

EPINICTYDES [*ἐπινυκτιδες, Gr.*] Pimples painful in the Night; Sores which make the Corners of the Eyes water.

EPINYCTIS, an angry Tumour affecting the Skin in the Arms, Hands, and Thighs.

EPIPAROXISM [of *ἐπι* and *παροξυσμός, Gr.*] a double Fit in a Fever.

EPIPEDOMETRY [among *Mathematicians*] signifies the Measuring of Figures standing on the Base.

EPIPHÆNOMENA [of *ἐπι* and *φαίνεσθαι, Gr.*] Signs in Diseases which appear afterwards.

EPIPHANY [*ἐπιφανεία, Gr.*] an Appearing of Light, a Manifestation; also the Feast celebrated the 12th Day after Christmas, or our Saviour's Nativity, wherein he was manifested to the Gentiles, by the Appearance of a miraculous blazing Star, conducting the *Magi* to the Place of his Abode.

EPIPHONEMA [*ἐπιφώνημα, Gr.*] an Exclamation; a Figure in Rhetorick, a smart Cloze at the End of a Narration, or a lively Reflection on the Subject treated of; as, *So inconstant is the Favour of Princes!*

EPIPHORA [*ἐπιφορά, Gr.*] an Attack, &c. a Figure in Rhetorick, in which one Word is repeated at the End of several Sentences.

EPIPHORA [in *Logic*] is a Conclusion or Consequence drawn from the Assumption in a Syllogism.

EPIPHORA [in *Physick*] is a Defluxion of Humours into any Part; but more especially a Defluxion of a thin Rheum from the Eyes; also an Inflammation of the whole Body.

EPIPHYLOSPERMOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are the same with *Capillaries*, which bear their Seed on the Back-part of their Leaves.

EPIPHYSIS [*ἐπίφυσις, of ἐπιφύω* to grow to, *Gr.*] one Bone which grows to another by simple and immediate Contiguity.

EPIPLEXIS [*ἐπίληξις, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, which, by an elegant Kind of Upbraiding, endeavours to convince.

EPIPLOCE [*ἐπιπλοκή, Gr.*] a Rheto-

rical Figure; a gradual Rising of one Clause of a Sentence out of another.

EPIPLOIS *Dextera* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, which runs thro' the Right Side of the hinder Leaf of the Caul, and the Colon that is next to it. *Gr.* and *L.*

EPIPLOIS *Postica*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, springing out of the lower End of the Splenicæ, and running to the hinder Leaf of the Omentum, *Gr.*

EPIPLOIS *Sinistra*, a Branch of the Cœliack Artery, bestowed on the Lower and Left-side of the Omentum.

EPIPLOOCELE [*ἐπιπλοοκήλη, of ἐπιπλόν* the Caul, and *κήλη* a Tumour, *Gr.*] a kind of Rupture, when the Caul, or thin Skin which covers the Entrails, falls into the Cods.

EPIPLOOMPHALUM [of *ἐπιπλουν*, and *ὄμφαλος, Gr.*] a Navel Rupture.

EPIPLOON [*ἐπιπλουν, Gr.*] the Caul.

EPIPOROMA [*ἐπιπωρόμα, Gr.*] a hard Brawn in the Joints.

EPIPARCIDIUM [*ἐπι* and *σαρκίδιον, Gr.*] a Sort of Drophy.

EPISCOPAL [*ἐπισκοπῆς, L.*] belonging, to a Bishop. *L.*

EPISCOPALIA, Synodals, Pentecostals, and other customary Payments to the Clergy to their Diocesan. *L.*

EPISCOPALES *Valvule* [in *Anatomy*] two thin Skins in the Pulmonary Vein, which hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

EPISCOPARIANS, those who are of the Episcopal Party.

EPISCOPATE [*ἐπισκοπatus, L.*] the Office of a Bishop.

EPISCOPICIDE, the Killing of a Bishop. *Gr.* and *L.*

EPISEMASIA [*ἐπισημασία, Gr.*] the very Time when a Disease first seizes a Person, properly called *Significatio*.

EPISODE [*ἐπισημῶν, Gr.*] is a separate Story or Action, which a Poet connects in the main Plot of his Poem, in order to give it a pleasing Diversity; as the Story of *Dido* in *Virgil*. *F.* and *L.*

EPISPASTICKS [of *ἐπισπῶν, Gr.* to draw.] Medicines which draw Blisters.

EPISPHERIA [in *Anatomy*] Windings and Turnings in the outward Substance of the Brain, that the Sanguiferous Vessel may pass more securely.

EPISTLE [*ἐπιστολή, Fr. epistola, L.* of *ἐπι* *στολή, Gr.*] a Letter.

EPISTLER, he who reads the Epistles in a Cathedral Church, &c.

EPISTOLAR [*ἐπιστολαίς, F.* of *ἐπιστολή, L.*] belonging to a Letter or Epistle.

EPISTOMIA [*ἐπιστόμια, Gr.*] the utmost Gappings and Meetings of Vessels. *Anat. L.*

EPISTROPHE [*ἐπιστροφή, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which Sentences end in the same Word.

EPISTROPHEUS [*ἐπιστροφεύς* of *ἐπιτρέπω* to turn about, *Gr.*] the second Vertebra of the Neck. *Anat.*

EPISTYLIUM [*ἐπιστύλιον, Gr.*] a Piece of Stone or Mass of Timber laid upon the Capital of a Pillar. *Arch.*

EPITAPH [*ἐπιτάφιον, of ἐπὶ upon, and ταφή a Tomb, Gr.*] an Inscription on a Tomb.

EPITASIS [*ἐπίτασις, Gr.*] is the second and busiest Part of a Comedy, wherein the Plot thickens, and is, as it were, brought to its Height. *L.*

EPITHALAMIUM [*ἐπιθαλάμιον, F. of ἐπιθαλάμιον, Gr.*] a Nuptial Song or Poem in Praise of the Bride and Bridegroom, wishing them Happiness and Fruitfulness, formerly sung at Weddings. *L.*

EPITHEMA [*ἐπιθήμα, of ἐπιτίθημι, to put upon, Gr.*] a Medicine apply'd to the more noble Parts of the Body; any outward Application, generally of a Liquid Form like a Fomentation.

EPITHET [*ἐπίθετον, Gr.*] a Word expressing the Nature and Quality of another Word, to which it is joined.

EPITIMESIS [*ἐπιτίμησις, Gr.*] a Repuke or Check: A Figure in Rhetorick, the same as Epilexis.

EPITOME [*ἐπιτομή, Gr.*] an Abridgment, Abstract, or short Draught of a Book, &c. *F. and L.*

To **EPITOMISE**, to make an Epitome or Abridgment of a Thing.

EPITROCHASMUS [*ἐπιτροχασμός, Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick wherein we naturally run over several Things.

EPITROPE [*ἐπιτροπή, Gr.*] Permission: A Figure in Rhetorick in which we seem to permit one to do what he will, yet think nothing less.

EPIZEUXIS [*ἐπιζευξις, Gr.*] in Rhetorick, is a Repetition of the same Word in the same Sentence or Verse, no other Word coming between.

EPOCH } [*epoche, F. ἐποχή, of ἐπιχειν,*
EPOCHA } *Gr. to stop or stay, because the Measures of Time are thereby stay'd or determined] in Chronology, is some remarkable Occurrence from whence some Nations date and measure their Computations of Time; as from the Creation of the World; Noah's Flood; the Birth of Christ; the Building of Rome, &c.*

The Julian **EPOCHA**, has its Name from *Julius Caesar's* Reformation of the

Roman Calender, which was in the 708th Year from the Building of Rome, and 45 Years before the Birth of Christ.

EPOCHA [of the *Abassines* or *Ethiopianians*] is so called from its being in Use among the *Abassines*: This Epocha began *A. C.* 284, *August 29.*

EPOCHA [of the *Arabians* or *Turks*] takes its Beginning from the Flight of *Mahomet* the Impostor from the City of *Mecca* in *Arabia, A. C.* 622, *July 16.*

EPOCHA [of the *Persians*] bears Date either from the Coronation of *Xerxes* the last *Persian* King; or from his being vanquished by *Ottoman* the *Saracen, A. C.* 632, *June 16.*

EPODE [*ἐπώδης, Gr.*] a Pindarick Ode: Also a Title of one of *Horace's* Books after his *Odes, F. and L.*

EPOMIS [*ἐπωμῖς, Gr.*] a Hood, such as Graduates in an University, and Liverymen wear.

EPOMIS [in *Anatomy*] is the upper Part of the Shoulders.

EPOMPHALUM [*ἐπομφάλιον, Gr.*] a Plaster, or any Thing applied to the Navel when it starts. *L.*

EPULARY [*epularis L.*] belonging to a Feast or Banquet.

EPULIS [*ἐπυλις Gr.*] an Excrescence in the Gums, so large as sometimes to hinder the Opening of the Mouth.

EPULOTICKS [*ἐπυλοτικός, of ἐπυλώω to Cicatrize, Gr.*] are Medicines to dry up Sores or Ulcers.

EQUABILITY [*Æqualitatis, L.*] Equality, Evenness, Steadiness: Also the exact agreement of two Things in respect of Quantity.

EQUABLE [*Æqualitatis, L.*] equal, alike, or of the same Proportion, steady.

EQUABLE Acceleration, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion increases equally in equal Time.

EQUABLE Motion, is that which is perform'd with the same Velocity, and is neither accelerated nor retarded.

EQUABLE Retardation, is when the Swiftness of any Body in Motion, is equally lessened in equal Time.

EQUABLY [*Æqualiter, L.*] equally, evenly, steadily.

EQUAL [*Egal, F. Æqualis, L.*] like, even, just.

An **EQUAL** [*Æqualis, L.*] one who is upon the same Level with another.

To **EQUAL** [*Egaler, F. Æquare, L.*] to make equal, to answer, to be agreeable to.

EQUALITY [*Ægalité, F. Æqualitas, L.*] a being Equal or Like, Agreeableness, Likeness.

To **EQUALIZE**, to make Shares equal, to compare.

EQUALLY [*Æqualiter*, L.] alike, even.

EQUANIMITY [*Æquanimitas*, L.] Evenness of Mind, Contentedness; an even and calm Frame of Mind and Temper under Fortune either Good or Bad, so as neither to be puffed up or overjoyed in Prosperity, nor dispirited or unealy under Adversity.

EQUANIMOUS [*Æquanimis*, L.] even tempered, contented in Mind.

EQUATION [*Æquatio*, L.] a making Equal, and equal Division.

EQUATION [in *Algebra*] is a mutual comparing of Things of different Denominations; as $3r = 36d$.

EQUATION [in *Astronomy*] the Proportioning or Regulating of Time, or the Difference between the Time marked out by the apparent Motion of the Sun, and the Time measured by the real or middle Motion of it, according to which Clocks and Watches are to be adjusted.

EQUATION or *Total Prosthaphæresis* [in the *Ptolemaick* Theory of the Planets] the Difference between the Planets *mean* and *true* Motion, or the Angle made by the Lines of the *true* and *mean* Motion of the Center.

EQUATION, or *Physical Prosthaphæresis*, is the Difference between the Motions of the Center of the *Epicycle* in the *Equant*, and in the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION, or *Optical Prosthaphæresis*, is the Angle made by two Lines drawn from the Center of the *Epicycle* to the Centers of the World, and of the *Eccentric*.

EQUATION of *Time*, is the Difference between the Sun's true Longitude, and his Right Ascension.

EQUATOR [*te Equateur*, F. *Æquator*, L. one who makes equal] the *Æquinoctial* Line. Which see.

EQUES, a Horse-man, also a Man of Arms. L.

EQUES Auratus [*i. e.* a Gilded Knight] the *Latin* Term for an *Englisb* Knight, because in ancient Times none but Knights were allowed to gild their Armour and other warlike Furniture.

EQUESTRIAN [*Æquestris*, L.] belonging to a Horse-Man or Knight.

EQUIANGULAR [*Æquiangle*, F.] of *Æquus* and *Angulus*, L.] that has equal Angles or Corners.

EQUICRURAL [of *Æquus* and *cruralis*, L.] that has equal Legs or Sides.

EQUIDISTANT [of *Æquus* and *Distans*, L.] that is of an equal Distance, equally distant from another Thing. F.

EQUIFORMITY [of *Æquus* and *Forma*, L.] Likeness in Form.

EQUILATERAL [*Æquilaterus*, L.] equal

Sided, or whose Sides are all equal. F.

EQUILIBRITY [*Æquilibritas*, L.] equal weighing or poising.

In **EQUILIBRIO** [in *Mechanicks*] when the two Ends of a Balance hang exactly even and level, so that neither can ascend or descend, they are said to be in *Æquilibrio*.

EQUILIBRIUM [*Æquilibre*, F. *Æquilibrium*, L.] Equality of Weight and Poise, equal Balance.

EQUIMULTIPLEES [of *Æqui* and *Multiplices*, L.] Numbers or Quantities multiplied by the same Number or Quantity; or Numbers and Quantities which contain their Submultiplees an equal Number of Times; as 16 and 8 are of their respective Submultiplees, 4 and 2, because each contains its Submultiplee 4 times.

EQUINOCTIAL [*Æquinoctialis*, of *Æquus* Equal, and *Nox* Night, L.] the *Æquinoctial* Line or *Æquator*, called by Sailors emphatically *The Line*; is an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, equally distant from the Poles of the World, that divides the Heaven or Globe of the Universe into two equal Parts, North and South, and is called the *Æquinoctial*, because when the Sun passes through it he makes the Day and Night become of an equal Length in every Part of the Earth. Some distinguish between the *Æquinoctial* and *Æquator*, for that, tho' they be both Circles in the same Plane, yet the *Æquator* is a great Circle of the Earth equally distant from the Poles of the Earth, and it is that which is commonly called the *Line* by Sailors. F.

EQUINOCTIAL Dial, a Dial whose Plane lies parallel to the Horizon.

EQUINOXES [of *Æquus* and *Nox*, L.] the Times wherein the Sun enters the first Points of *Aries* and *Libra*, when the Days and Nights are of Equal Length all over the Earth, except just under the Pole.

The *Verual EQUINOX*, is about the tenth Day of *March*.

The *Autumnal EQUINOX*, is about the twelfth of *September*.

To **EQUIP** [*Equipper*, F.] to set forth or accoutre, to furnish, to provide with Necessaries.

EQUIPAGE [*Equipage*, F.] the Provision of all Things necessary for a Voyage or Journey; as Attire, Furniture, Horses, Attendance, &c. It is frequently used for a Coach and Number of Footmen.

EQUIPARABLE, Comparable. L.

EQUIPARATES [*Æquiparata*, L.] Things compared and made equal. *Logick*.

EQUIPOLLENCE [*Æquipollentia*, L.] a being of equal Force and Value; a Term in *Logick*, used when several Propositions signify one and the same Thing, though 'tis expressed after different manners; as,

Some Man is *Teard*, not every Man is *Learned*.

EQUIPOLLENT [*Equipotent*, F. *Equipollens*, L.] being of equal Force or Signification.

EQUIPONDERANCY [*Æquipondium*, L.] equal Weighing.

To **EQUIPONDERATE** [of *Æqui* and *Ponderare*, L.] to weigh equally.

EQUIPONDEROUS, [of *Æqu* and *Ponderosus*, L.] that is of equal Weight.

EQUITABLE, Just, Righteous, Reasonable. F.

EQUITATURA, a Liberty of Riding; also of carrying Grift or Meal from a Mill on Horseback. O. L.

EQUITY [*Æquit*, F. of *Æquitas*, L.] is the Virtue of treating all Persons according to the Rules of Reason and Justice, as we would be treated by them, were we in their Circumstances.

EQUITY [in Law] is the Correction of the Law in that Part wherein it Fails.

Court of **EQUITY**, is the Court of *Chancery*, in which the Rigour of the Common Law, and the Severity of other Courts, is moderated, and where Controversies are supposed to be determined according to the exact Rules of Equity and Conscience.

EQUIVALENCE [*Æquivalentia*, L.] the Agreement in Nature, Quality, and Circumstances, between two or more Things proposed.

EQUIVALENT [*Æquivalent*, L.] being of equal Might, Value or Worth. F.

An **EQUIVALENT**, a Thing of equal Value with another.

EQUIVOCAL [*Æquivogue*, F. *Æquivocus*, L.] that which hath a double or doubtful signification, or whose Meaning and Sense may be taken several Ways. *Logick*.

EQUIVOCALS [*Æquivoca*, L.] are such Terms whose Names are the same, but their Natures very different. *Logick*.

EQUIVOCAL Generation [in *Philosophy*] is the Production of Plants without Seed; affects or Animals without Parents, in the natural Way of Coition between Male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all Bodies are univocally produced.

EQUIVOCAL Signs [in *Surgery*] are certain Accidents or Signs of the Fracture of the Skull, which confirm other Signs called *Univocal*.

EQUIVOCAL Word [in *Grammar*] a Word comprehending more Significations than one, or serving for different Notions.

EQUIVOCALLY [*Æquivocè*, L.] Dubiously, Ambiguously, with a mental Reservation.

To **EQUIVOCATE** [*Æquivocet*, F.] to speak ambiguously, to say one Thing and mean another.

EQUIVOCATION, a double Meaning, L.

EQUOREAN [*Æquoreus*, L.] of the Sea.

EQUUS, a Horse. L.

EQUUS Coopertus, a Horse set out with a Saddle and other Furniture. O. L.

ER [γ, H. i. e. a Watchman] *Judab's* first born Son.

ERA. See *Æra*.

To **ERADICATE** [*Eradicatum*, L.] to pull up by the Roots.

To **ERADICATE** a Disease, &c. to destroy it utterly.

ERADICATION, a Rooting out, Destroying, &c. L.

ERADICATIVES [in *Physick*] Medicines that work powerfully, and as it were root out the Diltemper; it is used in Opposition to *Minoratives*, which operate but gently.

ERASED [*Erasus*, L.] scraped, or scratched out.

ERASED [*Heraldry*] the Member of any Beast which seems torn from the Body.

ERASEMENT, a blotting or dashing out.

ERASMUS [*Εράσμος*, Gr.] Amiable, Lovely, a proper Name.

ERASTIANISM, the Doctrine of the **ERASTIANS**, Hereticks, Followers of *Erastus* a *Swiss* Physician, who, among other Tenets, held that the Power of Excommunication in a Christian State was lodg'd in the Civil Magistrate.

ERATO [*Ερατώ*, Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, the Patroness of amorous Poetry.

ERATOSTHENES, a famous Historian, Poet, Philosopher and Astronomer, who for his great Learning was called *Plato Minor*, and was especially eminent for his Skill in the *Mathematics*.

ERBER, an Arbour. O.

ERE [*Ære*, Sax.] before that, rather than.

EREBUS [*Ερεβος*, Gr.] an Infernal Poetical Deity, said to be Father of Night and Hell.

ERECT [*Erectus*, L.] raised, upright.

To **ERECT** [*Eriger*, F. *Erigere*, L. *Erectum*, sup.] to raise, to set up, to build.

To **ERECT** a Figure [with *Astrologers*] is to divide the 12 Houses of the Heavens aright; putting down the Sign, Degree, &c. in the right Place, according to the Positions of the Heavenly Bodies, at the Moment of Time the Scheme is erected.

ERECTION, a raising, or causing to stand upright. F. of L.

ERECTORES, Lifters up. L.

ERECTORES Penis [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles which cause the Erection of the Yard.

ERECTORES Clitoridis [in *Anatomy*] Muscles inserted into the spongy Bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in Coition.

EREMITCAL [*Eremiticus*, L. of *ἐρημιτικός*

μυτικός, Gr.] belonging to a Desert, or leading the Life of a Hermit.

EREMITE [*Eremita, L. of ἀρημίτης, Gr.*] an Hermit.

EREMITORIUM, an Hermitage or desert Place for the Retirement of Hermits. *O. L.*

EREPTION, a snatching or taking away by Violence or Force. *L.*

ERESSES } Canary Birds above 2 Years
ERISSES } old.

EREWHILE, lately, not long since, or not long hence.

ERIDANUS, a Southern Constellation of 28 Stars.

ERGO, therefore. *L.*

ERINGO, a Plant; called also Sea-Holly, the Roots of which are esteemed good against the Plague and Contagions.

ERKE, weary, loitering. *O.*

ERMINE [*Ermine, F. probably from Armenia, the Country from whence these Skins are brought*] a very rich Fur of a Weasel or Field-Mouse, worn by Princes, or Persons of Quality.

ERMINE [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field is *Argent*, and the powdering Sable, or White, interspersed with black Spots.

ERMINE-Street } one of the noted
ERMINAGE-Street } Roman Highways
in *England*, from *St. David's* to *Southampton*.

ERMINES [in *Heraldry*] a Sable Field with the Powdering *Argent*.

ERNES, Promises. *O.* Also the loose scattered Ears of Corn on the Ground after the cooking of it; also Affections. *Chaucer.*

ERNEST [*Ernestus, L. Ερνειστ, Sax. i. e. Earnest*] a proper Name of Men.

ERNFUL, sorrowful, lamentable. *S. C.*

ERODING, Medicines [of *Erodere, L.* to gnaw] are such as prey upon the Flesh with their acute Particles.

EROGATION, a bestowing or laying out, a profuse spending of Money. *L.*

EROS [*Ἔρως, Gr.*] Cupid. *Chaucer.*

EROSION, a gnawing, eating away, or consuming. *L.*

EROSTRATUS, an Incendiary, who it is said, only to get himself a Name, set the Magnificent Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* on Fire.

EROTEMA [*Ἐρώτημα, Gr.*] Interrogation or Question.

EROTESIS [*Ἐρώτησις, Gr.*] the same.

EROTESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when by asking many Questions we aggravate a Matter.

To ERR [*Errare, F. of Errare, L.*] to go out of the way, or mistake.

ERRAND [*Ærend, Sax.*] a Message.

ERRANT [*Errans, L.*] wandering or straying out of the way. *F.*

ERRANT [in *Law*] is applied to Justices

who go the Circuit; and to Baillifs travelling at large.

KNIGHTS *Errant*, those fabulous Romantick Knights feigned to travel about the World in search of Adventures, and to do great Feats at Arms, with unaccountable Hazard of their own Persons.

ERRATA, Faults or Omissions, which escape Correction in Printing. *L.*

ERRATICAL } [*Erratique, F. of Erra-*
ERRATICK } [*vicus, L.*] wandering
or straying out of the way.

ERRATICK Stars, the Planets so called in Contradistinction to the Fixed Stars, by reason of their having each a peculiar Motion.

ERRATICUM, a Waif, or Stray, an errant or wandering Beast. *O. L.*

ERRHINES [*Ἐρρῖνον, of ἔρ in and ῖς, the Nose, Gr.*] Medicines put up the Nostrils to cleanse the Head either by or without Sneezing, or to enliven the Spirits.

ERRONEOUS [*Erroneus, F. of Erroneus, L.*] Subject to or full of Errors and Mistakes.

ERRONES, the same as Erratick Stars.

ERROUR [*Errerus, F. of Error, L.*] Mistake, Over-sight, false Opinion.

ERROUR [in *Law*] is a Fault in Pleading, or in the Process.

A Writ of ERROUR, is that which lies to redress false Judgments in any Court of Record.

Clerk of the ERROURS, a Clerk whose Office it is to copy out the Tenor of the Records of a Cause, upon which a Writ of Error is brought.

ERS, Bitter Vetch, a sort of Pulse.

ERSK, Stubble after Corn is cut. *C.*

ERST, long since, formerly. *Spencer.*

ERTHELESSE, without Earth. *Chaucer.*

ERUBESCENCY [*Erubescencia, L.*] a Blushing for Shame: An Uneasiness of Mind, by which it is hindered from doing ill for fear of Loss of Reputation.

ERUCTION, a belching forth. *L.*

ERUDITION, Instruction in good Literature, Learning, Scholarship. *F. of L.*

ERUPTION, an issuing or breaking forth with Violence. *L.*

ERUNCACTION, a Weeding, or pulling up of Weeds. *L.*

ERUPTURIENT [of *Erupturus, L.*] apt or ready to break forth.

ERYSIPELAS [*Erysipela, Fr. ερυσίπελας, Gr.*] a Disease called *St. Anthony's Fire*.

ERYSIPELATODES [*ερυσίπελάτοδης, Gr.*] a Bastard *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPELATOUS, belonging to, or of the Nature of an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHREMATA [of *έρυθρός* and *βρέμμα, Gr.*] Red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pestilential Fevers.

ERYTHROIDES *Membrana* [of *ἔρυθρον*, red, and *εἶδος*, Appearance] is a red Skin of the Testicles; the first of the proper Coats.

ESAU [עשׂו, *H. i. e.* doing or working] the Brother of *Jacob*.

ESBRANCATURA, the cutting off of Branches or Boughs in a Forest. *O. L.*

ESCALADE [*Escalede*, *F.*] is a furious Attack upon a Wall or a Rampart, carried on with Ladders to mount up upon, without Besieging it in Form, breaking Ground or carrying on of Works to secure the Men.

ESCAPE, getting away from, Flight.

To **ESCAPE** *Esbapper*, *F.* *Scappare*, *Ital.* *escapar*, *Span.*] to make one's Escape, to get away.

To **ESCAPE** [in a *Law Sense*] is when one who is arrested comes to his Liberty, before he is deliver'd by Order of Law.

ESCAPIUM, what comes by Accident, Chance, or *Hap.* *O. L.*

ESCARA ζ [*εσχάρα*, *Gr.*] a Scar recessed CHARA ζ maining after the healing of a Sore.

ESCAROTICKS, Searing-Irons, Fire, Plaisters, &c. which bring a Sore to a Crust.

ESCHANDERIA, the Chandry or Office where Candles are laid up and deliver'd out for Family Uses.

ESCHAUFE, to warm, to heat. *Chaucer.*

ESCHAUNCE, Exchange. *Chaucer.*

ESCHEAT [*Eschæte*, *F.*] is any Lands or Profits which fall to a Lord within his Manour, by Forfeiture, or by the Death of his Tenant dying without Heirs.

To **ESCHEAT** [*Eschæoir*, *F.*] to fall to the chief Owner after such a manner.

An **ESCHEATOR**, an Officer who takes Notice of the King's Escheats in the County whereof he is Escheator, and certifies them in the Exchequer.

To **ESCHEW** [*eschewer*, *F.*] to shun or avoid.

ESCRIPIT [of *E* out of, and *Scriptum*, *L.* a writing] a Thing written out, a Transcript.

ESCRITE [*escrit*, *F.*] a Writing. *Chaucer.*

ESROLL, a Roll, Deed, or Inventory. *L. T.*

ESCUAGE [of *escu*, *F.* a Buckler] a Tenure of Land obliging a Tenant to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own Charge.

ESCULENTS [of *esculentus*, *L.*] that may be eaten, Plants and Roots for Food, as Carrots, Turnips, &c.

ESCURIAL, a famous Monastery in Spain, built by King *Philip II.* in the Shape of a Gridiron, in Honour of *St. Lawrence*; and takes its Name from a Village near *Madrid*: It contains a King's Palace, *St. Lawrence's Church*, and the Monastery of the *Fernandines*, and Free-Schools.

ESCUTCHEON [*Scutum*, *L.*] a Shield, the Coat or Field on which Arms are borne.

ESCUTCHEON [of *Presence*] is an Inescutcheon, or little Escutcheon, which a Man who hath married an Heiress may bear over his own Coat of Arms, and in it the Arms of his Wife.

ESHIN, a Pail or Kit. *C.*

ESILICHE, easily. *Chaucer.*

ESKEKTORES [of *esker*, *F.*] Robbers or Destroyers of other Mens Lands and Estates. *O. S.*

ESKIPPESON, Shipping or Passage by Sea. *O. L. T.*

ESHAM [formerly *Eovesham*, from one *Eoves*, *Egwins*, a Shepherd, who was afterwards Bishop of *Worcester*] a Town in *Warwickshire*, anciently called *Eatbome*, or *Heathfield*.

To **ESLOIN**, to withdraw to a Distance. *Spencer.*

ESNECY [*Aisnesse*, *F.*] the Right of Choosing first in a divided Inheritance, which belongs to the Eldest Copartner.

ESPALIERS, a Row of Trees planted in a curious Order against a Frame, spreading, upon a side of the Wall, &c. *F.*

ESPARECT a kind of *St. Foin* Grass.

ESPEALTARE, to expediate, or Law Dogs, either by cutting off the three Fore-Claws of the Right Foot, or by cutting out the Ball of the Foot. *O. L.*

ESPIAL, a Watch or Guard.

ESPERANCE, Hope, *F.* *Chaucer.*

ESPIGURNANCIA, the Office of Spigurnel, or Sealer of the King's Writs.

To **ESPIRE**, to expire. *O.*

ESPIRITUEL, Spiritual. *Chaucer.*

ESPLEES [*espletie*, *L.*] the full Profits that the Ground or Land yields.

ESPLENADE ζ [in *Fortification*] properly the Glacis or Slope of the Counterescarp; now taken for the void Space between the Glacis of a Citadel and the first Houses of a Town.

ESPLEES [*Law Term*] the full Profits that the Ground yields, as the Hay or Meadows, the Feeding of Pastures, the Corn of ploughed Lands, the Rents, Services, and such like Issues.

ESPLOIT, Accomplishment, Perfection. *Chaucer.*

ESPOISE, Hope. *Chaucer.*

ESPOUSALS [*esposailles*, *F.* *Sponsalia*, *L.*] Betrothing; Wedding, Marriage; the Ceremony used on that Occasion.

To **ESPOUSE** [*esposer*, *F.*] to Betroth, take in Marriage, to Wed: To adhere to, or embrace a Cause, Opinion, or Party.

ESPRINGOLD, a Warlike Engine for the casting great Stones.

To **ESPY** [*espier, F.*] to perceive or discover, to observe or watch.

ESQUIRE [*Escuir, F.*] a Gentleman who bears Arms, a Degree of Gentry next below a Knight.

ESQUIRES, are also created by the King, by putting about their Neck a Collar of S. S. and bestowing on them a Pair of Silver Spurs.

ESQUIRES [*of the King's Body*] are certain Officers belonging to the Court.

TO ESSART, to extirpate or clear the Ground of Shrubs. *O.*

ESSAY [*essai, F.*] Attempt, Proof, Tryal: A short Discourse upon a Subject.

ESSAY of a Deer [*Hunting Term*] the Breast or Brisket of a Deer.

TO ESSAY [*essayer, F.*] to make an essay, to try.

ESSAY Hatch [among *Miners*] a Term for a little Trench or Hole which they dig to search for Oar.

ESSE, Ashes. *Chefb.*

Sheer the **ESSE**, *i. e.* separate the dead Ashes from the Embers. *Chefb.*

ESSENCE [*essentia, L.*] that which constitutes the peculiar Nature of any thing, and makes it to be what it is: The Nature, Substance, or Being of a Thing. *F.*

ESSENCE [in *Physick*] is the chief Properties or Virtues of any simple or composition so collected together.

ESSENCE [in *Chymistry*] is a Spirit drawn out of certain Substances, or the Balsamick Part of any Thing separated from the thicker Matter, by Extraction.

ESSENCE [of a *Circle*] is, that its *Semidiameters* be all equal.

ESSENCE [of a *Square*] is, that it have four Right Angles, and as many equal Right-Lin'd Sides.

ESSENCE [of *Amber-greese*] is an Extract of the more oily Parts of *Amber-greese*, Musk, and Civet, in Spirit of Wine.

ESSENCE de Jamon [in *Cookery*] Gammon Essence, a Liquor made of Gammon of Bacon, &c. to be put into all Sorts of Meats in which Gammon is used. *F.*

ESSENDI *quietum de Telenio*, a Writ lying for the Citizens and Burgeesses of a Town, who have a Charter to exempt them from paying Toll thro' the whole Realm.

ESSENEES, a Sect of Monastick Philosophers among the *Jews*, who referred all to Destiny, held the Mortality of the Soul, &c.

ESSENTIAL [*Essentiel, F. Essentialis, L.*] belonging to Essence, Necessary.

ESSENTIAL Debilities [in *Astrology*] are when the Plants are in their Fall, Detriment, or Peregrine.

ESSENTIAL Dignities [in *Astrology*] are certain Advantages by which Planets are strengthened,

ESSENTIAL Properties, such Properties as necessarily depend on the Nature or Essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it, in distinction from accidental.

ESSENTIAL Salt of Plants [in *Chymistry*] is made of the Juice of the Plant, set for some time in a Cellar, till the Salt shoot out into Chrystals.

The **ESSENTIALS** [of *Religion*] the Fundamental Articles and Points of it.

ESSERS [among *Physicians*] are little Pustles or Wheals, reddish and hard, which quickly infect the whole Body with a violent Itching.

ESSEX [*Eaxt-Seaxa, and Eaxt-yer-ycie, Sax.*] the County that lies East of *Middlesex*, so called because it was the County of the East Saxons.

ESSOIN [*Essoinie, F.*] is an Excuse allowed for one who is summoned to appear and answer to a Real Action, &c. upon some just Cause of Action.

TO ESSOIN, to excuse a Person absent. *F.*

Clerk of the **ESSOINS**, an Officer that keeps the *Essoin-Rolls*, &c.

ESSONIO de malo lecti, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to send four Lawful Knights to view one that has essoined himself as being Sick-a-Bed.

TO ESTABLISH [*Etablis, F. of Stabile, L.*] to make stable, firm, and sure, to fix or settle.

ESTABLISHMENT [*Etablisement, F. Stabilimentum, L.*] Settlement upon a Foundation.

ESTABLISHMENT [of a *Dower*] the Assurance of a Dower or Portion made to the Wife about the Time of Marriage.

ESTANDARD [*Estandart, F.*] a Banner or Ensign; more especially, the standing Measure of the King, to the Scantling of which all Measures throughout the Land are to be framed.

ESTATE [*estat, F. Status, L.*] the Posture or Condition of Things or Affairs: Also Means, Revenues, &c.

ESTATE [in *Law*] is that Title or Interest which a Man has in Lands or Tenements, or what a Man is worth in Lands, Money, &c.

The *Three* **ESTATES** [of *t' e Realm*] are three Orders of the Kingdom of *England*, viz. the *Lords Spiritual*, the *Lords Temporal*, and the *Commons*.

ESTATUTES, Precepts, established Rules. *Cbaucer.*

ESTEEM [*estime, F. of Aestimatio, L.*] Respect, Value, Account, Reputation.

TO ESTEEM [*Estimer, F. of Estimare, L.*] to value, to make Account of, to believe, to judge, to reckon.

ESTHER [Ἔσθη, *H. i. e.* Secret or hidden] a proper Name of Women.

ESTERLING, the same as *Sterling*.

ESTHIOMENOS [ἔσθιονμος, *Gr.*] an inflammation which gnaws and consumes the Parts; a Gangrene, or Disposition to mortification.

ESTIMABLE [ἄξιμιβίλις, *L.*] worthy to be esteemed, being of Value. *F.*

ESTIMATE } [ἄξιμιτιο, *L.*] the

ESTIMATION } set Price or Value, (seem, Prizing or Rating.

To **ESTIMATE** [ἄξιμιτιο, *L.*] to value or value: To appraise, or set a Price upon a Thing.

ESTIMATOR [ἄξιμιτιορ, *L.*] a Judge of the Value of Things.

ESTIVAL [ἄξιμιβίλις, *L.*] of Summer.

ESTOPEL } [ἔστωπερ, *F.*] an Impedi-

ESTOPPEL } ment or Bar of Action, growing from his own Fact, which hath might have had his Action.

ESTOUFADE [in *Cookery*] a particular way of stewing Meat, &c. *F.*

ESTOVERS [of *Essoffe* or *Essover*, *F.*] *Law*, signifies that Subsistence which a

Man accused of Felony is to have out of his Lands or Goods, during his Imprisonment: Also Allowance of Wood, to be taken out of another Man's Woods.

To **ESTRANGE** [ἔστρανγκερ, *F.*] to draw away the Affections, to alienate, to become strange.

ESTRANGEMENT, Estranging.

ESTRANGERS [*Law Term*] Foreigners, Persons born beyond Sea: They who are

Parties to the Levying a Fine, &c.

ESTRAY [from *Estrayeur*, *O. F.*] a tame Beast found, having no Owner

known, which, if it be not claimed in a year and a Day, falls to the Lord of the Manor.

ESTREAT [ἔστρεαττιο, *L.*] the Copy of an original Writing; but especially of

Records, set down in the Rolls of a Court, to be levied of any Man for his Offence.

Clerk of the **ESTREATS**, a Clerk that receives the Estreats out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levied for the King.

ESTRECIATUS, straitened, or block'd up. *O. I.*

To **ESTREPE** [ἔστρεπιερ, *F.*] to make spoil in Lands and Woods.

ESTREPEMENT, Spoil made in Lands and Woods, by a Tenant, for Term of Life, or for Years, to the Damage of the Reversioner.

ESTRIS, Lodgings. *Chaucer.*

An **ESTUARY** [ἄστουαριουμ, *L.*] any inlet or Pit where the Tide comes, or is

overflow'd by the Sea at High Water.

ESURINE Salts [ἔσσυρινη, *Chymistry*] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality.

ETCHING, a Way used in making

Copper Plates for Printing, by eating on the Figures with *Aqua Fortis*.

ETERNAL [ἔτερνετ, *F.* *Æternus*, *L.*] of an infinite Duration, which neither had a Beginning, nor will ever have an End.

ETERNE, eternal. *Chaucer.*

ETERNITY [ἔτερνετι, *F.* of *Æternitas*, *L.*] an infinite Duration, without Beginning and End, Everlastingness.

To **ETERNIZE** } [ἔτερνεισερ, *F.* *Æ-*

To **ETERNALIZE** } ternize, *L.*] to make eternal.

ETHE, easily. *Spencer.*

ETHELBALD [of *Æthel* and *Bald*, *Sax. i. e.* nobly Bold] the Name of two Kings of this Nation.

ETHELBERT [ἄθελ and *Beorht*, *Sax. i. e.* nobly Bright] the Name of several Kings.

ETHELFRID [ἄθελ and *Friede*, *Sax. i. e.* noble Peace] a King of the Northumbrians.

ETHELRED [ἄθελ and *Reðe*, *Sax. i. e.* Noble in Council] a Name of several English Saxon Princes.

ETHELSTAN } [ἄθελ and *Stan*,

ATHELSTAN } *Sax. i. e.* the noble Gem] a Renowned King, the 7th Saxon Monarch from *Egbert*.

ETHELWARD [ἄθελ and *Ward*, *Sax. i. e.* a noble Keeper] a Name.

ETHELWIN [ἄθελ and *Winnan*, *Sax.* to acquire, *i. e.* nobler Purchaser] a proper Name.

ETHELWOLD [ἄθελ and *Waldan*, *Sax.* to Govern, noble Governor] a Bishop of *Winchester*, a Founder of an Abbey at *Abingdon*.

ETHELWOLPH [ἄθελ and *Ulph*, *Sax. i. e.* the noble Helper] the Name of the Second of the Saxon Monarchs.

ETHEREAL [ἄθηρειους, *L.*] belonging to the Air.

ETHERIAL Oil [among *Chymists*] is a very fine or exalted Oil, or rather Spirit, which soon takes Fire.

ETHICKS [ἠθικα, *Gr.*] Moral Philosophy: An Art which shews those Rules and Measures of Human Actions, which lead to true Happiness; and that acquaints us with the Means to practise them.

ETHIMOLOGISE, to give the Etymology or Derivation of a Word. *Chaucer.*

ETHMOIDALIS [in *Anatomy*] a Suture or Seam surrounding a Bone called *Ethmoides*.

ETHMOIDES [ἔθμοειδής of ἠθμος a Sieve, and εἶδος Form, *Gr.*] a Bone in the inner Part of the Nose resembling a Sieve.

ETHNARCY [ἔθναρχια, *L.* of ἔθνα *Chymistry*] are Salts which are of a fretting or eating Quality.

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ETHNICK

ETHNICK [*Ethnikus*, L. ἔθνικός, of ἔθνος a Nation, Gr.] Heathenish of or belonging to the Heathens.

ETHOLOGY [*Ethologia*, L. of ἠθολογία, of ἔθος Custom, and λέγω to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Manners.

ETHOLOGY [in *Rhetoric*] the Art of shewing the Manners of others.

ETHOPOEIA [*Ethopoeia*, L. ἠθοποιία, of ἔθος and ποίω, to feign, Gr.] a Representation of Manners.

ETIOLOGY [*aitiologia*, of αἰτία Cause, and λέγω to say, Gr.] a giving the Reason of.

ETYMOLOGICAL [*Etymologicue*, F. *Etymologicus*, L. of ἔτυμολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST [*Etymologiste*, F. of ἔτυμολόγος, Gr.] one skilled in searching out the true Interpretation of Words.

To **ETYMOLOGIZE** [*Etymologizare*, L.] to give an Account of the Derivation of Words.

ETYMOLOGY [*Etymologie*, F. *Etymologia*, L. of ἔτυμολογία, of ἔτυμον the Truth, and λέγω to say, Gr.] is a Part of Grammar, shewing the Original of Words, in order to distinguish their true Meaning and Signification.

ETYMON [*ἔτυμον*, Gr.] the Original of a Word.

To **EVACUATE** [*Evacuet*, F. *Evacuatum*, L.] to discharge, to empty, to void.

EVACUATION, an Emptying, &c. F. and L.

EVACUATION [among *Physicians*] any Diminution of the animal Fluids, whether it be by Catharticks, or Blood-letting, or any other Means.

To **EVADE** [*Evader*, F. *Evadere*, L.] to escape, to shift off.

EVAGINATION, an Unsheathing or Drawing out of a Sheath or Scabbard. L.

EVAN [*Ebon*, *Welsb*] *Febn*.

EVANGELIA, among the Ancients was used to signify Processions and Prayers made for Joy of good Tidings.

EVANGELICAL [*Evangelicue*, F. *Evangelicus*, L. of Ἐυαγγελικός, Gr.] belonging to the Gospel, Gospel-like.

EVANGELIST [*Evangeliste*, F. *Evangelista*, L. of Ἐυαγγελιστής, Gr.] a Messenger of good Tidings.

EVANGELISTS, the Pen-men of the Gospel. L

EVANGELIUM [*Evangile*, of Ἐυαγγελίου, Gr.] a Gospel. L.

To **EVANGELIZE** [*Evangelisar*, F. *Evangelizare*, L. of Ἐυαγγελίζασθαι of ἀγγελλίζασθαι, of εὖ well, and ἀγγελλίζασθαι to bring Tidings, Gr.] to bring good Tidings, to preach the Gospel.

EVANID [*Evanidus*, L.] soon decaying, fading, frail.

To **EVAPORATE** [*Evaporer*, F. *Evaporatum*, L.] to breath or steam out, to dissolve into Vapours.

To **EVAPORATE** to a *Pellicle* [in *Chymistry*] is to consume a Liquor by a gentle Heat, till a thin Skin is perceived to swim on the Top of it.

EVAPORATION, a Breathing or Steaming out. F. of L.

EVAPORATION [in *Chymistry*] is a Dispersing the superfluous Moisture of any liquid Substance, by Means of a gentle Fire: Or a driving them away in Steam, so as to leave some Part stronger, or of a higher Consistence than before.

EVAPORATION [with *Physicians*] is the Discharging of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

EVASION, an Escape: Also a Shift or Trick. F. of L.

EVASIVE [*Evasivus*, L.] Crafty, Deceitful.

EUCHARIST [*Eucharistie*, F. *Eucharistia*, L. of εὐχαριστία, of εὖ well, good, and χάρις Grace, Gr.] a Thanksgiving, from whence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is so called.

EUCHARISTICAL [*Eucharisticus*, L. of εὐχαριστικός, Gr.] belonging to the Eucharist.

EUCHYLOS [*εὐχυλος*, of εὖ & χυλος Juice, Gr.] One who abounds with good Juices or Humours: Also Victuals which afford good Nourishment.

EUCHYMY [*Euchymia*, L. εὐχυμία, of εὖ & χυμος a Juice, Gr.] is a good Temper of Blood, or other Juices and Fluids in an Animal Body.

EUCRASY [*εὐκρασία*, of εὖ good, and κράσις Temperature, Gr.] a good Temperature of Body.

EUDIAPNEUSTES [*εὐδιαπνευστης*, of εὖ and διαπνέω to perspire, Gr.] one who sweats kindly.

EUDOXIANS, Hereticks so called of *Eudoxus*, their Ring-leader; who held the Son was differently affected in his Will from the Father, and made of nothing.

EUDOXY [*Eudoxia*, L. of εὐδοξία, Gr.] good Name or Fame.

EVE [*Ἔβη*, H. i. e. she lived] the Wife of *Adam*.

EVE [contract. of *Even*] the Day before a Festival or Holiday.

EVE-CHURR, a Worm.

EVECK, a Beast like a wild Goat.

EVECTICK [*Evectica*, L.] that Part of Physick, which teaches how to acquire a good Habit of Body.

EVECTION, a lifting up, a carrying forth: Also a Praising, an Extolling. L.

EVECTION

EVECTION [in *Astronomy*] is an Inequality in the Motion of the Moon.

EVEN [Æven, Sax. Eben. Teut. Effen. Du.] equal, alike.

EVENING [Æven, Sax. Ahenu, Du. Ahenu. Teut.] the Close of the Day.

EVENTIDES [Æventid, Sax.] the Evening-Tide.

EVENINGS, a Portion of Grass or Corn given by a Lord to his Tenant in the evening, for Service done.

EVEN Number [in *Arithmetick*] is a Number which may be divided into two equal Parts without any Fraction.

EVENLY Even, is a Number which an even Number may measure by an even Number; as 32, which 8 an even Number measures by 4, which is also an even Number.

EVENLY Odd, is a Number that an even Number may measure by an odd one; as 30, which 2 or 6 being even Numbers, measure by 15 or 5 that are odd Numbers.

EVENT [Eventus, L.] the Issue or Success of Things.

To **EVENTILATE** [Eventilatam, L.] to winnow or Fan.

To **EVENTILATE** [in *Law*] is to estimate or value an Estate.

EVENTILATION, a Winnowing: A strict Examination or Sifting into a Business.

EVENTUAL [of *Eventus*, L.] matter of Fact, actually come to pass.

EVER [Æwe, Sax.] without End.

EVERARD [prob. of Εορον, a Boar, and Wap, a Keeper, or of Ever, Eng. 1 Ape, Sax. Honour. q. d. one always much honoured] a proper Name of Men.

EVERICH, every, each. O.

EVERICHONE, every one. Chaucer.

EVERNESS, Eternalness, Continualness.

To **EVERTUATE**, to take away the true or Strength.

EVERSION, an Over-throwing, Overturning; Destruction, Overthrow. L.

EVERY [Æwe, Sax.] every one.

To **EVESTIGATE** [Evestigatum, L.] to track, to follow, to hunt after, to find out.

EVESTIGATION, a seeking or finding out. L.

EUGENE [Eugenius, L. of ευγενής, i. e. nobly born] a proper Name of Men.

EUGENY [ευγενεία, Gr.] Nobleness, Birth or Blood, Gentility, Nobility.

EVIATION, a Shaking, Brandishing, or Darting. L.

EVICTION, a Convincing, either by Argument or Law. L.

EVIDENCE [Evidentia, L.] Perspicuity, Plainness. L.

EVIDENCE [in *Law*] any Proof by Testimony of Men or Writings.

An **EVIDENCE**, a Witness against a Malefactor, &c.

EVIDENCES [in *Law*] Deeds, or Authentick Writings of Agreements, Contracts, &c. that are Sealed and Delivered.

EVIDENT [evident, L.] apparent, clear, manifest, plainly made out. F.

EVIL [Ævel, Sax. Ebel, Du.] Ill, Mischief: Also a Disease, the King's Evil.

EVIL Deed [yvel'æ'd, Sax.] an ill Turn, Trespas, mischievous, or hurtful Act.

EVIN, the Evening. Chaucer.

To **EVINCE** [evincer, F. evincere, L.] to vanquish, to overcome, to prove by Argument.

To **EVINCE** [in *Civil Law*] to convict and recover by Law.

EVINDISTANT, equidistant. Chau.

EVINLICHE, evenly, equally. Chau.

EVIRMO, evermore. Chaucer.

To **EVISCERATE** [Evisceratum, L.] to unbowel, to take out the Bowels.

EVISCERATION, an Unbowelling. L.

EVITABLE [evitabilis, L.] that may be avoided or shunned. F.

EVITATION, a Shunning. L.

To **EVITE** [eviter, F. evitare, L.] to escape, avoid.

EVITERMINITY [Æviternus, L.] everlastingness.

EULOGY [eulogia, L. εὐλογία, Gr.] a praising, or speaking well of.

EUNOMIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that Faith alone was acceptable without good Works.

EUNUCH [eunuchus, F. eunuchus, L. of εὐνοχος, Gr.] a gelded Man, or one deprived of his Genitals.

To **EUNUCHATE**, to geld.

EUNUCHISM, the State of an Eunuch.

EVOCATION, a Calling out or upon, a Summons. F. of L.

EVOLATICAL, flying abroad. L.

To **EVOLVE** [evolvere, L.] to turn over or unfold.

EVOLUTION [in *Algebra*] the Extraction of Roots out of any Power. F. of L.

EVOLUTIONS [in *Military Affairs*] are the Doublings of Ranks or Files, Wheelings, and other Motions.

EVOLUTION, an Unfolding, Unrolling. F. of L.

EUNOMY [*eunomia*, L. of *ἑνομία*, of *εὔ* well, and *νόμος* a Law, Gr.] a Constitution or Ordination of good Laws.

EVOMITION, a vomiting up. L.

EUPATHY [*Eupathia*, L. of *ἑυπαθεία*, of *εὔ* and *πάσχω* to suffer, Gr.] an easiness in Suffering.

EUPEPSY [*ἑυπεψία*, Gr.] a good and easy Concoction or Digestion.

EUPHEMISM [*Euphemismus*, L. of *ἑυφημισμός*, of *εὔ* well, and *φημι* to say, Gr.] a setting forth a good Name or Reputation.

EUPHEMISM [in Rhetoric] is a Figure whereby a harsh Word is changed into one that is inoffensive.

EUPHONY [*Euphonia*, L. of *ἑυφωνία*, of *εὔ* and *φωνή* a Voice, Gr.] a graceful Sound, a smooth Running of Words.

EUPHORIA [*ἑυφορία*, Gr.] the Well-bearing of the Operation of a Medicine, or Course of a Distemper; the Aptitude of some Things to particular Operations.

EUPHRATES [*ἑυφράτης*, Gr. making glad] a great River of Asia.

EUPNOEA [*ἑυπνοία*, of *εὔ* and *πνέω* to breathe, Gr.] a good Faculty of Breathing.

EUPORY [*ἑυπορία*, Gr.] a Readiness in preparing Medicines; or the easiness of their working.

EURIPIDES, a learned Tragical Poet, so called from his being born in *Euripus*, he was in great Favour with *Archelaus* King of *Macedon*, wrote 75 Plays; he was born that very Day when the great Army of *Xerxes* was vanquished by the *Albenians*, lived *Anno Mundi* 3520. suffered a violent Death, as some say, being pulled in Pieces by *Archelaus's* Dogs, set upon him by *Aristeus* the Poet who envied him; others say by Women, being called a Woman-hater; he was buried at *Pella*.

EURIPUS [*ἑυριπος*, Gr.] a narrow Sea in *Greece*, which Ebbs and Flows seven times in twenty four Hours.

EURITHMY [*Eurithmia*, L. of *ἑυριθμία*, Gr.] a graceful Proportion and Carriage of Body.

EURITHMY [*Architect.*] the exact Proportion between all Parts of a Building.

EURITHMY [in *Physick*] an excellent Disposition of the Pulse.

EUROCLYDON [*ἑυροκλύδων*, Gr.] a tempestuous North-East Wind. L.

EUROPE [*Europa*, L. of *ἑυρώπη*, Gr. broad Fronted, or large Eyed] one fourth Part of the Terrestrial Globe, generally peopled by Christians.

EUROPEAN, belonging to *Europe*.

EUROPEANS, Inhabitants of *Europe*.

EUSARCOS [*ἑυσαρκος*, Gr.] a Term used by the *Galenists*, for such a Proportion

of Flesh, as is not too lean or too corpulent, but gives due Symmetry and Strength to all the Parts.

EUSEBIA [*ἑυσεβία*, Gr.] Godliness, Devotion, Piety.

EUSTACE [*ἑυστάχης*, Gr. standing firm] a proper Name.

EUSTATHIANS, a Sect of Christians in the fourth Century, who disallowed the Worshipping of Saints.

EUSTOMACHUS [*ἑυστόμαχος*, of *εὔ* and *στόμαχος* the Stomach, Gr.] a good Stomach; also Meat proper for it.

EUSTOW [formerly called *Helenston*] a Place in *Bedfordshire*, so called from a Convent dedicated to *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great.

EUSTYLE [*ἑυστυλος*, of *εὔ* well or fairly, and *σῦλος* a Pillar, Gr.] in *Architecture*, is a Building wherein the Pillars are placed at the most convenient Distance one from another.

EUTAXY [*Eutaxia*, L. of *ἑυταξία*, of *εὔ* and *τάξις* Order, Gr.] a handsome Ordering or Disposing of Things.

EUTERPE [*ἑυτέρπη*, Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, the Inventress of the Flute.

EUTHANASY [*ἑυθανασία*, of *εὔ* and *θάνατος* Death, Gr.] a soft quiet Death, or an easy Passage out of this World.

EUTROPHY [*ἑυτροφία*, of *εὔ* and *τροφή* Nourishment, Gr.] a due Nourishment of the Body.

EUTYCHIANS, Hereticks whose Ring leader was *Eutyches*, A. C. 443. they denied the Flesh of Christ to be like ours, affirming that he had a Cœlestial Body, which passed thro' the Virgin *Mary* as thro' a Channel; that there were two Natures in Christ before Hypostatical Union, but that afterwards there was but one compound of both; and thence they conclude that Divinity of Christ did both suffer and die.

EUTYN, even. O.

EVULSION, a Plucking, Pulling, Drawing out of, or away. L.

EUXIN [*ἑυξεινών*, Gr. Hospitable] the *Euxine Sea*, now commonly called the *Black Sea*.

EVYN, even. O.

EWAGE, Hue, Colour. *Chaucer*.

EWAGIUM, Toll paid for Water Passage. O. L.

EWBRICE [Æw, Marriage, and *Bjui* Breaking, *Sax.*] Adultery.

An **EW** [*Ewe*, *Sax.* *Ovis*, D. *Ovis*, L.] a Female Sheep.

The **EW** is *Blissom*, i. e. she has taken Tup or Ram. C.

The **EW** is *Riding*, i. e. she is taking. C.

EW Hog, a Female Lamb the first Year.

EW

EWER [*Aiguere*, F. of *Aqua*, L.] a vessel to hold Water.
 EWFTIES Lizards. *Spencer*.
 EXACERBATION, a making sour, a provoking or galling. L.
 EXACERBATION [among *Physicians*] is the same as *Paroxysm*.
 EXACERBATION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Sarcasmus*.
 EXACT [*Exactus*, L.] perfect, punctual, strict. F.
 To EXACT [*Exaltum*, sup. of *Exigere*,] to demand rigorously, to require more than is due.
 EXACTION, an unreasonable demand. F. of L.
 EXACTION [in *Law*] is a Wrong done by an Officer in taking a Fee or Reward where the Law allows none.
 EXACTION *Secular*, is a Tax or Imposition formerly paid by servile and feudatory Tenants.
 EXACTNESS, Care, Carefulness, Diligence, Nicety.
 EXACTOR [*Exacteur*, F.] a gatherer of Taxes, an unreasonable or rigid Demander. L.
 To EXACUATE [*Exacuatum*, L.] to wet or sharpen.
 EXÆRESIS [*Ἐξαιρέσις*, Gr.] is an Extracting out of the Body Things hurtful to it.
 To EXAGGERATE [*Exaggerator*, F. of *exaggeratum*, L.] to heap up together, to multiply, or enlarge in Words.
 EXAGGERATION, a heaping up, an amplification or Aggravation. F. of L.
 To EXAGITATE [*Exagitatum*, L.] to squit, to stir up, &c.
 EXAGITATION, a stirring up, a disquieting or vexing. L.
 EXAGON, the same as *Hexagon*.
 To EXALT [*Exalter*, F. of *Exaltare*, L.] to raise or lift up: To praise highly, to extol.
 To EXALT a Mineral [in *Chymistry*] is to refine it, and encrease its Strength.
 EXALTATION, a raising or lifting up, praising. F. of L.
 EXALTATION [in *Astrology*] is an Essential Dignity of a Planet, next in Virtue to being in its own House.
 EXALTATION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation, by which a Thing is raised to a higher degree of Virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable Property in any Body.
 EXALTED [*Exaltatus*, L.] raised or lifted up, sublime, excellent.
 EXAMEN, a Trial, a Proof, particularly of one to be admitted to Holy Orders, or some Employment. F. of L.
 EXAMINATION, an Examining; a Trial. L.
 To EXAMINE [*Examiner*, F. of *Exami-*

nare, L.] to search or enquire, to canvass or shift.
 EXAMINERS, Officers in Chancery who examine Witnesses upon Oath.
 EXAMPLE [*Exemplum*, L.] a Copy, Pattern or Model; an Instance or Precedent; any Thing proposed to be imitated, or avoided.
 EXAMPLE [in *Logic*] the Conclusion of one singular Point from another.
 EXANASTOMOSIS [of $\xi\xi$ and Ἄναστομοσις , Gr.] an opening the Mouths of Vessels, as Arteries, Veins, &c. *Anatomy*.
 EXANGUIOUS } [*Exanguis*, L.] be-
 EXANGUOUS } ing without blood, Bloodless.
 To EXANIMATE [*Exanimatum*, L.] to deprive of Life, to dispirit, to astonish, to stun.
 EXANIMATION [actively] a depriving of Life; astonishing, dispiriting, dismaying. L.
 EXANIMATION [Passively] a swooning or such a sinking of the Spirits, as is attended with the Loss of Sense for some time.
 EXANNUAL Roll, a Roll in which Fines which could not be levied, and desperate Debts were entered.
 EXANTLATION [of *Antlia*, L. a Bucket] an emptying or drawing out as with a Bucket, also an enquiry or sifting into a Matter. L.
 EXANTHEMATA [$\xi\xi$ ανθήματα, Gr.] the Measles or Small-Pox.
 EXARATION, a Flowing. L.
 EXARCH [*Exarchus*, F. *Exarchus*, L. of $\xi\xi$ αρχος, Gr.] an Officer formerly under the Roman Emperors of *Constantinople*, who managed the Affairs of *Italy*; a Vice-Roy.
 EXARCHATE, } the Office, Dignity,
 EXARCHY, } or Jurisdiction of an Exarch.
 EXARTHREMA [$\xi\xi$ αρθρεμα, Gr.] a disjoining, as when a Bone is out of its proper Place. *Anatomy*.
 EXARTICULATION, a disjoining or putting a Bone out of Joint. L.
 To EXASPERATE [of *Exasperatum*, L.] to make sharp) to incense or provoke, to anger, or vex.
 EXASPERATION, an exasperating or provoking to Anger.
 To EXATURATE [*Exaturatum*, L.] to satiate, or fill an hungry Stomach. L.
 EXAUTORATION, a satiating. L.
 To EXAUCTORATE [*Exauctoratum*, L.] to discharge from an Office.
 EXAUCTORATION, a discharging, or putting out of Office or Service. L.
 To EXAUGURATE [*Exauguratum*, L.] to make prophane or unhallow.
 EXCALEFACTION, a heating or warming. L.

EXCAMBIATOR, an Exchanger of Land. O. Z.

EXCAMBIUM, an Exchange where Merchants meet. L.

EXCANDESCENCY [*Excandescencia*, L.] great Heat, violent Anger.

EXCANDESCENCY [with *Physicians*] an Aptness to such Passions of the Mind, as bring on real Distempers.

To **EXCARNIFICATE** [*Excarnificatum*, L.] to butcher, to quarter or cut one to pieces.

To **EXCAVATE** [*Excavatum*, L.] to make hollow.

EXCAVATION, a making hollow. L.

To **EXCECATE** [of *ex* and *cecatum*, L.] to make blind.

EXCECATION [of *ex* and *cecatio*, L.] a making blind.

To **EXCEED** [*Exceder*, F. of *Excedere*, L.] to go beyond, to surpass.

EXCEEDING [*Excedens*, L.] which exceeds, extravagant, immoderate.

To **EXCEL** [*Exceller*, F. *Excellere*, L.] to out-do, to be excellent or eminent in any Respect.

EXCELLENCE } [*Excellentia*, L.] E-
EXCELLENCY } minency, Prehe-
minence: Also a Title of Honour given to Ambassadors and others. F.

EXCELLENT [*Excellentis*, L.] extraordinary good and valuable, choice, rare. F.

EXCELSITY [*Excelsitas*, L.] Height, loftiness.

EXCENTRICAL } [*Excentrique*, F. of
EXCENTRICK } *ex* and *Centrum*, L.]
that moves in a different Center.

EXCENTRICITY [*Excentricitas*, F.] See *Excentricity*.

To **EXCEPT** [*Excepter*, F. of *Exceptum*, L.] to take out of the Number of others, to object against, to put out of the ordinary Rule.

EXCEPTION, an exempting, a Clause in some Point restraining a Generality. F.

EXCEPTION [in *Pharmacy*] is the mixing or imbodying of dry Powders with some sort of Moisture.

EXCEPTION [in *Law*] is a Bar or Stop to an Action, a Demur.

To take **EXCEPTION** at, is to be displeas'd at.

EXCEPTIONABLE, which may be excepted against.

EXCEPTIOUS, which is apt to take Exception, or be Offended.

EXCEPTIVE, serving to except.

EXCEPTIVE Propositions [in *Logic*] are such where the thing is affirmed of the whole Subject, except some one of the Inferiours of it.

To **EXCEREBRATE** [*Excerebratum*, L.] to beat out one's Brains.

EXCEREBRATION, a beating out one's Brains.

To **EXCERP** [*Excerptere*, L.] to pick or cull out, to crop off.

EXCERPTION, a picking, culling or chusing out, to crop off.

EXCESS [*Exces*, F. of *Excessus*, L.] an exceeding; Superfluity: Also Debauchery, Riot.

EXCESSIVE [*Excessif*, F.] Exceeding, which goes beyond due Bounds.

To **EXCHANGE** [*Eschanger*, F. *Excehbire*, L.] to barter or truck.

An **EXCHANGE** [*Excambium*, L.] a Place where Merchants, &c. meet, to exchange, i. e. to give or receive Bills of Exchange for Money or Wares; to exchange or barter one Commodity for another, &c.

EXCHANGE, a Changing, Bartering, or Trucking one Thing for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Law*] is the exchanging or giving one Piece of Land for another.

EXCHANGE [in *Traffick*] is the giving a Sum of Money in one Place for a Bill ordering the Payment of the like Sum in another Place.

The King's **EXCHANGE**, a Place in the Tower of London, appointed for the exchange of Bullion, &c.

EXCHANGE Brokers, Men who give Information to Merchants, how the Exchange of Coin goes, and help Merchants to Chapman, and Chapman to Merchants.

EXCHANGERS, they who return Money beyond Sea by Bills of Exchange, &c.

EXCHEAT, Accident. *Spencer*.

EXCHEQUER [*Eschequer*, F.] the Place where the King's Cash is received and paid properly called, *The Receipt of the Exchequer*.

EXCHEQUER Court, a Court of Record, in which all Causes relating to the Crown Revenues are handled: The Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of York.

EXCISABLE, that which may be charged with the Duty of Excise.

EXCISE [*Accise*, Du. Tribute] an Imposition laid by Act of Parliament upon Beer, Cyder, and other Liquors, &c.

EXCISION, a cutting off or out. L.

EXCITABLE, easily stirred up. L.

EXCITATION, a stirring up, a Provocation. L.

To **EXCITE** [*Exciter*, F. *Excitare*, L.] to stir up, to provoke, to cause.

EXCITEMENT, a stirring up, &c. used same with Excitation.

To **EXCLAIM** [*Exclamare*, L.] to cry out, to call aloud.

EXCLAMATION, an Out-cry or crying out. L.

To **EXCLUDE** [*Excludere*, F. *Excludere*, L.] to shut out or keep from.

EXCLUSA, } a Sluce for Water,
EXCLUSAGIUM, } O. L.
EXCLUSION, a shutting out, a debar-
 ring. F. of L.

EXCLUSIVE [*Exclusivus*, L.] which has
 the Force of excluding. F.

EXCLUSIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] are
 such as signify, that a Predicate so agrees
 with its Subject, as to agree with that
 alone, and no other.

EXCLUSIVELY [*Exclusivè*, L.] in a
 manner exclusive of, or not taking in.

EXCLUSORY [*Exclusorius*, L.] that
 hath power to exclude.

To EXCOGITATE [*Excogitatum*, L.]
 to invent, or find out by thinking.

EXCOGITATION, an Invention by
 Thinking, a Device. L.

EXCOMMENCEMENT, Excommuni-
 cation. *Old French Law.*

To EXCOMMUNICATE [*Excommuni-
 cium*, L.] to turn or put out of the Com-
 munion of the Church.

EXCOMMUNICATION, is a Punish-
 ment inflicted by the Church, or a Sentence
 pronounced by an Ecclesiastical Judge, a-
 gainst Offenders; debarring them from
 the Sacraments, and Civil Privileges. F.
 of L.

EXCOMMUNICATO Capiendo, a Writ
 directed to the Sheriff, from the Court of
 Chancery, for the apprehending one who has
 too'd obstinately Excommunicated forty
 Days, for imprisoning him without Bail or
 Mainprise till he be reclaimed.

EXCOMMUNICATO Deliberando, a
 Writ to the Under-Sheriff to deliver an
 Excommunicate Person out of Prison.

EXCOMMUNICATO Recipiendo, a Writ
 whereby Persons excommunicated, that
 have been imprisoned for their Obstinacy,
 and have illegally gotten their Liberty, are
 commanded to be sought for, and Imprisoned
 again.

To EXCORIATE [*Excoriatum*, L.] to
 flay off the Skin.

EXCORIATED [*Excoriatum*, L.] that
 has the Skin flead or fretted off.

EXCORIATION, a flaying or pulling off
 the Skin F. of L.

EXCORIATION [in *Surgery*] is when
 the Skin is torn, rubbed or fretted off from
 the Flesh.

To EXCORTICATE [of *ex* and *Cortica-
 tum*, L.] to Bark, to pull off the outward
 Bark of Trees, Roots, &c.

EXCORTICATION, a taking or pul-
 ling off the outward Bark. L.

To EXCREATE [*Excreatum*, L.] to
 spit out with reaching, to hawk.

EXCREATION, a Straining in Spit-
 ting, a Hawking. L.

EXCREMENT [*Excrementum*, L.] Or-
 dure, Dregs. F.

EXCREMENTS [of the *Body*] are
 whatsoever is separated from the Aliment
 after Digestion, and is to be thrown out of
 the Body; as Spittle, Sweat, Snot, the
 Excrements of the Belly and Bladder, &c.

EXCREMENTOUS } [*Excremen-
 titius*, F.]
EXCREMENTITIOUS } belonging to, or of
 the Nature of Excrements.

EXCRESCENCE } [of *Excretere*, L.]
EXCRESCENCY } that which grows
 out of another thing. F.

EXCRESCENCE [in *Surgery*] a fleshy
 Tumour or superfluous Flesh, growing up
 on any part of the Body.

EXCRETION [in *Physick*] the Separation
 of Excrement, or Excrementitious Hu-
 mours, from the Aliments of the Blood.

EXCRETION Bony, a Disease in Horses,
 when a sort of Substance grows in the Bone
 of the Leg, &c.

To EXCRUCIATE [*Excruciatum*, L.]
 to torment or put to Pain.

EXCRUCIATION, a tormenting or
 putting to Pain. L.

EXCUBATION, a watching or guard-
 ing. L.

To EXCULCATE [*Excultatum*, L.] to
 tread or trample upon.

To EXCULPATE [*Exculpatum*, L.] to
 carve or engrave.

To EXCULPATE [of *ex* and *culpa*, L. a
 fault] to clear of a Fault, to justify or ex-
 cuse.

EXCURSION, an Invasion or Inroad;
 also a Digression, or going from the Mat-
 ter treated of. L.

EXCUSABLE [*Excusabilis*, L.] that
 may be excused. F.

EXCUSATORY [*Excusatorius*, L.] which
 serves to excuse.

EXCUSATION, an Excusing. L.

EXCUSE, a Reason by which we en-
 deavour to justify some Fault or Offence
 committed. F.

To EXCUSE [*Excuser*, F. *Excusare*, L.]
 to admit an Excuse, to justify, to bear or
 dispense with: To make an Excuse.

EXCUSSION, a shaking off; Also a di-
 ligent Inquisition or Examination.

To EXECUTE [*executum*, L.] to cut off
 or away.

EXECUTION, a cutting off or away.

EXECRABLE [*execrabilis*, L.] accursed,
 detestable, hateful, odious. F.

To EXECRATE [*execratum*, L.] to ban
 or curse.

EXECRATION, a Cursing or Banning,
 a wishing Mischief to one, a dreadful Oath,
 Imprecation, or Curse. F. of L.

To EXECUTE [*executer*, F. *Executum*,
 L.] to do, effect, or perform; also to put
 to Death by Authority. G.

EXECUTION, the executing or doing of a Thing, the Beheading, Burning, or Hanging a Malefactor. *F. of L.*

EXECUTION [in *Law*] the last Performance of an Act, as of a *Fine*, a *Judgment*. &c.

EXECUTIONE Facienda, a Writ commanding the Execution of a Judgment.

EXECUTIONE Facienda in Withernamium, a Writ which lies for the taking of his Cattle, that formerly had conveyed another Man's Cattle out of the County.

EXECUTIONER [*L'Executeur, F.*] the Common Hangman.

EXECUTIVE, that which may be

EXECUTORY, done, or is able to do.

EXECUTOR [*executeur, F.*] one who executes or performs any Thing. *L.*

EXECUTOR [in *Law*] one appointed by a Person's Last Will to dispose of the Deceased Person's Estate or Substance.

EXECUTOR de son tort, one who takes upon him the Office of an Executor by Intrusion. *F.*

EXECUTORY [*executoire, F.*] serving

EXECUTIVE to execute.

EXECUTRIX [*executrice, F.*] a Female Executor.

EXEGESIS [*Ἐξηγησις, Gr.*] an Explanation: A Figure in Rhetorick, when that which was before delivered somewhat darkly, is afterwards in the same Sentence rendered more intelligible. *L.*

EXEGESIS Numerosa aut Linealis, [in *Algebra*] is the Numeral or Lineal Solution or Extraction of Roots out of affected Equations.

EXEGETICAL [*Exegeticus, L. of Ἐξηγητικῆς, Gr.*] Explanatory.

EXEGETICALLY, Explanatively.

EXEMPLABLE [*Exemplabilis, L.*] that may be imitated.

EXEMPLAR, a Model or Pattern. *L.*

EXEMPLARY [*Exemplaire, F.*] that serves for an Example worthy of Imitation.

EXEMPLIFICATION, a giving an Example: Also a Copy or Draught of an Original Record. *L.*

EXEMPLIFICATIONE, a Writ granted for the exemplifying an Original.

To **EXEMPLIFY** [of *exemplum* and *facio, L.*] to prove or confirm by an Example; to copy out a Deed or Writing.

To **EXEMPT** [*exempter, F. exemptus, L.*] to free or discharge from.

EXEMPT [*exempt, F. of exemptus, L.*] free from, privileged.

An **EXEMPT**, a Life-Guard Man, free from Duty.

An **EXEMPT** [in *France*] an Officer in the Guards, who commands in the absence of the Captain and Lieutenant.

EXEMPTED [*exemptus, L.*] freed from, privileg'd.

EXEMPTION, [*exemption, F.*] a Freedom from, a Privilege. *L.*

EXEMPTION [in *Law*] a Privilege to be free from Appearance or Service.

To **EXENTERATE** [*Exenteratum, L.*] to embowel or draw out the Bowels.

EXENTERATION, embowelling. *L.*

EXEQUIAL, belonging to exequies.

EXEQUIES [*exequie, L.*] Funeral Rites or Solemnities.

EXERCENT [*exercens, L.*] that exercises or practise.

EXERCISE [*Exercice, F. of exercitium, L.*] Labour, Pains, Practice, the Function or Performance of an Office; also the motion or stirring the Body in order to Health.

EXERCISE [*Military Term*] is the Practice of a Soldier in handling Arms, &c.

To **EXERCISE** [*exercer, F. exercisum, L.*] to inure or train up to, to employ or use, to practise, to bear an Office.

EXERCISES [*exercitia, L.*] the Task of a Scholar at School, or of a young Student in the University. *F.*

EXERCITATION, a frequent exercising: Also a critical Comment. *F. of L.*

EXERGASIA [*Ἐεργασία, Gr.*] a Rhetorical Figure, when one thing is often repeated, but with other Terms, Sentences and Ornaments.

To **EXERT** [*exertum, sup. of exerere, L.*] to thrust out, or put forth, to shew: To exert one's self in any thing, is to use one's utmost endeavour in it.

EXERTION, the Act of exerting; Operation, Production. *L.*

EXFOLIATE [*S'Exfolier, F. of ex and foliari, L.*] a Term used by Surgeons, to rise up in Leaves or Splinters as a broken Bone does.

EXFOLIATION, the scaling of a Bone. *L.*

EXFREDIARE, to break the Peace, to commit open Violence. *L. T.*

EX Gravi Querela, a Writ lying for one who is kept from the Possession of Lands or Tenements by the Devisor's Heir, which were devised to him by Will.

To **EXHALE** [*Exhalare, F. of Exhalare, L.*] to breath or steam out, to send forth a Fume or Vapour.

EXHALATION [*exhalation, F.*] a Fume, Steam or Vapour. *L.*

EXHALATION [among *Philosophers*] whatsoever is raised up from the Surface of the Earth or Water, by the Heat of the Sun, Subterraneous Fire, &c.

EXHALATION [in *Physick*] is a subtle spirituous Air, which breathes forth out of the Bodies of Living Creatures.

To **EXHAUST** [*exhaustum, sup. L.*] to draw out, waste, spend, or consume.

EXHAUSTED

EX

EXHAUSTED [*exhaustus*, L.] drawn out, emptied, wasted.

EXHAUSTIONS, a Method made use of by the Ancient Mathematicians.

EXHENIUM, 2 a New-Years-Gift, a

EXENNIUM, 5 Present, a Token. O.L.

To EXHEREBATE [*exhereder*, F. of *exheredatam*, L.] to disinherit, to set aside the right heir.

To EXHIBITE [*Exhiber*, F. *exhibitum*, L.] to produce or shew.

To EXHIBITE [in *Chancery*] is when a Deed is brought to be prov'd by Witness, and the Examiner writes on the Back, *That it was shewed to such a one at the Time of his Examination.*

An EXHIBITION, an exhibiting, shewing, &c. F. of L.

EXHIBITIONS [in the *University*] are the Settlements of Benefactors, for Maintenance of Scholars, not depending on the Foundation.

To EXHILARATE [*exhilaratum*, L.] to cheer up or make merry.

EXHILARATION, cheering, making merry. L.

To EXHORT [*exhorter*, F. of *exhortare*, L.] to encourage or incite.

EXHORTATION, encouraging, Incitement. F. of L.

EXHORTATIVE, 2 serving to exhort

EXHORTATORY, 5 or encourage.

EXICCATION, a drying up. L.

EXIGENCE 2 [*exigence*, F. of *exigere*,

EXIGENCY 5 L.] Need, Necessity, straitness, Occasion.

EXIGENDARY, see *Exigenter*.

EXIGENT [*exigens*, L.] needy, poor, necessitous.

An EXIGENT, a Writ lying, where the

Defendant in an Action Personal can't be bound, nor any Thing in the County where-
 by he may be attached or distrained.

EXIGENTER, an Officer of the *Common Pleas*, who makes out Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions in which Pro-
 cess of Outlawry lies.

EXIGUITY [*exiguitas*, L.] Smallness, slenderness, Scantiness.

EXIGUOUS [*exiguus*, L.] slender small.

EXILE [*exilis*, L.] fine, thin, subtil.

An EXILE [*exul*, L.] a Banished Person. F.

EXILE [*exil*, F. *exilium*, L.] Banishment.

To EXILE [*exiler*, F. of *exulare*, L.] to banish.

To EXILIN, to banish. *Chaucer*.

EXILITY [*exilitas*, L.] Slenderness, smallness.

EXILTRE, an Axle-tree. *Chaucer*.

EXIMIOUS [*eximius*, L.] excellent, notable, singular.

EX

EXINATION, an emptying, an Evacuation, a bringing to nothing. L.

EXISCHIOS [*Ἐσχίσιος*, Gr.] a Term in *Surgery*, when the litchum or Thigh-Bone is disjointed.

To EXIST [*existere*, F. of *existere*, L.] to be, or have a Being.

EXISTENCE [*existentia*, L.] Being, either real or imaginary. L.

To EXISTIMATE [*existimatum*, L.] to suppose or imagine.

EXISTIMATION, a Thinking or Judging, an Opinion. L.

EXIT [*Exitus*, L.] going forth, Departure; the going forth of an Actor in a Play; Also Death.

To make his EXIT, to dye.

To EXITEN [of *excitare*, L.] to excite, to stir up. *Chaucer*.

EXITIAL [*exitialis*, L.] destructive, deadly.

EX *Mero Motu*, are Words of Form, used in a Charter, signifying that the Prince doth it of his own Will and Motion, without Sollicitation. L.

EXODIUM [*Ἐξόδιον*, Gr.] an Interlude or Farce at the End of a Tragedy.

EXODUS [*exode*, F. *Ἐξόδος*, of *ἔξ* and *ὁδος*, a Way, Gr.] a going or departing out; the Title of the Second Book of *Moses*. L.

EX Officio, an Oath, whereby a supposed Offender was forced to confess, accuse or clear himself of any criminal Matter.

EXOMPHALOS [*Ἐξόμφαλος*, Gr.] a starting out of the Navel.

EXONEIROISIS [among *Physicians*] a Species of a *Gonorrhoea*, commonly called *Pollutio nocturna*, when the Semen involuntarily flows in sleep.

To EXONERATE [*exoneratum*, L.] to unload, unburthen; to discharge or ease.

EXONERATION, an unburdening, L.

EXONERATIONE *señe*, is a Writ lying for the King's Ward to be disburthened of all Suit, &c. during the time of his Wardship.

EXOPHTHALMY [*Ἐξοφθαλμία*, Gr.] is a Protuberance of the Eye out of its natural Position.

EXOPTABLE [*exoptabilis*, L.] desirable.

To EXOPTATE [*exoptatum*, L.] to desire earnestly.

EXOPTATION, an earnest Wishing. L.

EXORABLE [*exorabilis*, L.] ealy to be intreated. F.

EXORBITANCY [*exorbitatio*, L.] Extravagant, Irregularity.

EXORBITANT [*exorbitans*, L.] Extravagancy, Excessive. L.

EXORCIFICIUNOUS, Exorcisms or Charms. *Chaucer*.

EXORCISM,

EXORCISM [*exorcisme, F. exorcismus, L. of ἐξορκισμὸς, Gr.*] an Abjuration or Conjuring.

EXORCIST [*exorciste, F. exorcista, L. of ἐξορκιστής, Gr.*] one who calls out Devils, a Conjuror.

To **EXORCIZE** [*exorciser, F. exorcizo, L. of ἐξορκίζω, Gr.*] to conjure out, or lay evil Spirit.

EXORDIUM [*Exorde, F.*] a Beginning, a Preface or Preamble. *L.*

EXORDIUM [in *Rhetorick*] a Speech by which the Orator prepares the Minds of the Auditors for that which is to follow.

EXORNATION, an Adorning, or setting off to Advantage.

To **EXOSCULATE** [*Exosculatum, L.*] to kiss heartily.

EXOSCULATION, a kissing heartily. *L.*

To **EXOSSATE** [*Exossum, L.*] to pluck out the Bones, to bone.

EXOSSATION, a Boning, or taking out the Bones.

EXOSTOSIS [*ἐξοστωσις, Gr.*] the Protruberance of a Bone out of its natural Place.

EXOTICK [*Exoticus, of ἐξωτικός, Gr.*] Foreign, Outlandish.

EXOTICKS Foreign Plants.

EXOTERICKS [*ἐξωτερικά, Gr.*] Aristotle's Lectures upon Rhetorick, which any Body had the Liberty to hear.

To **EXPAND** [*Expandere, L.*] to stretch out, to open.

The **EXPANSE** [*Expansum, L.*] the Firmament or Heaven.

EXPANSED [in *Heraldry*] display'd, or set out.

EXPANSION, a Displaying, an Opening, a spreading Abroad. *L.*

EXPANSION [among *Naturalists*] the Swelling or Encrease of the Bulk of Fluids, when agitated by Heat, or such an Alteration as is made by Rarefaction.

EXPANSION, the Space whose Parts are permanent. *Mr. Lock.*

EX Parte, partly, or of one Part; as a *Commission ex parte* in Chancery, is a Commission taken out, and executed by one Side only. *L.*

EX Parte Talie, is a Writ which lies for a Bailiff or Receiver, who having Auditors assigned to take his Account, can't obtain of them reasonable Allowance, but is cast into Prison.

To **EXPATRIATE** [*Expatriatum, L.*] to enlarge on a Subject; to wander abroad.

To **EXPECT** [*Expectare, L.*] to look for, to stay or wait for.

EXPECTANCE } a looking, longing,
EXPECTATION } or waiting for. *F.*

of *L.*

EXPECTANT *Fec.* opposite to *Simile Fec.* *L. T.*

EXPECTATIVE, as *Gratie expectativa*, certain Bulls, whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings, before they become void. *F.*

To **EXPECTORATE** [*Expectoratum, L.*] to discharge, or spit Phlegm out of the Stomach.

EXPECTORATION, the Raising and Casting forth of Phlegm, or other Matter out of the Lungs. *L.*

EXPEDIENT [*expediens, L.*] fit, convenient, necessary, *F.*

An **EXPEDIENT** [un *expedient, F.*] a Means, Way, or Device, &c.

EXPEDIMENT, Bag and Baggage. *Law Term.*

To **EXPEDITATE** [*expedier, F. of expeditatum, L.*] to cut out the Balls of great Dogs Feet, for preserving the King's Game in Forests.

EXPEDITE [*expeditue, L.*] ready, being in Readiness, quick, nimble.

To **EXPEDITE** [*expedier, F. expeditum L.*] to dispatch or rid, to bring to pass.

EXPEDITION, a Dispatch, or Quickness in dispatch of Business: A setting forth upon a Journey, Voyage, or War *F. of L.*

EXPEDITIONARY, an Officer at the Pope's Court for Dispatches. *F.*

EXPEDITIOUS [*expeditus, L.*] quick nimble, that tends to dispatch.

To **EXPUL** [*expellere, L.*] to drive out.

EXPENCE [*Expensa, L.*] Cost, Charge

To **EXPEND** [*Expendere, L.*] to spend or lay out Money.

EXPENDITOR, a Steward or Office who looks after the Repairs of the Bank of Romney Marsh.

EXPENSIS *Militum levandis*, a Writ recited to the Sheriff for levying the Allowance for the Knights, who serve in Parliament. *L.*

EXPENSIS *Militum non levandis ab Hominibus de Dominico, nec a Nativis*, a Writ forbid the Sheriff to levy an Allowance of the Knight of the Shire, upon those who hold in ancient Demelin.

EXPENSIVE, which causes Expence Chargeable, Costly; also that spends visibly.

EXPERGEFACTION, awaking, causing to awake. *L.*

EXPERIENCE [*Experientia, L.*] Knowledge or Skill gotten by Use or Practice. *F.*

To **EXPERIENCE** [*experimenter, F. experire, L.*] to try or find by Experience.

EXPERIENCED [*expertus, L.*] essay'd, versed in, well skilled.

An EXPERIMENT [*Experimentum, L.*] Essay, Tryal, Proof.

To EXPERIMENT [*Experimenter, F.*] to make an Experiment, to try.

EXPERIMENTAL, grounded upon Experience. *F.*

EXPERIMENTUM *Crucis*, such an Experiment as leads Men to the true Knowledge of the Thing they enquire after; as a Cross set up where divers Ways meet, directs Travellers in their true Course. *L.*

EXPERT [*Expertus, L.*] Cunning, Skilful, Dextrous in his Art. *F.*

EXPETIBLE [*Expetibilis, L.*] Desirable, worth seeking after.

EXPIABLE [*Expiables, L.*] that may be atoned for.

To EXPIATE [*expier, F. expiatum, L.*] to atone, or make Satisfaction for.

EXPIATION, a Satisfaction or Atonement. *F. of L.*

EXPIATORY [*Expiaoire, F.*] which serves to expiate. *L.*

EXPLIATION, a Pillaging or Robbing. *L.*

EXPIRATION, an expiring or breathing out: The End of an appointed Time; also the giving up the Ghost. *F. of L.*

EXPIRATION [in a *Physical Sense*] is an alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with the Fuliginous Vapours, are exprest or driven out by the wind-pipe.

To EXPIRE [*expirer, F. of expirare, L.*] to be out, or come to an End as Time does; to give up the Ghost.

To EXPISCATE [*Expiscatum, L.*] to fish out of one by way of a Discovery.

To EXPLAIN [*Expianare, L.*] to make plain or clear.

EXPLANATION, an Explaining, or making plain. *L.*

EXPLANATORY, which serves to explain, or give light to. *L.*

EXPLEITEN, to accomplish, to perform. *Chaucer.*

EXPLETIVE [*Explesivus, L.*] filling up.

EXPLICABLE [*Explicabilis, L.*] that may be explained. *F.*

EXPLICATION, an Explaining or Unfolding of any Thing that is obscure or ambiguous; an Exposition or Interpretation. *F. of L.*

To EXPLICATE [*Explicuer, F. of Explicatum, L.*] to unfold or explain.

EXPLICIT [*Explicite, F. Explicitus, L.*] plain, express, formal.

To EXPLODE [*Explodere, L.*] to decry or cry down; to mistake absolutely.

To EXPLOIT [*Exploiter, F.*] to do some great Action:

EXPLOIT, a great Action, a warlike Action, a noble Deed or Feat. *F.*

To EXPLORATE [*Exploratum, L.*] to search out.

EXPLORATION, a Spying, a diligent searching out. *L.*

EXPLORATOR, a Scout or Spying. *L.*

EXPLORATOR *Generalis*, a Scout Master General. *L.*

EXPLORATORIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument called a *Probe*.

EXPLOSION [in *Chymistry*] that violent Heat and Bubbling up, arising from the Mixture of some contrary Liquors. *L.*

EXPLOSION [among *Naturalists*] is a violent Motion of the Animal Spirits: Also a violent Expansion of the Parts of Air, Gunpowder, or any Fluid, that occasions a crackling Sound.

To EXPONE [*Exponere, L.*] to set forth, lay open, expound, &c.

EXPONENT [*Exponens, L.*] is a Number, which being placed over any Power, shews how many Multiplications are necessary to produce that Power: Thus in X^3 , the Figure 3 is its Exponent, and shews it is produced by 3 continued Multiplications of X from Unity.

EXPONENT *of the Ratio, or Proportion between two Numbers or Quantities*, is the Quotient arising, when the Antecedent is divided by the Consequent.

To EXPORT [*Exportare, L.*] to carry out, to send abroad over Sea.

EXPORTATION, a sending abroad.

To EXPOSE [*Exposere, F. Expositum, L.*] to lay or let abroad to publick View; to hazard or venture; to make ridiculous by laying open one's Failings to others.

EXPOSITION, an Interpretation or Expounding. *F. of L.*

EXPOSITOR [*Expositur, F.*] an Expounder or Interpreter. *L.*

EX *Post Facto*, a Term used of a Thing done after the Time, when it should have been done. *L.*

To EXPOSTULATE [*Expostulatum, L.*] to argue or reason the Case by way of Complaint, about an Injury received.

EXPOSTULATION, a Quarrelling for an Injury done, reasoning the Case. *L.*

EXPOSTULATORY [*Expostulatorius, L.*] serving to expostulare.

To EXPOUND [*Exponere, L.*] to explain or unfold.

EXPRESS [*Expres, F. of Expressus, L.*] clear, plain, manifest.

An EXPRESS, a Messenger, sent to give an Account; or an Account of any Action done by Land or Sea.

To EXPRESS [*Expriuer, F. Expressum of Expriuer, L.*] to declare by Word or Writing, to pronounce or utter.

EXPRESSED

EXPRESSED } [*Expressus*, L.] declared
 EXPREST } represented, &c. Also
 pressed, squeezed, or wrung out.

EXPRESSED Oils [*Chymistry*] such as are procured from any Bodies only by pressing; as the Oils of Olives, Almonds, &c.

EXPRESSION, a Manner of Pronouncing or Uttering; a Word or Phrase.

EXPRESSION [in *Chymistry*] a Pressing or Squeezing out the Juices or Oils of Plants.

EXPRESSIVE, proper to express. F.

EXPROBRATION, a Reproach, a Twitting, an Upbraiding. L.

EXPUGNATION, a Conquering by Force, or taking a Town by Storm.

EXPULSION, a thrusting or driving out. F. of L.

EXPULSIVE [*Expulsif*, F.] having a Power to expel, or drive out.

EXPULSIVE Faculty [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is that by which the Excrements are forced out, or voided.

To EXPUNGE [*Expungere*, L.] to blot, cross, or wipe out.

EXPURGATORY [*Expurgatoire*, F. of *Expurgatorius*, L.] which has the Virtue to cleanse, purge, or scour.

EXPURGATORY Index, a Book set forth by the Pope, containing a Catalogue of those Authors and Writings, which he has thought fit to censure, and forbid to be read by the *Papists*.

EXQUISITE [*Exquise*, F. *Exquisitus*, L.] choice, curious; also exact, or carried on to the utmost Height.

EXSANGUINOUS [*Exanguis*, L.] devoid of Blood.

To EXSIBILATE [*Exsibilatum*, L.] to hiss off the Stage.

To EXSICCATE [*Exsiccatum*, L.] to dry up.

EXSUCCATION, a taking away the Moisture. L.

To EXSUDE [*Exsudare*, L.] to sweat out.

EXSUDATION, a sweating out. L.

EXTANT [*Extans*, L.] standing out, that is in Being, or to be seen. F.

EXTASY [*Extasie*, F. *Extasis*, L.] of *ἔκστασις*. Gr.] a Trance or Swoon.

EXSTATICAL } [*Extatique*, F. of *ἔκστατικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to an Extasy.

EXTEMPORAL } [*Extemporalis*, L.]

EXTEMPORARY } *Extemporarius*, L.] done or spoke in the very Instant of Time, without studying or thinking before-hand.

EXTEMPORE, all on a sudden, immediately, without Premeditation. L.

To EXTEND [*Extendere*, L.] to stretch out, to enlarge.

To EXTEND [in *Law*] is to value the Lands and Tenements of one who has forfeited his Bond.

EXTENDI Facias, a Writ commonly called a Writ of Extent. L.

EXTENSIBLE, that may be extended. L.

EXTENSION, a stretching out, or enlarging. F. of L.

EXTENSION [in *Philosophy*] denotes the Distance there is between the Extremities or Terms of any Body.

EXTENSIVE [*Extensivus*, L.] large, that reaches far, serving to extend.

EXTENSOR *Carpi Radialis* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, by some called *Bicornis*, and *Radius externus*. L.

EXTENSOR *Carpi Ulnaris*, a Muscle of the Wrist, which acting with the *Ulnaris Flexor*, moves the Hand side-ways towards the *Ulna*. L.

EXTENSOR *Indicis*, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Fore-finger.

EXTENSOR *primi Internodii Ossis Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, which is inserted into the upper Part of the first Bone of the Thumb.

EXTENSOR *secundi Internodii Ossis Pollicis*, a Muscle of the Thumb, implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the Thumb.

EXTENSOR *Minimi digiti*, a Muscle serving to stretch out the Little-Finger.

EXTENSOR *Pollicis Pedis brevis*, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the Great-Toe, which it stretches or draws upwards.

EXTENSOR *Pollicis Pedis longus*, a Muscle implanted in the upper Part of the second Bone of the Great-Toe.

EXTENT [*Extentum*, L.] the Compass of a Thing in Length, Breadth, &c.

EXTENT [in *Law*] is a Writ of Commission of the Sheriff for the valuing Lands or Tenements; also the Sheriff's Act upon that Writ.

To EXTENUATE [*Extenuer*, F. of *Extenuatum*, L.] to lessen, to mitigate the Heinousness of a Crime.

EXTENUATION, a Lessening, Mitigating. F. of L.

EXTENUATION [in a *Medicinal Sense*] is a Leanness of the whole Body.

EXTENUATION [in *Rhetoric*] is a Figure whereby Things are diminished and made less than they really are.

EXTERIOR, more outward. L.

To EXTERMINATE [*Exterminer*, F. of *Exterminatum*, L.] to cast or root out to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINATION, a destroying, rooting out. F. of L.

EXTERMINATOR, a Destroyer. L.

EXTERNAL

EXTERNAL [*Externe, F. Externus, L.*] on the outside, outward.

EXTERNUS *Auris*, a Muscle of the Ear inserted to the long Process of the Membrane, called *Malleus. L.*

EXTERSION, awiping or rubbing out. *L.*

To **EXTIMULATE** [*Extimulatum, L.*] to prick forward.

EXTIMULATION, a pricking forward. *L.*

EXTINCT [*Extinctus, L.*] quenched, out out, dead, ceasing to be.

EXTINCTION, a quenching or putting out any Thing that is burning. *F. of L.*

To **EXTINGUISH** [*Extinguere, L.*] to quench, put-out, to abolish or destroy.

EXTINGUISHMENT, a quenching or putting out.

EXTINGUISHMENT [in *Law*] is a Consolidation; as where a Man receiving yearly Rent of an Estate, and after purchasing the Estate, the Rent and Estate are consolidated, and the Rent extinguished.

To **EXTIRP**, to root out. *Spencer.*

To **EXTIRPATE** [*Extirper, F. Extirpatum, L.*] to pluck up by the Roots; to corrupt, to destroy.

EXTIRPATION, a rooting out; a destroying. *F. of L.*

EXTIRPATION [in *Surgery*] the cutting off, or eating away a Part by reason of a Cancer, Blasting, &c.

EXTIRPATOR [*Extirpator, F.*] one who extirpates. *L.*

EXTIRPATIONE, a Writ which lies against one, who after a Verdict found against him for Land; &c. doth spitefully overthrow any House upon it.

EXTISPICE [*Extispicium, Li.*] a Divination by consulting the Entrails of Beasts crucified.

EXTOCARE, to grub Wood Land, and reduce it to Arable and Meadow.

To **EXTOL** [*Extollere, L.*] to praise greatly, to cry up.

To **EXTORT** [*Extorquer, F. Extortum, L.*] to wrest out, or get out of one by force, Authority; or Threats.

EXTORSION, an unlawful and violent wresting of Money, &c. from any Man: Interest-Money larger than the Law allows. *L.*

EXTORTIONER, one who practises extortion, a gripping Usurer.

To **EXTRACT** [*Extrahere, F. Extractum, L.*] to draw or pull out; also to copy out.

To **EXTRACT** [in *Chymistry*] is to draw it or separate the Purer from the Grosser parts of any Matter.

An **EXTRACT** [*Extractum, L.*] a Copy Draught of a Writing: Also Birth or degree.

EXTRACT [*Chymistry*] that pure, un-

mixt, efficacious Substance, which by the Help of some Liquor, is separated from the grosser and more earthy Part of Plants, &c.

EXTRACTA Curia, the issues or Profits of holding a Court.

EXTRACTION, a drawing out, an Abridgment; also a being descended from such or such a Family. *L.*

EXTRACTION [*Chymistry*] the drawing an Essence or Tincture from a mixt Body.

EXTRACTION of the Roots [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding out the Number or Quantity, which being multiplied by it self once, twice, thrice, &c. gives the respective Power, out of which the proposed Root was to be extracted.

EXTRACTION [of the *square Root*] is when having a Number given, we find out another Number, which multiplied by it self, produces the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the *Cube Root*] is that by which out of a Number given, another Number is found, which first multiplied by it self, and afterward by the Product, is equal to the Number given.

EXTRACTION [of the *double Square Root*] is the untwisting of the Number given to find another, which multiplied by it self, and the Product again multiplied by it self, makes the Number first given.

EXTRACTOR, a Surgeon's Instrument to lay hold of a Stone in the Operation of Cutting for the Stone. *L.*

EXTRACTUM Panchymagogum, a Collection of the purer Parts of several Cordial and Purgative Medicines, to purge out all Humours.

EXTRANEEOUS [of *Extra* and *genus, L.*] Alien, or of a foreign Kind.

EXTRA-judicial [of *Extra* and *judicialis, L.*] done out of the ordinary Course of Law.

EXTRAMUNDANE Space [of *Extra* and *mundanus, L.*] the infinite empty Space which is by some supposed to be extended beyond the Bounds of the Universe, and in which there is nothing at all. *Phil.*

EXTRANEEOUS [*Extranseus, L.*] that is of another Country, foreign, strange.

EXTRANEEOUS [among *Surgeons*] is used to express the same as Excrecence, that is not natural to the Substance it grows out of, or properly belongs to a Part to which it adheres.

EXTRAORDINARY [*Extraordinaire, F. Extraordinarius, L.*] beyond or contrary to common order or Fashion, unusual, uncommon.

EXTRA-Parochial [of *extra* and *Parochia, L.*] that is out of the Bounds of a Parish.

EXTRA-Parochial Lands, Lands newly left by the Sea, not taken in to any Parish.

EXTRA-Tempora, a Licence from the Pope to take Holy Orders at any Time. L.

EXTRAVAGANCE ζ [of Extravagari, EXTRAVAGANCY ζ L.] Lavishness, Prodigality, Impertinence, Folly. F.

EXTRAVAGANT [Extravaganti, L.] excessive, expensive, prodigal, absurd, foolish, idle. F.

EXTRAVAGANTES, Decretal Epistles, published after the Clementines, by Pope John XXII. and other Popes, added to the Canon Law, so called, because they were not rang'd in any Order in the Body of the Common Law: Also certain Constitutions and Ordinances of Princes not contained in the Body of the Civil Law.

To EXTRAVAGATE [Extravagari, F. of Extra and vagari, L.] to ramble, to rave or talk foolishly.

To EXTRAVASATE, [Extravasari, F. of extra, without, and Vas, a Vessel, L.] to get out of its proper Vessels, as the Blood and Humours sometimes do. Anat.

EXTRAVASATED [extravasati, F.] of Extra and vasatus, L.] got out of its proper Vessel.

EXTREAT, Extraction. Spencer.

EXTREME [Extremus, L.] last or utmost, very great. F.

EXTREME and mean Proportion [in Geometry] is when a Line is divided so, that the whole Line is to the greater Segment, as that Segment is to the less.

EXTREME Unction, a solemn anointing of a sick Person at the Point of Death; and is one of the seven Sacraments in the Roman Church.

An EXTREME [Extremum, L.] the utmost Bound of a Thing, an Excess. F.

EXTREMITY [Extremitas, F. Extremus, L.] the End, Edge, Brink, &c. of a Thing: Great Distress, Misery, Necessity.

To EXTRICATE [Extricatorum, L.] to disentangle or disengage, to rid out of, to deliver.

EXTRINSECAL [Extrinsecus, L.] that is on the outside, outward.

EXTRUCTION, a building or raising. L.

To EXTRUDE [Extrudere, L.] to thrull out.

EXTRUSION, a thrusting out, L.

EXTUBERANCE [Exuberantia, L. Barb.] a swelling or bunching out. F.

To EXTUBERATE [Extuberatum, L.] to swell out in Knobs.

EXTUBERATION, a swelling or rising up in the Flesh. L.

EXTUBEROUS, swelling or bunching out. L.

EXTUMÆ, Relicks of Saints. O. L.

EXTUMESCENCE [of Extumescere, L.] a swelling or rising up.

EXUBERANCE [Exuberantia, L.] an overflowing, abundance, plenty.

EXUBERANT [Exuberans, L.] abundant, plentiful.

EXUCCOUS [Exuccus, L.] dry, without Juice.

To EXUDATE [Exudatum, L.] to sweat out.

EXUDATION, a sweating out. L.

EXUFFLICATION, Blown. Shakespeare.

To EXULCERATE [Exulcerari, F. Exulceratum, L.] to make a Sore to grow, to turn to an Ulcer.

EXULCERATION, an exulcerating or turning to an Ulcer. F. of L.

To EXULT [Exultare, L.] to rejoice exceedingly, to leap for Joy.

EXULTANCY ζ [Exultantia, L.] a EXULTATION ζ leaping or dancing for Joy.

EXUMBILICATION, a starting of the Navel. L.

To EXUNDATE [Exundatum, L.] to overflow.

EXUNDATION, an Overflowing, L.

EXUNGULATED [Exungulatus, L.] having their Hoofs pulled off.

EXUNGULATION [among Chymists] the cutting off the white Part from the Leaves of Roses.

EXUPERABLE [Exuperabilis, L.] that may be got over, exceeded or surpassed.

To EXUPERATE [Exuperatum, L.] to get over, to surpass.

EXUPERATION, an Excellency or Surpassing.

To EXUSCITATE [Exuscitatum, L.] to awake, or raise one up from Sleep.

EXUSCITATION, an awakening, L.

EXUSTION, a burning. L.

EXUVIÆ [among Naturalists] are the Shells, &c. which are often found in the Bowels of the Earth.

EY, an Eg; also an Island.

EYE [Eag, Sax. Aug, Teut. Oeil, F. Oculus, L.] the Instrument of Sight.

EYE [in Architecture] the middle of the Scroll of the Ionick Chapter, cut in the Form of a little Rose.

EYE [among Botanists] is that Part of the Plant where the Bud puts forth, or the Bud itself.

To EYE-Bite, to bewitch by a certain evil Influence of the Eye.

EYE-Bright, an Herb.

EYE Brow [Eagan-Bregh, Sax. Dogh Brauw, Du.] the upper Part of the Eye lid.

EYESS [in Falconry] a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

EYNE, Eyes. Spencer.

EYRAR, an Eyrie or Nest of Young Birds. O. L.

EYRE ζ the Court of Justices Itinerant

EIRE ζ or going the Circle.

EYR-

F A

EYRE [*of the Forests*] the Court or Office-Seat, which used to be held every three Years by the Justices of the Forest, travelling up and down for that Purpose.

EYRIE, the Nest where Hawks sit and hatch their Young.

EYTH or *Eth*, *Basse*. O.

EYRISAE, airy, living in the Air. *Ch.*

EZEKIEL [יְחִזְקִיאל, *H. i. e.* of חֵזק, was strong and אל God, the Strength of God] the Name of a Prophet.

EZEKIEL'S Reed, a Scripture Measure, Length \pm English Foot, 11 Inches, and 8 decimal Parts.

EZRA [עֻזְרָא, *H. i. e.* an Helper] a famous Scribe among the Jews.

F A

At the End of a Doctor's Bill, signifies *Fiat*, *L.* Let it be done, as *F. S. A.* et *Secundum Artem*, Let it be done according to Art.

F [*in Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the word *Forte*. *Ital.*

FA, one of the Notes in Musick.

FABLE [*Fabula*, *L.*] a Story devised for the sake of Instruction: Also a feigned tale or meer Falshood. *F.*

FABLE, Discourse, flattering, vain talk, *ing.* *Chaucer.*

To **FABRICATE** [*Fabriquer*, *F.* *Fabricam*, *L.*] to build, to frame, to invent.

A **FABRICK**, [*Fabrique*, *F.* *Fabrica*, *L.*] a building.

FABRICK Lands, Lands given for repairing Churches, &c.

FABULATOR, a Teller of Stories, *L.*

FABULOUS [*fabuleux*, *F.* *Fabulosus*, *L.*] ign'd, full of Fables, Lies, or Stories.

FABULOSITY [*fabulositas*, *L.*] Lyingness, Fulness of Fables.

The **FACE** [*facies*, *L.*] the Countenance, visage, Looks, Appearance, Condition or state of Affairs. *F.*

FACE [*in Architecture*] a flat Member which has a great Breadth and small Projection, as in Architraves, &c. Also the front or exterior Part of a great Building.

FACE [*with Astrologers*] the third Part of every Sign, attributed to some Planet.

FACE of a *Bastion* [*in Fortification*] is the most advanc'd Part toward the Field, or the Distance between the Angle of the Moulder and the Angle of the Flank.

The **FACE** of *Place* [*in Fortification*] the Distance between the Points of two Neighbouring Bastions.

To **FACE** one, to stare or look one in the Face.

F A

To **FACE** [*Military Term*] to turn the Face and whole Body, according to the Word of Command.

FACETIOUS [*facetieux*, *F.* of *facetus*, *L.*] pleasant or wittily merry.

FACIES *Hippocratica* [*Hippocrates Face*] is when the Nostrials are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Tips of the Ears contracted, the Forehead dry and wrinkled, and the Complexion pale and livid.

FACILE [*facilis*, *L.*] easy to be done, of Address, or Belief, sensible, pliable. *F.*

To **FACILITATE** [*faciliter*, *F.*] to make easy.

FACILITY [*facilité*, *F.* of *facilitas*, *L.*] easiness, Readiness, Courtesie, Gentleness.

FACINOROUS [*facinorosus*, *L.*] Villainous, wicked.

FACK γ [*Sea Term*] a Round of a Cable

FAKE ζ coiled up out of the way.

FACOND, Speech, Eloquence. *Chaucer.*

FACT [*fait*, *F.* *factum*, *L.*] Action, Deed.

FACT [*in Arithmetick*] *Product*.

FACTA *Armarum*, Feats of Arms, Jests or Tournaments. *L.*

FACTION, a Party or Sect. *L.*

FACTION [*the Thing*] is the withdrawing of a Party, or Numbers, from the main Body either of the Church or State, governing themselves by their own Councils, and opposing the Government established.

FACTIOUS [*factieux*, *F.* of *factiosus*, *L.*] given to Faction, seditious.

FACTITIOUS [*factitious*, *L.*] artificial; counterfeit any Thing made by Art in opposition to the Product of Nature.

FACTITIOUSNESS, being factitious.

FACTOR [*facteur*, *F.*] an Agent for a Merchant. *L.*

FACTORS [*in Arithmetick*] are both the Numbers given to be multiplied.

FACTORAGE, Wages allowed to a Factor.

FACTORY [*factorerie*, *F.*] any Place beyond Sea, where Merchants Factors reside for the Conveniency of Trade.

FAC-Totum [*do all*, *L.*] one who manages all Affairs in a Family: Also a Thing to play with so called: Also a Printer's Border for a Letter.

FACTURE [*factura*, *L.*] the making or doing of any thing.

FACULÆ [*among Astronomers*] are certain bright and shining Parts which they have observed upon or about the Surface of the Moon. *L.*

FACULTY [*faculté*, *F.* of *facultas*, *L.*] Ability or Power to perform any Action: Talent, Virtue, Reasoning, Memory, Sense and Motion.

Animal FACULTY, is that by which the Soul performs the Functions of Imagination.

Natural FACULTY, is that whereby the Body is nourished or increased, or another like it is generated.

Vital FACULTY, is that which preserves Life in the Body, and performs the Functions of *Pulse* and *Respiration*.

FACULTY [in *Law*] a Privilege, or special Power granted to a Man by Favour, Indulgence, and Dispensation; to do that which by the Common Law he can't do.

FACULTY [in a *Civil Sense*] signifies a Body of Doctors in any Science; also a particular Profession or Mystery.

The Court of FACULTIES, a Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for granting Dispensations to do what by Common Law cannot be done.

FACULTY Office, the Place where such Dispensations are taken out.

FACUND [Fecundus, L.] Eloquent.

FACUNDIOUS, [Facundiosus, L.] full of Eloquence.

FACUNDITY [Facunditas, L.] Eloquence.

FACYON, Fashion. *Chaucer*.

TO FADDLE, to dandle, or make much of. C.

Fiddle FADDLE, Trifling, Trifles.

FADOM, *See* Fathom.

TO FADE, to vanish. *Spencer*.

TO FADE [Vanden, Du. of *Fade*, F. impotent, flat, unfavoury, from *Vadere*, L. to go, i. e. to perish] to decay as a Flower or Colour does.

FADER, Father. O.

TO FADGE [Fægegan, Sax.] to agree, to be adapted, to be made fit.

FÆCES, Dregs, Grounds, Lees: Also the Excrements of the Body. L.

FÆCES [in *Chymistry*, &c.] is the gross Substance which settles after Fermentation, or Remains after Distillation.

FÆCULÆ, the Dregs which subside in vegetable Juices. L.

FAG End [of *Fægan*, Sax. to join together] the latter End of Cloth, &c.

FAGE, a merry Tale. O.

FAGGOT [Faget, F.] a Bundle of Sticks or Wood for Fuel.

FAGGOT, was a Badge worn in Times of Popery, on the Sleeve of the Upper-Garments of such Persons as had recanted, and abjured Heresy.

FAGGOTS [Military Term] are Men hired to muster, by Officers, whose Companies are not full.

A FAGGOT of Steel, 120 lb. Weight.

TO FAGGOT a Person, to bind him Hand and Foot.

FAGOTTINO [in *Musick Books*] a single Curtail, a Musical Instrument, somewhat like a small Bassoon. *Ital.*

FAGOTTO, a double or large Bass Curtail. *Ital.*

TO FAIL [Fællir, F. Fællen, Du. of *Fællere*, L.] to disappoint, to frustrate, to offend, or do amiss.

FAILING of Record [Law Term] is when the Defendant having a Day given him to prove a Matter by Record, he fails, or eludes brings in such an one which is no Bar to the Action.

FAIN [Fægen, Sax.] glad, desirous. *Spencer*,

TO FAINT [Fæner, F. to cause to decay] to grow low spirited, to swoon.

A FAINT Action [in Law] a feigned Action.

FAINT Pleader [Law Term] a false and deceitful Pleader.

Faint Heart never won Fair Lady.

This Proverb animates to Constancy and Resolution in any honourable Undertaking having a more extensive View than the Courting of a Mistress: It intimates the Injuriousness of being low spirited and despairing, in that a Dejection of Mind will, in all Probability, frustrate the Success; so that Despair is the Parent of Ruin; in that it dispirits a Man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole Force. *Le Couard n'auroit belle amie*, say the French. And indeed a low spirited Person, who is so terrified with Disappointments and Difficulties, is as unfit for Arms as Amours; nay, Civil Affairs too. But Courage, on the other hand, make Difficulties, which to Appearance at first seem unsurmountable, give way; for *Audentes Fortuna juvat*, as say the Romans when *e-contra*, ἄλλὰ οἱ γὰρ ἀθρούνοντες. ἀνδρες ἕποτε τροπαιον ἐρύσαντο, say the Greeks.

FAIR [Fægen, Sax. Fæget, Sæc. Geth. clear, beautiful: Also just, right.

A FAIR [of *Fæper*, Teut. *Foire*, F. both from *Feria*, L. Holy-days on which Fair are usually kept; or of *Forum*, L. a Market] an Annual or General Market for a City, Town, &c.

FAIRE, Happiness, good Fortune. *Chaucer*.

FAIRFAX [of *Fæge*], Fair, and Feax *Harz*, Sax.] a Surname.

FAIRNESS [Fægenneyye, Sax.] Beautifulness, Clearness: Also Fair-dealing.

FAIR-Pleading a Writ upon the Statute of *Mareboroug* whereby it is provided, That no Fine shall be taken of any Man for not pleading fairly, or to the Purpose.

A FAIRY [some derive it from *Fæph* Sax. a Spirit; others from *Fis* or *Pis*, F

a terrible Elf; *Minsheu* from *Uaerlick*, *Du* terrible; *Skinner* from *Fapan*, *Sax.* to go or gad about, because those evil Spirits are thought to go all about, dancing, together in Company in the Night] a Hobgoblin, a Phantom.

FAIRY Sparks, or Shell fire, often on Cloaths in the Night. *Kent.*

FAITH [*Foy*, *F. Fides*, *L.*] an Assent of the Mind to Things, the Truth of which depends only upon the Testimony of others; Belief, Credit, Promise.

FAITH [among *Divines*] a principal Christian Virtue, an Assent of the Mind to all Things delivered in the Holy Scriptures, as the Testimony of Almighty God.

FAITHFUL, Honest, Sincere, Trusty.

The FAITHFUL [among *Divines*] Believers endued with loving Faith.

FIATHLESS, unbelieving; also unfaithful that breaks his Faith,

FAISABLE, that may be done, possible. *F.*

FAITOURS, Vagabonds. *Spencer.*

FALASIA } a steep Bank, Hill, or Shore,

FALAZIA } by the Sea-side. *O. L.*

FALCATED [*Falcatus*, *L.*] crooked, bowed like a Scythe or Reaping-Hook: The Moon is said, To be falcated, when in the first or last Quarter.

FALCATION, a Mowing or Cutting with a Bill or Hook. *L.*

FALCATURA, one Day's Mowing, performed by an Inferiour Tenant, as a customary Service to his Lord, *Q. L.*

FALCHION [*Fauchon*, *F.*] a kind of short Sword.

FALCON [*Faucon*, *F. of Falco*, *L.*] a large Sort of Hawk: A Piece of Ordnance,

FALCON Gentle, a kind of Hawk, so called from its gentle Disposition.

FALCONER [*Fauconnier*, *F. Falconarius*, *L.*] one who manages and looks after Hawks.

FALCONE [*Fauconneau*, *F.*] a small piece of Cannon.

FALDA, a Sheep-fold. *O. L.*

FALDAGE [*Faldagium*, *L. Barb.*] the privilege of setting up Folds for Sheep in any Field. *O. L.*

FALDFEE, a Composition paid by tenants for this Privilege. *O.*

FALDING, a kind of coarse Cloth.

FALDISDORY [of *valde*, a Hedge, and *γτορ*, a Place, *Sax.*] the Bishop's seat or Throne within the Chancel.

FALDSTOOL, a sort of Stool placed at the South-side of the Altar, at which the Kings or Queens of England kneel at their Coronation.

FALERA, a Disease in Hawks.

FALE, Failure, Fault. *Clauser.*

To FALL [*Faellen*, *Sax.* *Fallen*, *Teut.*] to tumble or descend downwards.

A FALL [in *Astrology*] is an essential Debility of a Planet, when it is opposite to the Place of its Exaltation.

FALLACIOUENCE [*Fallacitioquenzia*, *L.*] deceitful Speech.

FALLACIOUS [*Fallacieux*, *F. of Fallaciosus* *L.*] deceitful, crafty.

FALLACY [*Fallacé*, *F. Fallacia*, *L.*] Deceit, a crafty Device, Guile or Fraud.

FALLIBLE [*Fallibilis*, *L.*] that may fall or err; may deceive, or be deceived.

FALLIBILITY, Deceivableness. *L.*

FALLING Evil, a Disease in Horses.

FALLING Sickness [*Fylle-yeocnyyye*, *Sax.*] see *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN Tubes [among *Anatomists*] are two Vessels on each side the Womb, so called from *Fallopis*, who first discovered them.

FALLOW Colour [of *Falepe*, *Sax.* *Clatwe*, *Du.*] a Deer Colour.

FALLOW Field [of *Fealga*, *Sax.* an Harrow, because sired by twice Plowing for the more easy Use] a Land laid up, or that is left untilled for some time.

To FALLOW, to prepare Land by plowing, long before it is plowed for Sowing.

FALLOW Smiter, a Bird.

FALMOUTH [of *Fal*, a River that disembogues itself into the Sea, and *Mouth*] an Haven in *Cornwall*.

FALSE [*Falsus*, *L.*] lying, untrue, feigned, treacherous.

FALSE Attack [in *Military Affairs*] an Attack only designed to deceive the Besieged, and make them divide their Forces.

FALSE Bray [in *Fortif.*] a Space about two or three Fathom broad, round the Foot of the Rampart on the Out-side.

FALSE Claim [in *Law*] is where a Man claims more than his Due.

FALSE Conception, a Lump of shapeless Flesh, &c. bred in the Womb.

FALSE Imprisonment, is a Trespass committed against a Man by imprisoning him without a legal Cause.

FALSE Keel [in a *Ship*] is a second Keel, which is sometime put under the first to make it deeper.

FALSE Muster [*Military Term*] is when such Men pass in a Review as are not actually Listed as Solders.

FALSE Quarter [among *Farrriers*] is a Rift or Crack in the Hoof of a Horse, which is an unsound Quarter, seeming like a Piece not put in, and not entire.

FALSE Roof [of a *Houfe*] is that Part which is between the upper Rooms and the Covering.

FALSE Stem [in a Ship] when the Stem being too flat, another is fastened to it. **FALSED**, falsified. *O.*

FALSED his Blows, made Feints. *Sp.*

FALSET, Falshood. *Cbauer.*

FALSIFIABLE, may be falsified.

FALSIFICATION, a making False, or not standing to one's Word; a Forging, a Sophistication. *F. of L.*

To **FALSIFY** [*Falsifier, F. of Falsificare, L.*] to forge or counterfeit, to break one's Word; to prove a Thing to be false.

To **FALSIFY a Thrust** [in Fencing] is to make a feigned Pass.

FALSIN, to deceive. *Cbauer.*

FALSITY [*Falsitas, L.*] a Falshood, Untruth, a Flam.

FALSO Judioo, a Writ which lies for false Judgment, given in the County Court, Court Baron, or other Courts that are not of Record. *L.*

FALSO Retorno Brevium, a Writ lying against the Sheriff, for making false Returns of Writs.

To **FALTER** [*Falteren, Du. Faltar, Span.*] to stammer in Speech, to stumble.

To **FALTER**, to thresh the Corn over again. *C.*

FALX, a Hook or Bill. *L.*

FALX [among Anatomists] a Doubling of the *Dura Mater* like a Sickle, annexed below the third Cavity.

To **FAMBLE** [*Famher, Dan.*] to falter or stammer in Speech.

FAMBLES, Hands. *Cant.*

FAMBLE Cheats, Gloves. *Cant.*

FAME [*Fama, L.*] Report, Reputation, Renown. *L.*

FAMICID [*Famida, L.*] a Slanderer.

FAMILIAR [*Familiar, F. of Familiaris, L.*] intimately acquainted with, free, common, usual.

A **FAMILIAR**, a Spirit or Devil suppos'd to attend upon Wizards, Witches, &c.

FAMILIARITY [*Familiarité, F. of Familiaritas, L.*] a familiar, free way: Also intimate Correspondence.

To **FAMILIARIZE One's Self** [*Se Familiarier, F.*] to make one's self familiar.

FAMILIST, one of the Sect of the Family of Love.

FAMILY [*Famille, F. Familia, L.*] an Household, a Stock of Kindred, Lineage, Parentage, &c. Also a Hide, of ploughed Land. *O. R.*

FAMILY of Love, a Sect which sprang up about the Year 1556, Followers of *H. Nicholas*, whose chief Tenet was that Christ was already come to Judgment.

FAMINE [*Famin, F. of Fames, L.*] a general Scarcity of Provisions. *F.*

To **FAMISH** [*Famefcere, I.*] to starve.

FAMOUSED, made famous. *Shakspeare.*

FAMULERS [*q. d. Famulatores, L.*]

Helpers, Domestick Servants. *O.*

FAN [*Fan, San. Van. F. of Vannus, L.*] an Instrument for Winnowing Corn: Also an Utensil used by Women.

FANAM, a Coin at *Mesopotan* in *India*, value six Pound 1 3-5 Quarters, fifteen of which made a Pagod of Gold.

FANATICAL [*Fanatique, F. of Fanaticus, L.*] belonging to Fanaticism.

FANATICISM, pretended Inspiration, Opinions or Tenets of Fanatics.

FANATICK [*Fanatique, F. of Fanaticus, L.*] inspired, frantick, possessed.

A **FANATICK** [*Fanatique, F. of Fanaticus, L.*] one who pretends to Inspirations and Revelations.

FANCY [*Fantaste, F. Phantasia, L. of Φαντασία, Gr.*] Imagination.

FANDE, found. *Cbauer.*

FANE [*Fana, Sax.*] a Weather-cock. See *Vane*.

FANGLES, as new Fangles. [*Dr. T. Hensh.* derives it of *Evangelia*, Gospels, *q. d.* new Gospels] new Whimfies.

FANGOT, a Quantity of Wares; as Raw Silk, &c. containing from one to two Hundred Weight three Quarters.

FANGS [*of Fentan, Sax.* to fatten upon] large Teeth like a Boar's Tusks.

FANION, a Banner borne by a Servant of each Brigade of Horse and Foot, at the Head of the Baggage. *Ital.*

FANNATIO [*Old Law*] the Fawning Time, or Fence Month in Forests.

FANNEL, an Ornament like a Scarf, worn about the Left Arm of an officiating Mass Priest.

FANTASIA [in *Musick Books*] a kind of Air, in which the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rule, as in most other Airs; but is allow'd all the Freedom of Fancy or Invention that can reasonably be desir'd. This Title is given to some *Sonata's*. *Ital.*

A **FANTASM** [*Phantasma, L. of Φαντασμα, Gr.*] an Apparition, a Ghost.

FANTASTICAL [*fantastique, F. Phantasticus, L. of Φανταστικός, Gr.*] conceited, humourfome, whimsical.

FANTASTICK [*fantastique, F. Phantasticus, L. of Φανταστικός, Gr.*] conceited, humourfome, whimsical.

FANTASTICAL Colours, see *Empbatical Colours*.

FANTASY [*fantasie, F. Phantasia, L. of Φαντασία, Gr.*] Fancy, Imagination Crochet, Humour, Whim.

FANTOME [*fantome, F. of Φάντασμα, Gr.*] a Spectre, a Hobgoblin, or Spirit; a Chimara, an idle Conceit, a vain Apparition

partition which we imagine we see, tho' it exists no where but in our disturbed Imagination.

FANTOME Corn, lank or light Corn. C.

FAONATIO [of *faonner*, F.] a fawning or bringing forth young as Does or Hinds do.

FAPESMO [in *Logic*] is the fourth imperfect Mood of the first Figure of a *Categorical Syllogism*, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Affirmative, the second an universal Negative, and the third a particular Negative.

FAR [Feo], *Sax.* distant exceeding.

A FARANDMAN [of *Fajan*, *Sax.* to Travel] a Merchant, Traveller, &c. to whom, by the Laws of *Scotland*, Justice ought to be done with all Expedition, but his Business or Journey be not hinder'd.

FIGHTING *Fasand*, in a fighting Honour. N. C.

FARANTLY, Handsome. N. C.

FARCE [*Farce*, F.] a mock Comedy or Droll; a sort of comical Representation, less regular than a Comedy, stuffed with extravagant Passages of Wit.

To FARCE, to paint the Face. *Chauc.*

FARCED [of *Farcin*, F. of *Farcire*, L.] rammed, stuffed.

FARCES [in *Cookery*] Meats, Herbs, pice, &c. chopt small to stuff Flesh, Fowl, or Fish. F.

FARCIMALIS *Tunica* [in *Anatomy*]

Coat of a Child in the Womb, which receives the Urine from the Bladder. L.

FARCY [*Farcin*, F.] a Disease in Horses.

FARDEL [*Fardeau*, F. *Fardello*, Ital.] a bundle or Packet.

FARDEL of Land, is the fourth Part of Yard Land.

FARDINGALE [*Verdugalle*, F. *Vertudo*, Span. which *Dr. Th. H.* derives from *virtu Garde*, i. e. the Guard of Virtue, because young Women by hiding their great ellies preserve the Reputation of their chastity] a Whale-bone Circle or Hoop, which Ladies wore formerly upon their hips, a sort of Hoop'd Petticoat.

FARDING Deal of Land } [of *Feo*], a
FARUNDEL } Fourth, and
and oele, Part, *Sax.*] the Fourth Part of an acre.

FARE [Faj], *Sax.* a Journey, of *Fajan*, &c. to Travel] Money paid for Passage a Hackney Coach, or by Water.

To FARE, to go. *Spencer.*

To FARE [Uaeren, Du. to be well, high *Mer. Cas.* derives of *Φεσπεδας χαρις*, Gr.] as how fare you? How do you? how cheer you? Hence

FARE, Diet, Choer, Condition.

FARINACEOUS [of *Farina*, L.] Meal longing to Meal, mealy.

FARING, accomplished, qualified. *Ch.*
FARLEU, } a Duty of six Pence paid to
FARLEY, } the Lord of the Manor of
West-Slapton in *Devonshire*.

FARM [*Ferme*, F. *Feo*], *Sax.* Food, of *Feo*], *Sax.* to afford a Livelyhood] a House whereto belongs an Estate in Land to be employed in Husbandry.

FARMER, one who occupies a Farm.

FARN, did fare. *Chaucer.*

FARNHAM [of *Fea*], *Fern*, and *Dam*, a Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

FARON, a sort of Game.

FARRAGO, a Mixture of several Grains together, *Meslin*, *Bollimong*.

FARRAGINOUS, of or belonging to a *Farrago*. L.

FARRIER [*Fercier*, F. *Farraro*, Ital. of *Ferrum*, L. Iron] a Smith who Shoes and Doctors Horses.

To FARROW [of *Faj*], *Sax.* a Boar-pig] to bring forth Pigs as a Sow does.

FARSANG [*Parasanga*, L.] a Persian League, or the Space of three Miles.

To FARSE [*Farcire*, L.] to stuff out.

A FART [*Fert*, *Sax.* Uert, Du.] an Eruption of Wind backward.

To FART [Uerten, Du.] to break Wind backwards.

To FARTHEL [*Fardeler*, F.] the same as to Furl.

FARTHELLING Lines [in a Ship] are small Lines fastened to the Top-sails and Miffen Yard-Arms.

FARTHING [Feorðling, *Sax.*] the fourth Part of a Saxon Penny, a Copper Coin, the least Piece of English Money.

FARTHING of Gold [q. d. Fourthling] a Coin in ancient Times, the fourth Part of a Noble, i. e. 20 d.

FARTHING of Land, a considerable Quantity.

FASCIA, a Swathe or Swadling Band. L.

FASCIA, [*Heraldry*] a Fez.

FASCIAE [in *Architecture*] three Bands, of which the Architrave is composed.

FASCIAE [among *Astronomers*] are certain Rows of Spots in the Planet *Mars*, which appear like Swathes about his Body.

FASCIA Lata } [in *Anatomy*] a

FASCIALIS Latur } Muscle which moves the Leg. L.

FASCIALIS [in *Anatomy*] the Name of another Muscle of the Leg. L.

FASCIATION [in *Surgery*] a swathing or binding up with Swaddling Bands. L.

FASCICULAR [*Fascicularis*, L.] belonging to a Bundle or Fardel.

To FASCINATE [*Fasciner*, F. of *Fascinatum*, L.] to bewitch.

FASCINATION, a Bewitching, Charm-ing, or Enchanting. F. of L.

FASCINE

FASCINE [*Fascine*, F. of *Fascis*, L.] a Faggot or Bavin.

FASCINES [in *Fortification*] are small Branches of Trees, or Bavins bound up in Bundles, which mixed with Earth, serve to fill up Ditches, make Breast-works, &c.

FASGUNTIDE, Fastigide, Shrove-Tuesday, the Beginning of Lent. N. C.

FASHION [*Facon*, F.] Mode, Dress.

FASHION Pieces [in a *Ship*] are Pieces of Timber which make up the Breadth of the Stern.

To **FASHION** [*Faconner*, F.] to Form, Shape, &c.

FASHIONABLE, that is according to the Fashion, Modish.

FASHIONER, as the King's Fashioner, i. e. Tailor.

FASHIONIST a Person who introduces or follows the Fashions or new Modes.

FASHIONS, a Disease in Horses, the same as Farcin, which see.

FAST [*Fayt*, Sax. *Uest*, Du. *Uest*, Teut.] firm, sure.

To **FASTEN** [*Feytynian*, Sax. *Uassen*, Du. *Befasser*, Dan.] to make fast.

To **FAST** [*Faytan*, Sax. *Uassen*, Du.] to abstain from Food.

A **FAST** [*Fayten*, Sax. *Uaste*, Dan. *Uassen*, Teut.] an Abstinence from Food. *Fast bind fast bind.*

This Proverb teaches that People being generally *loose* and *perfidious*, it is a great Point of *Prudence* to be upon our Guard against *Treachery* and *Impositions*, in all our Dealings and Transactions, either in *Buying*, *Selling*, *Borrowing* or *Lending*, in order to preserve a good *Understanding* and a lasting *Friendship* among mutual Correspondents.

To **FASTEN** upon [*Anfassen*, Teut.] to seize and lay hold upon.

FAST [*Sea-Term*] is a Rope to fasten a Boat or Ship.

FAST Country, a Term used by Tin Miners to signify a *Shelf*.

FASTENS-Een, or *Even*, *Shrove-Tuesday*, the succeeding Day being *Asb-Wednesday*, the first of the *Lenten Fast*.

A **FASTENING** [*Faytynung*, Sax.] a making fast, or that which makes fast.

FASTI, the Roman Calendar. L.

FASTI Dies, Days that the Lawyers were admitted to Plead in, like our *Term-time*. L.

FASTIDIOUS [*Fastidieux*, F. of *Fastidiosus*, L.] disdainful, scornful.

FASTIGIA, the tops of Plants, Flowers, or any thing else. L.

FASTING-Men, Bonds-men, Pledges, Sureties, who were bound to answer for one another's peaceable Behaviour.

FASTNESS [*Feytennÿye*, Sax.] Firmness: Also a strong Hold, or a Place not to be come at by Bogs, &c.

FASTUOUS [*Fasteux*, F. of *Fastuosus*, L.] Proud, Disdainful.

FASTUOUSNESS, Pride, Disdain.

FAT [*Fat*, Sax. *Uat*, Du. *Fett*, Teut.] Gros, full of Fat, Fruitful.

FAT [in *Sea Language*] Broad: Thus if the Tuck of a Ship's Quarter be deep, they say, *She has a Fat Quarter*.

The **FAT** [among *Anatomists*] is a greasy Substance which is bred of the Oily Part of the Aliment and Blood.

FAT [of *Merchandise*] an uncertain Quantity, as of Yarn 210 to 221 Bundles, of unbound Books 1. 1 half Maud; of Wire 20 C. to 25 C. Weight; of Glass 30 1 qter to 4 C. Weight.

FAT ? [*Fat*, Sax. *Uat*, Du. *Fas*, Vat ? Teut. *Var*, L.] a large wooden Vessel containing eight Butthels, used in measuring Malt, &c. Also a Brewing Vessel.

FATAL [*Fatalis*, L.] belonging to Fate, deadly, unlucky. F.

FATALITY [*Fatalité*, F.] a being liable to Fate, or an Event, Fatalness: Also Unavoidableness.

FATE [*Fatum*, L.] Destiny, that which must of Necessity come to pass by God's secret Appointment, a perpetual and unchangeable Disposition of Things following one upon another; God's Providence or Decree: Also Death.

FATED, ordered or appointed by Fate.

FATHER [*Fater*, of *Fecan*, Sax. *Fader*, Dan. *Uatter*, Teut. *Padre*, Ital. *Pere*, F. *Pater*, L. all of *Πατήρ*, Gr. he that has begot a Child.

Like Father, like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the Force of *Nature*, but also of *Example*; as much the Strength of *Imagination* and *Prudence* in the latter, as the violent Bent of *Inclination* in the former. 'Tis true, the Children, though not always, are generally like the *Father* or *Mother*, in their *Manners* as well as their *Bodies*; the *Faculties* of the former commonly run in a *Blodd*; and for the *Features* and *Complexion* of the latter they often look as if they were cast in the same *Mould*: But I presume the Point of the Proverb, is chiefly directed at the *Examples*, and that such as are the *Parents* as to *Vice* or *Virtues*; such are too commonly the *Children*; that the *ill Example* of a vicious Father almost universally led to the *debauching* a Son, when the good Precepts and Examples of a virtuous Father, is a great way to the forming a virtuous one. *Mali corvi, Malum ovum*, say the *Latins* and, *Ὅσπερὶ ἐκ κελλή βόδα φύεται* say the *Greeks*.

FATHERS, the Bishops of the Primitive Church: The Superiors of Monasteries, &c. among the Roman Catholics.

FATHERLESS [*Fæderleas*, *Sax.*] that is no Father.

To FATHER a Thing upon a Person, is to impute it to him.

FATHER-Lasher, a kind of Fish.

FATHERLY [*Fæderlice*, *Sax.*] like a Father.

FATHOM } [*Fæðm*, *Sax.*] a Measure of

FADOM } six Feet; the Hebrew Fathom seven Feet, three Inches 1552.

A FATHOM of Wood, the 6th Part of a quantity, call'd a Coal-fire.

To FATHOM, to sound the Depth of Water; to discover one's Intentions.

FATIDICAL } [*Fatidique*, *F.* of *Fatidic*]

FATIDICK } [*Fatidic*, *L.*] foretelling what is to come.

FATIGABLE, that may be tired. *L.*

To FATIGATE [*Fatigatum*, *L.*] to tire or weary.

FATIGUE [*Fatigue*, *F.*] Hardship, Toil, weariness.

To FATIGUE [*Fatiguer*, *F.* *Fatigare*, *F.*] to weary, tire, harass.

FATUITY [*Fatuitas*, *L.*] Simpleness, foolishness.

To FATUATE [*Fatuatum*, *L.*] to play the Fool or Simpleton.

FAUCET [*Fausset*, *F.*] a Tap, a Peg.

FAUCHION [*Faubon*, *F.*] a sort of broad, short wooden Sword.

FAUGH-Ground, Ground which has lain Year or more unplough'd.

FAVIROUS, favourable. *Chaucer.*

A FAULT [*Faulte*, *Faute*, *F.*] a Crime, Error.

To FAULTER [probably of *Faltēren*, *is.* or *Faltar*, *Span.*] to fall or stumble.

FAUNTEKINS, little Infants. *O.*

FAVONIAN, belonging to *Favonius*, the Western Wind, favourable.

FAVOUR [*Faveur*, *F.* *Favor*, *L.*] Kindness, good Office: Also a small Present made by a Lady; a Knot of Ribbons given at a Wedding, or burying.

To FAVOUR, [*Favoriser*, *F.*] to shew your, to countenance, to ease or spare; to resemble or be like a Person.

FAVOURABLE [*Favorabilis*, *L.*] apt to favour, good, gracious, gentle. *F.*

FAVOURITE [*Favorite*, *F.*] one who enjoys the good Will or Kindness of another, a Darling, a Minion.

FAUSE, false, cunning, subtil. *C.*

FAUSEN, a sort of large Eel.

FAUSETUM, a Musical Pipe or Flute. *O.*

FAUST [*Fausus*, *L.*] lucky.

FAUSTITUDE [*Faustitudo*, *L.*] Happiness, Luckiness.

FAUSTITY [*Faustitas*, *L.*] good luck.

FAUTOR, a Favourer or Abettor. *L.*

FAUXBOURG, the Suburbs of a City, the Buildings without the Walls. *F.*

FAW, Fain, glad, cheerful, joyful. *Ch.*

A FAWN [*Faon*, *F.*] a Buck or Doe of the first Year.

To FAWN upon [*Fantian*, *Sax.*] to flatter or flout up.

To FAWN, to bring forth young as a Deer does.

FAX, Hair. *O.* Hence the Names *Fairfax*, *Hallifax*, &c.

FAY, Faith. *Spencer.*

FAYTOR, a Doer. *Spencer.*

FAYTOURS, Idle Fellows, Vagabonds. *O. S.*

FE, Faith, *Span. 2s.*

FE, the Act of Faith, *i. e.* the Execution or Burning of Hereticks by the Spanish Inquisition.

FEABS or *Fea-Berries*, Goose-berries. *S. C.*

To FEAG [*Fægen*, *Du.* to brush] to beat with Rods, to whip; whence to *Fag* signified any manner of beating.

FEAL [*Feal*, *F.* *Trufty*] Tenants by Knights Service were wont to swear to their Lord, to be *Feal* and *Leal*, *i. e.* Faithful and Loyal.

To FEAL, to hide. *N. C.*

FEALTY [in *Law*] an Oath taken at the Admittance of a Tenant, to be true to the Lord, of whom he holds his Land.

FEAR [*Fepht*, *Sax.* *Fær*, *Du.*] Apprehension of Evil, Dread, Fright.

To FEAR [*Fesjan*, *Sax.* to affright] to terrify, also to be affrighted.

To FEAR [*Færen*, *Du.*] to be apprehensive of, to dread.

To FEAREN, to frighten. *Spencer.*

FEASIBLE [*Faisible*, *F.*] that may be done, easy to be done.

FEAT, finical, odd, pretty.

A FEAT [*Faite*, *F.*] a notable Action or Deed, as Feats of War, &c.

A FEATHER [*Fæðer*, *Sax.*] a Plume of a Fowl.

FEATHERLESS [*Fæðerleas*, *Sax.*] unfledg'd, without Feathers.

To Cut a FEATHER [*See Phrase*] is when a Ship makes the Sea foam before her.

FEATHER-Top-Graft, an Herb.

FEATHER-Edg'd-Boards [among *Carpenters*, &c.] Boards which are thicker on one edge than the other.

Birds of a Feather flock together.

Every Fowler knows the Truth of this Proverb; but it has a further Meaning than the Association of irrational Creatures: It intimates that Society is a powerful Attractive, but that Likeness is the Lure that draws People of the same Kidney together.

A Covey of Partridges in the Country is but an Emblem of a Company of Gossips in a Neighbourhood, a Knot of Sbarpers at the Gaming-Table, a Pack of Rakes at the Tavern, &c. That one Fool loves another, one Pop admires another, one Blockhead is pleased at the Assurance, conceit, and Affection of another, and therefore herd together. *Paras cum paribus facillimè congregantur*, Latin; ὄμις ἀείει τὸν ὁμοίον ἀγαί. Θεός ἐνε τὸν ὁμοίον. Greek.

FEATURE [Feature, F.] a Lineament of the Face.

FEAVER, see Fever.

FEAZING [Sea Term] the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends.

FEDERACY, a Confederacy. Chaucer.

TO FEBRICITATE [Febriçitatum, L.] to fall Sick of a Fever or Ague.

FEBRIFUGE [Febriçuga, L.] a Medicine which cures a Fever. F.

FEBRUARY [Februarius, so called of Febris, L. i. e. the Expiatory Sacrifices offered up by the Ancient Romans, for the Purifying of the People in this Month] the second Month of the Year with us. L.

FEBRUATION, a purifying or cleaning by Sacrifice. L.

FECIAL [Fecialis, L.] pertaining to a Herald at Arms.

FECIALES, Heralds at Arms among the Romans, whose Office it was to denounce War or Peace. L.

FECULENCY [Feculentia, L.] Dregginess, a being full of Dregs or Lees.

FECULENT [Feculentus, L.] belonging to Dregs or Lees, full of Dregs.

FECUND [Fecundus, F. Fecundus, L.] Fruitful, Plenteous.

FECUNDITY [Fecunditas, F. of Fecunditas, L.] Fruitfulness, Plenty.

FEBLEESSE [Foibleste, F.] Weakness. Ch.

FEDERAL [of Fœdus, L.] belonging to a Covenant or Agreement.

FEDERATION, a Covenanting. L.

FEDITY [Fœditas, L.] Foulness, Filthiness.

FEE [Fœ, Sax. Fief] Reward or Wages given to one for doing his Office.

FEE [in Law] all such Lands which are held by perpetual Right.

FEE Simple, is an absolute Estate, which is given in these Terms, To him and his Heirs for ever.

FEE Tail, is a Conditional Estate, that is such whereof we are seized to us and our Heirs with Limitation.

FEE Farm, Land held of another in Fee, that is, for ever to himself and his Heirs, paying a certain yearly Rent out of it.

To FEE, to winnow. N. C.

FEEBLE [Foible, F.] weak, languid.

To FERN [Feslan, Sax. Fesven, Dan.

Ueeden, Du. Ueppen, Teut.] to firmify or supply with Food; also to eat.

To FEEL [Felan, Sax. Fielten, Teut. Uoelen, Du.] to use the Sense of Feeling to touch or handle; also to perceive by that Sense, to be sensible of.

FEER, a Companion; also Fire.

FEG, fair, handsome, clean. N. C.

FEGARY [q. d. Vagary a Vagando, L.] a roving or roaming about.

To FEIGE, to carp at. O.

To FEIGN [feindre, F. of fingere, L.] to pretend, to make a shew of.

FEINT [feinte, F.] Disguise, false shew

A FEINT [in Fencing] is when an Offer made at one Part, and a real Pass at another

A FEIST [Fist, Sax. Fist, Teut.] Fart without Noise.

FEISUS, a small Bundle or Armful, a of Herbs, Flowers, &c. O. L.

FEL, the Gall, one of the Humours of the Body. L.

FELAPTON [in Logick] a technical Word, denoting the second Mood of the third Figure of a Categorical Syllogism wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative, the second an universal Affirmative, the third a particular Negative

FELASHIP, fellowship. Chaucer.

FELDEFARE [Fælþora] of Fæl, Field, and Fara, Sax. to go far, q. d. Bird that flies far before it alighteth] kind of Bird.

FELICITATED [Felicitatus, L.] made felicitous or happy.

FELICITY [Felicité, F. of Felicitas, L.] Happiness, Blessings.

FELIN, to feel. Chaucer.

FELL [Felle, Sax. Fæl, Du.] fierce, cruel, outrageous.

FELL, [Felle, Sax. of Pellis, L. Fæl Teut.] a Skin of a Beast.

FÉLL [Fæls, Teut. a Rock] a Surname To FELL [Fallen, Teut. or of Fellan, Sax. to fall] to strike or cut down.

FELLABLE, which may be felled.

FELLE, many, manifold. Chaucer.

FELLIE, cruelly. Chaucer.

FELLIFLUOUS [felliçuus, L.] flowing or streaming with Gall.

FELLMONGER [of Felle and Mægen, Sax.] one who deals in Sheep-skin and parts the Wool from the Pelts.

FELLOW [felon, F. of Felle, Se fierce, cruel, of Fælan, to transgress] painful Swelling on the Finger.

FELLOWES [Fælgæ, Teut.] Pieces

FELLIES } Wood joined together make the Circle of a Wheel.

FELLOW [of Follow] a Companion an Equal.

FELLOWSHIP, Company, Partnership the Place of a Member of a College in a University.

Rule of FELLOWSHIP [in *Arithmetick*] Rule by which, in divers Accounts, of divers Persons, their several Stocks, together with the whole Loss and Gain, being apportioned, the Loss or Gain of each particular Person may be discovered.

FELL-Wort, an Herb.

FELO *De se*, one who commits Felony having violent Hands upon himself. *L. T.*

FELON, [*felon, F.*] a Malefactor, who commits Felony. See *Fellon*.

FELONY [*Felonie, F. felonis, L.* of *Φήσις* or *Φύλαμα*, *Gr.* a capital Crime] Offence that is next in degree to Petitrealon, and comprehends divers Particulars, as Murder, Theft, Sodomy, Rapes, Ilful Firing Hou'es, &c.

FELLOWSHIPETH, keepeth Company th, followeth. *Chaucer*.

FELT [*Felt, Sax. Feltro, Ital. Uelt,* .] Wool used in making of Hats, &c.

To **FELTER**, to entangle. *O.*

FELTRID, entangled. *Chaucer*.

A FELUCCA, a sort of Sea Vessel or ip. *Ital.*

FEMALE [*femelle, F. of femina, L.*] of the Sex-kind.

FEME-COVERT, a Married Woman. *F. L. T.*

FEMININE [*femininus, L.*] that is of the Female Kind.

FEMININE Gender [in *Grammar*] a term applied to such Nouns as are declined th the Feminine Article *Hec*.

FEMININE Planets [with *Astrologers*] are such which surpass in Passive Qualities, e. Moisture and Driness.

FEMINITE; the Form or Shape of a woman. *Chaucer*.

FEMINITE, Womanhood, the Sex, State, Dignity, Weakness, or any Quality of a Woman. *Chaucer*.

FEMORIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg.

FEMUR, the Thigh, the Part from the ittock to the Knee. *L.*

A FEN, [*Fen, Sax.*] Moorish Ground.

FEN-Cricket, an Insect.

A FENCE [of *fendere* for *Defendere, L.*] a Hedge or Inclosure.

A FENCE, } a Receiver of Stolen Goods. *Cant.*

To **FENCE**, to spend. *Cant.*

To **FENCE** [of *fendere*, for *defendere, L.*] to fight with Swords, &c.

FENCE Month, a Month in which it is lawful to hunt in the Forest, because in that Month the Female Deers Fawn; it being 15 Days before *Midsummer*.

To **FEND**, to shift for. *N. C.*

To **FEND** [*Sea Term*] as, To fend the Boat, to keep it from being dash'd against the rocks, Shore, &c.

To **FEND**, to defend, guard, &c. *Shakespeare*.

FENDE, an Enemy, or Friend. *Chaucer*.

FENDER [*q. d. Defender*] an Iron to set before a Fire-Grate.

FENDERS [on *Ship-board*] are Pieces of old Ropes, or Wooden Billets, hung over a Ship's side to hinder other Ships from running against her.

FENDER-Bolts, are Iron Pins stuck into the outermost Wales of a Ship, to save her Sides from Hurts and Bruises.

FENDLY, devilish, hellish, wicked, ugly, hurtful. *Chaucer*.

FENERATION [*fenneratio, L.*] Usury, or the Practice thereof.

FENNEL [*fenuil, F. feniculum, L.*] an Herb.

FENNEL-Apple, a kind of Apple.

FENNIGREEK, the Herb *Fennigreek*.

FENNY [of *Fennig, Sax.*] Mouldy. *N. C.*

FENNY [*Fennig, Sax.*] full of Fens.

FENNY-Stones, a Plant.

FEOD or **FEUD**, the same as *Fee*. *L. T.*

FEODAL, belonging to a *Fee*.

FEODALITAS, Fealty or Homage, paid to a Lord by his Feodal Tenant.

FEODARY, } is an Officer belonging to the Court of

FEUDARY, } wards and Liveries,

FEUDATORY, } whose Office was to survey and value the Land of the Ward, &c.

FEODATORY, a Tenant holding his Estate by Feodal Service.

FEODUM [*Feudum, Goth.*] any Fee, Benefit or Profit.

To **FEOFF** [of *feffer, F.*] to Enfeoff.

FEOFFE, he who is infeoffed, or to whom a Feoffment is made. *L. T.*

FEOFFMENT [*Law Term*] any Gift or Grant of any other Things of the like Nature to another in Fee Simple.

FEOFFMENT in Trust, is the making over Lands, &c. to Trustees by Will, for the Payment of Debts, Legacies, &c.

FEOFFOR, he who makes a Feoffment to another.

FEORM [*Feorme, Sax.*] a certain Portion of Victuals, and other Necessaries; usually given to the Thane or Lord, by the Tenants of Out-Lands. *O. R.*

FERACITY [*feracitas, L.*] Fruitfulness.

FERAL [*feralis, L.*] deadly, mortal, lamentable, dismal.

FERAL Signs [in *Astrology*] *Leo*, and the last Part of *Sagittary*. Also the Moon is said to be *Feral*, when being separated from one Planet, she applies to no other, while she continues in the same Sign.

FERDE, fear. *O.*

FERDELLA Terra, a Fardel or Ten Acres of Land. *O. L.*

FER-De-Moulin [in *Heraldry*] a Bearing, whose Figures represent the Iron Ink of a Mill;

FERDFARE, an Immunity from going to War. *s.*

FERDFUL, fearful, *Chaucer.*

FERDINANDO [of Beojot and Rand, *Sax. i. e. pure Peace*] a Name of Men.

FERDNESS, Fear, Dread, Awe, Reverence. *Chaucer.*

FERDWIT [of Fijot, an Army, and Wit, Punishment] a Formulary, by which the King pardon'd Manslaughter committed in an Army: Also a Fine of 120 s. for not bearing Arms in a military Expedition.

FERE, a Companion. *O.*

FERIA, a Holy Day or Resting Day. *L.*

FERIS, Companions. *Chaucer.*

FERITY [Feritas, *L.*] Brutishness, Cruelty, Fierceness, Savageness.

FERK, Fear. *Chaucer.*

FERLING [Old Records] the fourth Part of a Penny: Also the Quarter of a Ward in a Borough.

FERLINGATA } the fourth Part of a
FERLINGUS } Yard-Land, *O. R.*

FERLY, strange. *O.*

FERM } [Feorum, *Sax.*] a House, Land,

FARM } or both, taken by Leate.

FERM, a Prison. *Spencer.*

FERM, a Hole. *O.*

FERMENT [Fermentum, *L.*] Leaven, or Yest; that which puffs up by leavening: A Commotion or Ruffle of Mind. *F.*

To FERMENT [Fermenter, *F. Fermentare, L.*] to puff up, to leaven, to work as Beer, Ale, &c.

FERMENTATION, a fermenting or swelling with Ferment, a working; it is an easy, gentle, and slow Motion of the inward Particles of a mixed Body, arising usually from the Operation of some active Acid, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous Particles. *F. of L.*

FERMENTATION [in *Physick*] is a gentle Motion of the Parts of the Blood and Juices in the Body.

FERMERERE, an Overseer of Cattle and Husbandry. *O.*

FERMISONA, the Winter Season of Deer. *O. L.*

FERN } [Feon, *Sax.*] a wild Plant,

FEARN } common in barren Places.

FERNIGO, a Heath, or waste Place, where Fern grows. *O. L.*

FEROCITY [Ferocité, *F. of Ferocitas, L.*] Fierceness, Cruelness.

FERREL } [of Ferrum, *L.* Iron, or Fer-
FERULA } raille, *F.* Old Iron] a Piece of Iron or Brass, to be put on the End of a Cane, Haft of a Knife, &c.

FERRERS [of Ferrer, *F.* a Farrier] a Surname.

FERRET [Ferret, *Du. Furra, Ital. Fure, F.*] a little Creature like a Weasel,

us'd in catching Rabbits: Also a fort of Ribbon.

To FERRET, to search out narrowly or force out.

FERRIAGE, the Ferrying or Passing over a River: The Hire of a Ferry-Boat
FERRUGINOUS [Ferrugineus, *L.*] having in it something of the Nature of Iron-like to, or of the Colour of rusty Iron.

FERRUMINATION, a soldering or fastening together. *L.*

FERRY [Fahrt, *Teut.* Fajjan, *Sax.* a pass over, or of Ferri, *L.* to be carried] a Place where Horses, Coaches, &c. are conveyed over a River.

FERS, the Queen at the Play of Chess
Also fierce. *Chaucer.*

FERSCHER, the Ferriage, or customary Payment for ferrying over a River.

FERTH, Fourth. *O.*

FERTILE [Fertilitas, *L.*] fruitful, plentiful. *F.*

FERTILITY [Fertilité, *F. of Fertilitas, L.*] Fruitfulness, Plentifulness.

To FERTILIZE [Fertiliser, *F.*] to make fruitful.

PERVENCY } [Ferveur, *F. of Fervor, L.*
FERVOURS } Earnestness, Warmth

Heat, Vehemency, great Zeal.

FERVENT [Fervens, *L.*] hot, vehement, eager, zealous. *F.*

FERVID [Fervidus, *L.*] Fervent.

FERULA, a flat wooden Instrument for chastizing Boys at School. *L.*

FERULACEOUS Plant, a Plant like the Herb Fennel-Giant.

FERVOUR [Ferveur, *F. of Fervor, L.* Heat, Warmth of Spirit.

FERVOUR of the Matrix [among Physicians] a Distemper when the entire Substance of the Womb is very hot.

FESAUNCE, a Pheasant. *O.*

FESCUE [Fesuca, *L.*] a Pointer used by Children in Reading.

FESSE [of Fessis, *L.*] is one of the honourable Ordinaries in Heraldry, representing a broad Belt or Girdle of Honour which Knights at Arms were anciently girded with; it possesses the Center of the Escutcheon, and contains in Breadth the third Part thereof. *F.*

FESSE-Point, the middle Point of a Escutcheon.

FESSITUDE [Fessitudo, *L.*] Weakness.

FEST, a Fift. *Chaucer.*

To FESTER [Festire, *F.*] to put in, or wrangle.

FESTINATION, a hastening, or making Speed. *L.*

FESTINITY [Festinitas, *L.*] Speed, Quickness.

FESTING-Penny, earnest given to Servants when hired. *C.*

FESTINO [in *Logick*] a Technical Word, denoting the third Mood of the first Figure of a Categorical Syllogism, wherein the first Proposition is an universal Negative; the second a particular Affirmative; the third a particular Negative.

FESTIVAL [*Festivus, L.*] merry, pleasant, jocund, belonging to a Holy-day, or Festival.

A **FESTIVAL** [of *Festivus, L.*] a Solemnity, or Day of Rejoicing.

FESTIVITY [*Festivitas, L.*] Mirth, Pleasantness, Rejoicing; a Festival Time.

FESTIVOUS [*Festivus, L.*] jocund, jovial, merry.

FESTLICK, merry, gay. *Chaucer.*

FESTOON [*Festoon, F.*] a Garland or Border of Fruits and Flowers; especially in Engraven or Imbossed Works.

FESTUCOUS [of *Festuca, L.*] of or belonging to a Shoot or Stalk of a Tree or Herb; having a tender Branch or Sprig.

FETCH, see *Vetph.*

To **FETCH** [*Feccean, Sax.*] to go to bring a Thing.

A **FETCH**, a Subtily, a sly Pretence to deceive a Person.

FETELY, handsomly, dextrously. *Cb.*

FETID [*Fetidus, L.*] stinking, or smelling ill.

FETIFEROUS [*Fetifer, L.*] bringing forth Fruit or Young.

FETIRS, Features. *Chaucer.*

FETISE, handsome, spruce. *O.*

FETLOCK [*q. d. Feet-lock* or *Fetter-lock*] the Hair that grows behind on a Horse's Feet.

FETLOCK-Joint, the Joint at the Fetlock; a Horse's Ankle Joint,

FETOUSLY, feately. *O.*

FETTERS [*Fettejey, Sax. Ueters, Du.*] Irons to put upon the Legs of Malefactors or Cattle.

To **FETTER** [*Lieyetejan, Sax.*] to put Chains, &c. upon the Feet.

To **FETTLE** *to*, to go about, or set upon a Business. *N. C.*

A **FEUD**, [*Fahꝛ, Sax. Fehde, Teut. leude, Du.*] inveterate Grudge, deadly hatred, Enmity.

FEUD [in the *Northen Parts*] a Combination of Kindred to revenge the Death of any of their Blood against the Killer, and all his Race.

FEUD-BOTE [*ꝛæhtbote, Sax.*] a Remembrance for engaging in a Feud or Faction.

FEUDE [of *Feoh*, a Reward, and *loþ*, a Condition, *Sax.*] is defined by civilians, to be a Grant of Lands, Honours, or Fees, either to a Man during the Will of his Lord or Sovereign, or for the Feudatory's own Lite, or to him and

his Heirs for ever, upon Condition that he and his Heirs do acknowledge the Donor and his Heirs to be their Lord and Sovereign, and shall bear Faith and Allegiance to him and his for the said Tenure, and do such Service for the same as is covenanted between them, or as is proper to a Feude.

FEUDES, a Volume of the Civil Law.

FEVILLANTINE, Puff-Past. *F.*

FEVERFEW [*Fevej-yuge, Sax. Febrifuga, L.*] an Herb good against Fevers.

FEVER [*fièvre, F. of febris, L. Fever Dan & Teut.*] a Distemper which is an augmented Velocity of the Blood; a Fermentation, or inordinate Motion of it, with great Heat and Thirst.

Continual FEVER, is that whose Fit continues for many Days.

Intermitting FEVER, is one which has certain Times of Intermission, or Ceasing; as an Ague.

FEUTERER } a Dog-Keeper, he who
FEWTERER } lets them loose in a Chase. *O.*

A **FEW** [*Feapa, Sax. Fact, C, Br.*] a small Number.

FEWEL } [of *feu, F. Fire*, and *Al.*
FUEL } contrasted of *Alere, L. to feed, q. d. Matter to feed the Fire*] Coals, Wood, Turf, or any Thing to burn.

To **FEW**, to change, *N. C.*

FEW, a Tenure in Scotland, called also *Few-ferm*, whereby Lands are held paying a Sort of Duty called *Fenda firma*.

FEWMETS } [*simaisson, O. Fr. of*
FEWMISHING } *simus, L.*] the Dung of a Deer.

To **FEY** it } to do any Thing nota-

To **FEIGH** it } bly. *N. C.*

To **FEY Meadows, Ponds, &c.** to cleanse them, to empty them. *N. C.*

FF, [in *Musick-Books*] stands for *Forste, forte*, and denotes very loud. *Ital.*

F-FA-UT, the seventh or last Note of the three Septenaries of the Scale of Musick called *Ga-mut*.

FIANTS } [*fiante, F. the Dung of a*
FUANTS } Badger, Fox, &c.

FIAUNCE, Affiance. *Chaucer.*

FIAUNT, Warrant. *Spencer.*

FIAUTO, a Flute, *Ital.*

FIAUTO Transverses, a German Flute, *It.*

To **FIB** [*q. d. to fable*] to say false, to lye, a softer Expression for to tell a lye.

To **FIB**, to beat. *Cant.*

FIBRES } [*fibres, F. of fibra, L.*] the
FIBERS } Threads or Hair like Strings of Muscles, Veins, Plants, Roots, &c.

FIBERS [in *Anatomy*] are round oblong Vessels in an animal Body, by which the animal Spirits are conveyed to all Parts of the Body.

FIBRILLÆ [in *Anat.*] the Fibrils, or smallest Threads, of which Fibres consist.

FIBROUS [*fibreux, F. fibrosus, L.*] full of Fibres.

FIÉULA, a Button, *L.* [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Shank.

FICKLE, [*Ficol, Sax. of Facilis, L. easy, q. d. easily persuaded to change his Mind; others derives it of Πικίλος, Gr. various*] inconstant, variable, light.

FICTILE [*ficilis, L.*] Earthen, or made of Earth.

FICTION, a Device, or Invention, a Lye, or feigned Story. *F. of L.*

FICTITIOUS [*ficitius, L.*] dissembled, feigned, counterfeit, fabulous.

FICUS [*ficus, L. Figs*] are the external Protuberances of the *Anus*, commonly called the *Piles*.

FIDD [in *Gunnery*] a little Oakham put in at the Touch-Hole of a Gun, and covered with a Piece of Lead, to keep the Powder dry.

FIDD [among *Sailors*] is a Pin of Iron or Wood, to open the Strands of Ropes.

FIDD-HAMMER, a Tool, a Fidd at one End, and a Hammer at the other.

FIDDLE [*Fidèle, Sax. Fidel, Teut. of Fidula, L.*] a musical Instrument.

To **FIDDLE** [*Fidel, Teut.*] to play upon a Fiddle. *Teut.*

FIDLER [*Fideler, Du.*] one who plays on a Fiddle.

FIDEJUSSOR [in *Law*] a Surety. *L.*

FIDELITY [*fidélité, F. of fidelitas, L.*] Faithfulness, Honesty, Integrity.

FIDICINALES [with *Anatomists*] the Muscles of the Fingers called *Lumbricales*, from the Use they are put to by Musicians, in playing upon some Instruments. *L.*

To **FIDGE** about, to be continually moving up and down.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius, L.*] a Trustee, one intrusted by another.

FIDUCIARY [*fiduciarius, L.*] trusty, sure: Also taken upon Trust, so as to be restored again.

FIEF [*fiés, F. a Fee, or Feodal Tenure, or Lands held by Fealty*] Lands or Tenements, which the Vassal holds of his Lord by Fealty and Homage: Also a Manour, or noble Inheritance.

FIELD [*Feld, Sax. Ueld, Teut.*] a Piece of Ground for Tillage, or Meadow.

FIELD [in *Heraldry*] the whole Surface of an Escutcheon, or Shield.

FIELDFARE. See *Feldfare*.

FIELD Colours [among *Military Men*] small Flags carried along with the Quarter-Master-General, in marking out the Ground for the Squadrons and Battalions of an Army.

FIELD-Pieces, are small Cannon, carried

along with an Army in the Field, as three Pounders, Minions, Sakers, &c.

FIELD-Staff, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which rhyescrew lighted Matches.

FIEND [*Fienðe, Sax.*] a Fury, an evil Spirit, a Devil.

FIERI Facias, a Writ lying for him who has recovered in an Action of Debt or Damages, to levy the Debt or Damages against whom the Recovery was had.

FIERCE [*Fier, F. of Ferax, L.*] cruel, cruel, stern.

FIERY Triplexity [among *Astrologers*] are those Signs in the Zodiack, which surpass the rest in fiery Qualities, viz. Leo, Aries, Sagittarius.

A **FIFE** [*Fifre, F.*] a sort of Pipe, or Wind-Musick.

FIFE-Rails, [in a *Ship*] are such as are placed on Fanisters on each Side the Top of the Poop, &c.

FIFFARO, a Fife, or small Pipe, Fife, or Flagelet, used by the *Germans*, with a Drum in the Army. *Ital.*

FIFTEEN [*Fifteen, Sax.*] XV. or 15.

FIFTEENTH, a Tax formerly raised by Parliament, laid on every City or Borough throughout the Realm.

FIFTH [*Fift, Sax.*] Vth, or 5th.

FIFTH [in *Musick*] the same as *Diapente*.

FIFTY [*Fiftig, Sax.*] L. or 50.

A **FIG** [*Figus, F. of Ficus, L.*] a Fruit: Also a Disease in Horses.

FIG-Pecker, a Bird that feeds on Figs.

FIG-Wort, a sort of Herb.

FIGARY. See *Fegary*.

FIGENTIA [in *Chymistry*] Things which serve to fix volatile Substances. *L.*

A **FIGHT** [*Fyht, Sax.*] a Combat, Duel, Engagement.

To **FIGHT** [*Fechtan, Sax.*] to combat, to oppose with, or without Weapons.

FIGHTS [in a *Ship*] waste Clothes which hang round a Ship in a Fight, to hinder the Men from being seen by the Enemy.

Close FIGHTS, Bulk-Heads set up for Men to stand secure behind a Ship, and fire on the Enemy in case of Boarding.

FIGHTWITE, a Fine imposed upon a Man for making a Quarrel. *Sax.*

FIGMENT [*Figmentum, L.*] a Fictitious Story, a Lye.

FIGULATED [*Figulatus, L.*] made of Earth.

FIGURATE Numbers [in *Geom.*] such as represent some Geometrical Figure.

FIGURATIVE [*Figurativus, L.*] belonging to, or spoken by way of Figure.

FIGURATIVE Speeches, are Ways of expressing ourselves, whereby we make Use of an improper Word, that Custom has applied to another Subject.

FIGURE [*Figura, L.*] Fashion, Shape, Representation, *F.*

FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is a Space terminated on all Parts by Lines, either straight or crooked.

Rectilinear FIGURE, is one which has all its Extremities right Lines.

Curvilinear FIGURE, is one, all whose Extremities are crooked Lines.

Mix'd FIGURE [in *Geometry*] is one which is bounded partly by right Lines, and partly by crooked Lines.

FIGURE [in *Arith.*] one of the nine Digits or numerical Characters; as 1, 2, &c.

FIGURE [in *Astronomy*] is a Scheme or Draught of the Face of the Heaven, at some set Time.

FIGURE [in *Logic*] is a due disposing of a middle Term in a Syllogism with the two Extremes.

FIGURE [in *Phylos.*] is the Surface or bounding Extreme of any natural Body.

To FIGURE [*Figures, F. of Figurare, L.*] to represent, to draw Figures upon.

Plain FIGURES [in *Geometry*] are such as are bounded only by right Lines.

FIGURES [in *Discourse*] are extraordinary Ways of Speaking, very different from the common and natural.

Grammatical FIGURES, are Digressions from the common and ordinary Rules of Construction, as when any Word is omitted, and left to be supplied by the Reader or Hearer.

Rhetorical FIGURES, are Ornaments of Elocution, which adorn the Speech, or a Garnish of Speech when Words are used for Elegancy in their native Signification, either to move the Audience more pathetically, or to express the Transports of the Mind.

FIGURETTO [of the Figures or Flowers on] a sort of flowered Stuff.

FILACEOUS [of *Filum, L.* a Thread] full of Filaments, *i. e.* of small Threads or Strings about the Roots of Plants.

FILACER, an Officer in the Court of Common Pleas, who files those Writs on which he makes Process.

FILACIUM a File, a Thread or Wire, on which Writs and other Deeds are filed in Courts. *L.*

FILAMENTS [*Filamenta, L.*] little tender Rays, like Threads, which appear in the Urine. *Medicinal.*

FILAMENTS [in *Anatomy*] are the small Fibres or Threads, which compose the Texture of the Muscles.

FILAMENTS [in *Botany*] small Threads which compose the Beard of Roots.

FILANDERS [*Filandes, F.*] a sort of Worms, small as Threads, which lie in the Reins of a Hawk; Also Glasses or Nets for wild Beasts.

FILBERDS [of *Fall and Beard*, the Skin thereof being covered with a Down, like the first Appearance of the Beard upon the Chin] the best Sort of Small-nuts.

To FILCH [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *Φελάω, Gr.* to deceive: *Skinner* of *Pillet, F.* to rob] to steal slyly.

A FILE [*Feol. Sax. Feile, Teut. Ful, Dan.*] a Tool to work Iron, &c. with.

To FILE [*Feolan, Sax. Feilen, Teut. Filler, Dan.*] to work with a File.

A FILE [*Filum, L.*] a Wire, &c. upon which loose Papers are strung.

A FILE [among *Fencers*] a Sword without Edges, with a Button at the Point.

A FILE [in *Heraldry*] is a straight Line from which several Points issue.

A FILE [in *Military Affairs*] a Row of Soldiers standing one behind or below another. *F.*

To Double the FILES [*Military Phrase*] to put two Files into one.

To FILE off [*Military Phrase*] to fall off from marching in a large Front, and march in Length by Files.

File-Leaders [among *Military Men*] the first Men of every File, which compose the Front of a Battalion.

FILET [*Architell.*] a little Member which appears in the Ornaments or Moldings, *F.*

FILETS [in *Cookery*] Meat, Fowl, or Fish, sliced and dress'd in a Ragoo, *F.*

FILIAL [*Filialis, L.*] a Son. *F.*

FILIATION, Sonship, or Descent from Father to Son. *L.*

FILIUS *ante Patrem* [*i. e.* the Son before the Father] an Expression which *Herbals* apply to Plants, whose Flowers come out before their Leaves. *L.*

FILKALE λ [*q. d.* Field-Ale] a Sort of FICTALE λ drinking in the Fields by Bailiffs of Hundreds, for which they gathered Money of the Inhabitants.

To FILL [*Fyllan, Sax.*] to make full, to saturate.

FILLEMOT [*Fueille-mort, F.*] a dead Leaf] a Colour like that of a faded Leaf.

FILLET [*Fillet, F. of Filum, L.*] an Hair-Lace, or Ribbon to tie up Hair.

FILLET [in *Architecture*] an Ornament much the same as *Astragal*.

FILLET [in *Heraldry*] is the fourth Part of the Ordinary, called a *Chief*.

FILLET of Veal [un *Filet de Veau, F.* so called, because in that Part are strong Muscles and Nerves like little Threads for guiding the Feet] the fleshy Part of the Leg adjoining to the Loin.

FILLETS [in a Horse] are the Fore-parts of the Shoulder next the Breast.

FILLIP, a Throw, or Toss of a Piece of Money, with one's Finger or Nail.

FILLY,

FILLY [*Fulte*, *Teut. Pulvis*, *L. of Πύλας*, *Græ* or of *Filva*, *L.*] a Mare-Colt.

FILM [*Film*, *Sax. of Velamen*, *L.*] a fine Skin enwrapping the Brain, and several Parts of the Body: Also a Skin or Scum upon the Surface of Mineral Waters.

FILM [*in Botany*] a woody Skin, separating the Seeds in the Pods of Plants.

A **FILTER** [*Filtre*, *F.*] a Charm, an Allurement, a Love-potion.

To **FILTER** } [*Filter*, *F. of Filtrum*,
To **FILTRATE** } *L.* a Strainer] to strain through a Cloth, Paper, &c.

FILTH [*Filth*, *Sax.*] Dirt, Soil, &c.

FILTRATION, a straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admits only the finer Parts thro', and keeps the rest behind.

FILUM Aquæ, a Stream or Course of Water. *O. L.*

FIMASHING [*of Fimafion*, *F.*] the dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

FIMBLE, Hemp early ripe. *S. C.*

FIMBRIÆ [*in Anatomy*] the Extremities or Borders of the Tube Fallopianæ, formerly so call'd, because they resemble a fringed Border. *L.*

FIMBRIATED [*Fimbriatus* of *Fimbria*, *L.* a Fringe, Border, Edging, &c.] a Term in *Heraldry*, when an Ordinary is bordered round with a different Colour.

FIMBRIATED [*in Botany*] the Leaves of Plants are said to be *fimbriated*, when they are jagged, and have as it were a kind of Fringe about them.

A **FIN** [*Fin* or *Finna*, *Sax. of Pinna*, *L.*] a Fin of a Fish, a Quill or Wing.

To **FIN** a Chevin [*in Carving*] is to cut up or carve a Chevin or a Chub-fish.

FIN } [*in Musick Books*] signifies
FINALE } the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick. *Ital.*

FINABLE, liable to be fined.

FINAL [*Finalis*, *L.*] last, that concludes or makes an end. *F.*

FINAL Cause [*in Logic*] is that Cause for which a Thing is what it is.

FINAL Causes [*in Divinity*] are such great, wise and good Ends, as God, the Author of Nature, had in Creating and Proportioning, in Adapting and Disposing, in Preserving and Continuing, all the several Parts of the Universe.

FINANCE [*Finance*, *F.*] a Fine, a Sum of Money paid to the French King for the Enjoyment of some Privileges or other.

FINANCES, the Treasures or Revenues of the French King: the Exchequer.

FINANCIER, an Officer of the Finances.

FINARY, } the second Forge of an Iron
FINERY, } Mill.

A **FINCH** [*Fin*, *Sax. Finck*, *Teut.*]

a Bird of several sorts, as Gold-finch, &c.

To **Find** [*Finban*, *Sax. Finden*, *Teut. Finden*, *Du.*] to recover what was lost, to discover what before lay concealed, to know by Experience.

To **FIND** the Ship's Trim [*Sea Phrase*] is to discover how she will sail best.

FINDERS, Officers of the Customs, now called Searchers. *O. S.*

FINDIBLE [*Findibilis*, *L.* that may be clefr.

FINE [*Fenn*, *Teut. Fin*, *F.*] spruce, handlome, excellent, pure, slender.

A **FINE** [*Finis*, *L.*] a Penalty or Amends made in Money for an Offence: Also a formal Conveyance of Lands by acknowledging a perfect Agreement before a Judge: Also a Sum of Money paid for Lands and Tenements let by Lease.

To **FINE** [*Finire*, *L.*] to set a Fine upon, or to pay a Fine; also to purge and clear from Dregs.

FINE Force, an absolute unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. *F. L. T.*

FINE annullando levato de quod, a Writ for making void a Fine, levied on Lands holden in ancient Demesne.

FINE Levando de Tenementis, &c. a Writ empowering the Justices to admit of a Fine for Sale of Lands holden in Copite.

FINE non capiendo pro pulvere placitum, a Writ to forbid Officers of Courts to take Fines for fair Pleading.

FINE pro redijseina capienda, &c. a Writ which lies for the Release of one laid in Prison for a Redijsejin, upon a Reasonable Fine.

FINELESS, without End. *Shakespear.*

FINERY, Gallantry, fine Attire.

FINES } [*of Ingram Fienes*, Husband
FIENES } of *Sybella*, Heiress of *Faram* of *Bononia*, to whom *William* of *Bononia* Son to King *Stephen*, gave the Town *Mittock*] a Surname.

FINEW, Mouldiness or Hoariness, Dittiness, Nastiness.

FINEWED, grown Mouldy or Hoary.

A **FINGER** [*Finger*, *Sax. of Fengan* to take hold of; *Finger*, *Teut.* and *Dan. Finger*, *Dan. of Faugen*, *Teut.* to take hold] a Member of the Hand.

To **FINGER** a Thing [*Fengan*, *Sax. Faugen*, *Teut. Faughen*, *Du.*] to handle or take hold of.

FINGER-Fern, a Plant.

FINGERS-Breadth, a Measure of 2 Barley Corn's Length, or 4 laid side to side.

FINICAL, spruce, neat, affected.

FINIRE [*in Old Records*] to fine, or pay a Fine upon Composition.

FINIS [*in Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Fin* or *Finale*; which see.

To FINISH [*finis*, F. of *finire*, L.] to end, or make an End.

FINITE [*fini*, F. *finitur*, L.] that which hath fixed and determinate bounds set to its Power, Extent, and Duration.

FINITOR, the same as the *Horizon*. L.

FINOURS of Metal, are such as purify them from Dross.

FIR, see *Fir*.

FIRDEFARE [of *πῖρ*, an Army, and *gape*, a Journey, *Sax.*] a going into the Army, or taking up Arms.

FIRDWITE [of *πῖρ* and *πιτε*, *Sax.*] Fine anciently imposed on Military Tenants for not appearing in Arms.

FIRDWRITHI [of *πῖρ*, an Army, and *Worþ*, Worthy, *Sax.*] Military Men, such as are worthy to bear Arms.

FIRE [Fῖr or Fyfe, *Sax.* *Ἴηρ*, *Du.* *Tῖp*, *Gr.*] one of the four Elements.

A RUNNING Fire [*Military Term*] is when the Soldiers being drawn up for that purpose, fire one after another, so that it runs the whole Length of the Line, or round a Town, &c.

To FIRE, to set on Fire, to discharge Fire Arms; to grow hot and Fiery.

FIRE-Bare, a sort of Beacon. *Sax.*

FIRE-Boot, Fuel for necessary Occa-

FIRE-BOTE, s. fions, which by Common Law any Tenant may take out of the lands granted to him.

FIRE Circulatory { [among *Chymists*] a FIRE Reverberatory } Furnace where the heat goes not out by a Direct Funnel, but return'd upon the Vessel or Matter to be manag'd by it.

FIRE-Cross, 2 Fire-brands fastened cross-ways on the Top of a Spear, for a Signal to give Notice of a sudden Invasion.

FIRE-Drake, a fiery Meteor: Also an artificial Fire-work.

FIRE-Leven, Lightening. *Chaucer.*

FIRE-Master, an Officer who directs all the Compositions or Fire-works.

FIRE-Potential, see *Cautery*.

A FIRE-Shovel [Fῖrscōf, *Sax.*] an Instrument belonging to a Fire Hearth.

FIRE-Workers, Officers subordinate to the Fire Masters.

To FIRK [*ferire*, L.] to beat or whip.

FIRKIN [of *Feope*], *Sax.* four, and in dimin. it being the fourth Part of a barrel] a Measure, containing 8 Gallons of Ale, and 9 of Beer.

A FIRKIN-Man, one who buys Smaller of the Brewer, and sells it again to Customers.

FIRM [*firme*, F. *firmus*, L.] fast, hard, solid, constant, steady.

FIRMA [*Dooms-Day Book*] a Tribute anciently paid toward the Entertainment of the King of England for a Night.

FIRMAMENT [*Firmamentum*, L.] the Heaven of the fixed Stars; or that space which is expanded and arch'd over us in the Heavens. F.

FIRMARATIO, farming or holding to farm. O. L.

FIRMATIO, the Season for Does. F. L.

FIRMED { [in *Falconry*] well fledge- Full FIRMED } ed; an Hawk is said to be firm'd, when all the Feathers of his Wings are intire.

FIRMNESS [*firmetas*, F. *firmitas*, L.] a being firm, hard; also Solidity, Constancy, Steadiness, Resolution.

FIRR [Fῖrþ puðr, *Sax.* *Fῖr*, *Dan.*] a Fir-tree, or Wood, Deal.

FIRST [Fῖryst, *Sax.* which *Merc. Cas.* derives of *Φῆριστος*, *Gr.*] Prime, Original, Chief.

FIRST-Fruits, are the Profits of every Spiritual Living for one Year, given to the King.

FIRSTLING, the Young of Cattle which are first brought forth.

FIRTH, a Bug-bear, a frightful Apparition.

FISCAL [of *Fiscus*, L. the Publick Treasury] an Officer of the Exchequer. F.

A FISH [Fῖsc, *Sax.* *Fῖsh*, *Teut.* *Cluch*, *Du.* of *Fishes*, L.] a Water Animal.

To FISH [Fῖscian, *Sax.* *Fῖsker*, *Dan.*] to catch Fish.

FISH [Sea Term] any Timber made fast to the Masts or Yards to strengthen them.

To FISH the Mast, is to strengthen it as above, against Strels of Weather.

FISH-Garth, a Dam or Wear in a River for the taking of Fish.

A FISHERMAN [Fῖscere, *Sax.* *Fῖsch*, *Teut.*] one who catches Fish.

FISHERY, the Art or Trade of Fishing.

To FISK, to run about hastily and heedlessly.

FISSILITY [of *Fissilis*, L.] Aptness to be cleaved.

FISSURE [Fῖssura, L.] a Cleft or Opening.

FISSURE [in *Surgery*] the Breaking of a Bone which happens in the Length of it.

FISSURES [among *Naturalists*] are certain Interruptions which serve to distinguish the several *Strata* or *Layers*, of which the Body of the Earth is composed.

The FIST [Fῖst, *Sax.* *Fῖust*, *Teut.* which *Minshew* derives of *Fassen*, *Teut.* to take hold] the Hand clinched.

FISTULA, a Pipe to convey Water: Also a Flute. L.

A **FISTULA** [in *Surgery*] a narrow callous Ulcer, hard to cure. *L.*

FISTULA Lachrymalis [in *Surgery*] is when the little Hole in the Bone of the Nose is grown hard and callous, by Reason of which there is a continual Defluxion of Tears. *L.*

FISTULA Pulmonis, the Wind-Pipe. *L.*

FISTULA Sacra [among *Surgeons*] that Part of the Back-bone which is perforated. *L.*

FISTULA Urinaria [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Passage of the *Penis*.

FISTULAR } [*Fistularis*, *L.*] of

FISTULARY } or belonging to a

FISTULOUS } Fistula.

FISTULAR Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are compounded of many long hollow small Flowers like Pipes.

FIT [*Fait*, *F.* of *Factum*, *L.*] apt, meet.

A **FITCH**, a Pulse, see *Veitch*.

FITCHEE [in *Heraldry*] the lower Part of a Cross sharpened into a Point.

FITCHER } [*Fisjan*, *F.* *Fisic*, *Du.*] a

FITCHOW } Pole-cat, or strong scented Ferret; also the Skin of it.

FITHWHITE [*φειχτη*, a Fight, and *πιτε* a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine imposed upon one for Fighting, or breaking the Peace.

FITTERS [*Fetts*, *Ital.* or of *Fendre*, *F.* to cut small] little Pieces.

FITS [*q. d.* *Fights*] they being the Conflicts between the Disease and Nature.

FITZ [*Fils*, *F.* a Son] a Word commonly added to the Surnames of Families of this Nation, descended of the Norman Race, as *Fitz-Herbert*, *Fitz-Williams*, &c.

FIVE [*Fix*, *Sax.* *Uifse*, *Du.*] the Number V. or 5.

FIVE-Finger, a Fish like the Rowel of a Spur.

To **FIX** [*Fixer*, *F.* of *Fixum*, *sup.*] to stick, fasten or settle; to set or appoint.

FIXATION, a fixing. *F.* of *L.*

FIXATION [in *Chymistry*] is a making any volatile, spirituous Body endure the Fire, and not fly away, either by repeated Distillations or Sublimations, or adding to it something of a fixing Quality.

FIXED Line of Defence [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminated in the Courtin.

FIXED Nitre [in *Chymistry*] is Salt-petre mixed in a Crucible, and then made to flame, by throwing in burning Coals, and afterwards cool'd, powder'd and dissolv'd in Water, and then evaporated into a fine white Salt.

FIXED Signs [in *Astrology*] are *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio* and *Aquarius*.

FIXED Stars [among *Astronomers*] are

such which do not, like the Planets, change their Positions or Distances in respect of one another.

FIXITY } [in *Chymistry*] a Quality

FIXTNESS } opposite to *Volatility*.

FIZGIG, a Dart wherewith Mariners strike Fish while they Swim: A sort of Tops for Boys; a gadding idle Gossip.

To **Fizzle**, to break Wind backwards without Noise, to *Fust* or *Foist*.

FLABBY [*Labilis*, *L.* Slippery, because wet things are so] limber, soft, moist, slippery.

FLABELLATION, a Fanning, an Airing or giving Wind unto. *L.*

FLACCESCENCY [of *flaccescere*, *L.*] Limberneck, Flagging.

FLACCID [*flaccidus*, *L.*] drooping, flagging; withering.

FLACKET, a Bottle in the Shape of a Barrel. *N. C.*

A **FLAGG** [*Ulaghe*, *Du.* a Banner, of *Fleogan*, *Sax.* *flaggeren*, *Du.* to flap, from its fluttering in the Wind] an Ensign or Banner usually set out in the Tops of Masts, or the Head of Ships, &c.

FLAG, a Groat. *Cent.*

To **Strike or Lower the FLAG** [*See Term*] is to pull it down upon the Cap.

To **Heave out the FLAG**, is to wrap it about the Staff.

FLAG or Sedge, a sort of Rush: The Surtace of Turf, pared off to burn.

FLAGS [in *Falconry*] the Feathers in a Hawk's Wing, next to the Principal ones.

A **FLAG-Ship**, a Ship commanded by a General Officer, which has a Right to carry a Flag.

FLAG-Staves, Staves set on the Heads of the Top-gallant Masts, which serve to let fly, or shew abroad the Flags.

FLAG-Worm, a kind of Insect.

To **FLAG** [*flaggeren*, *Du.*] to decay, grow limber, to wither.

FLAGOLET [*Flagolet*, *F.*] a musical wind Instrument. - A Pipe.

FLAGELLANTS [*flagellantes*, *L.*] Hereticks in the 13th Century, who prefer'd Whipping to Martyrdom, and held that Scourging one another was the chief Virtue in Christianity.

To **FLAGELLATE** [*flagellare*, *F.* *flagellatum*, *L.*] to whip or scourge.

FLAGELLATION, whipping, lashing, scourging. *F.* of *L.*

FLAGITATION, an earnest entreaty or desire. *L.*

FLAGITIOUS [*flagitiosus*, *L.*] very wicked, rude, villainous.

FLAGON [*Flaxa*, *Sax.* *flaston*, *F.* *λαγας*, *Gr.*] a large Drinking-Pot.

FLAGRANCY

FLAGRANCY [*Flagrantia, L.*] a being all in a Flame, burning, flaming, or glittering; an ardent Desire, Earnestness, Notoriousness.

FLAGRANT [*Flagrans, L.*] burning, blazing, flaming or glittering, shining, very hot, eager, earnest; also evident, manifest, notorious, infamous. F.

FLAGS, the upper Turf. S. C.

FLAIL [*Fleigel, Teut. of Flagellum, L.*] an Instrument, to thresh Corn with.

FLAINS, Arrows. *Chaucer.*

To **FLAIR** } to swear or melt away fast,
To **FLARE** } as a Candle, &c.

To **FLAIR** [among Shipwrights] is a term used when a Ship being hauled in near her Water, and the upper Part hangs over somewhat too much, she is said, *To flair over.*

To **FLAITE**, to affright or scare. S. C.

FLAKE [*Floccus, L.*] a Lock of Wool, or a Lock of Snow, white and soft as Wooll] a small Flock of Snow: Also a thin Plate of Ice, or other Thing.

A **FLAM**: [probably of *Flyma, Sax.*] flagrant, of clean, to see, *q. d.* a false story that flies, or is quickly dispersed] an idle Story, a Sham, or put off.

FLAMBOROUGH-Head [*Fleamburg*] of Flam, a Flame, *Sax.* for Mariners give to the Figure of a blazing Star; or else from *Flamburg* in Denmark, in Imitation of which our Danish Ancestors built it, and gave it the same Name] a Town in *Yorkshire.*

FLAMBOY [*Flambeau, F.*] a Torch.

FLAME [*Flamma, F. of Flamma, L.*] the most subtle Part of Fire.

FLAME [according to Sir Isaac Newton] Fume, Vapour, or Exhalation, heated red hot so as to shine; because Bodies do not come without emitting a copious Fume, and the Fume burns in the Flame.

Vital FLAME [among Philosophers] a kind of vital Heat, which is supposed, by some, to be in the Heart of living Creatures, and is nourished by the Air we take in by Respiration.

To **FLAME** [*Flamber, F. Flammare, L.*] to blaze out in a Flame.

FLAMINS, certain Heathen Priests.

FLAMMABILITY [of *Flammabilitas, f. Flamma, L.*] aptness to flame.

FLAMMANT, a large Water-Fowl.

FLAMMEOUS [*Flammeus, L.*] like, or partaking of the Nature of Flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS [*Flammifer, L.*] raising or bringing Flames.

FLAMMULA vitalis [*q. d. the small vital Flames*] that natural Warmth that is the Effect of a circulating Blood. L.

FLANCH [in *Heraldry*] an embowed Line, beginning at the Top swelling in the

Middle, and ending at the Base of an Escutcheon.

FLANCONADE [in *Fencing*] a Thrust in the Flank.

FLANK [*Flanc, F.*] a Side.

FLANK [in *Military Affairs*] is the Side of an Army or Battalion from the Front to the Rear.

FLANK, that part of the Bastion, which reaches from the Courtin to the Face.

FLANK of the Courtin, that part of the Courtin between the Flank and the Point, where the Fichant Line of Defence terminates.

FLANK Covert [in *Fortification*] is the Platform of the Casemate which lies hid in the Bastion.

FLANK Fichant, that from whence a Cannon playing fireth its Bullets directly in the Face of the opposite Bastion.

FLANK Razant [in *Fortification*] is the Point from whence the Line of Defence begins; from the Conjunction of which, with the Courtin, the Shot only razeth the Face of the next Bastion.

FLANK Retired, see *Flank Covert.*

Second or Simple FLANKS [in *Fortification*] Lines which go from the Angle of the Shoulder to the Courtin.

To **FLANK** [in *Fortification*] is to discover, and fire upon the Side of any Place: Also to strengthen it with Flanks.

To **FLANK** [in *Military Affairs*] is to fire upon the Enemy's Flank.

FLANKED Angle [in *Fortif.*] the Angle formed by the two Faces of the Bastion, and so forms the Point of it.

To **FLANKER** [*Flanquer, F. Flanche-ren, Du.*] to fortify the Walls of a City, with Bulwarks or Countermures.

FLANKS [with *Ferriers*] a Wrench, Blow, or other Grief in the Back of a Horse.

FLANKARDS [among Hunters] the Knots or Nuts in the Flank of a Deer.

FLANNEL [probably from *Lanella, L.* soft Wooll] a sort of Woollen Cloth.

FLANTING, see *Flaunt.*

To **FLAP** [of *Flabellum, L.* or as *Minsevus* of Βάπτω, *Gr.* to hurt] to strike with the Hand or Fly-flap, as Butchers do.

A **FLAP** [of *Flabbe, Du.*] a Blow or Stroke.

To **FLAP** [*Flaccescere, L.*] to be limber, to hang down like the Britns of a Hat.

A **FLAP** [*Læppe, Sax.*] an Edge of a Thing hanging down.

To **FLARE** in one's Eyes [perhaps of *Flareien, Du.*] to stare one in the Face.

A FLASH [*Minsheu* derives it from $\Phi\lambda\delta\epsilon$, Gr. a Flame; but *Skinner* rather of our *Blaze*] a sudden Blaze, as of Lightning, a Spurt.

To FLASH, to blaze out suddenly: Also the Laving or Dashing of Water.

A FLASH of *Flumes*, a Sheaf of Arrows. O. P.

A FLASHER [at a *Gaming Table*] one who sits by to swear how often he has seen the Bank Strip.

FLASHY [probably of *Flaccidus*, L.] having lost the Savour; vain, frothy.

A FLASK [*Flask*, Dan. $\gamma\lambda\alpha\alpha$, Sax.] a sort of Bottle, as of *Florence Wine*.

A FLASK [*Flisque*, F.] a Box to put Gunpowder in: Also a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

FLASK [in *Heraldry*] is an Ordinary made by an arched Line, drawn downwards to the Base Point, and is always borne double.

FLASKET [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of $\Phi\lambda\sigma\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] a sort of great Basket.

FLAT [*Plat*, F. as *Menagius* thinks of *Patulus*, L.] broad, spreading.

To FLAT in a *Sail* [*Ssa Pbrase*] to hale in the Fore-sail flat by the Sheet-rope.

FLATBURY [Flotanbyrig of *Flething*, a *Flood*, and *Byrig*, a *City*, Sax.] a Town in *Worcestershire*.

FLATILITY [*Flatilitas*, L.] Unconstancy.

FLATLING, flat, *Spencer*.

FLATS, Shallows in the Sea; Sandbanks, Shelves.

To FLATTER [*Flater*, F.] to praise excessively, to soothe up, coaks or wheedle.

FLATTERY [*Flaterie*, F.] fawning, wheedling.

FLATULENT [*Flatulentus*, L.] windy, engndring, or breeding Wind.

FLATULENCY, Windiness. L.

FLATUOSITY [*Flatuosité*, F.] Windiness.

FLATUOUS [*Flatueux*, F. of *Flatuosus*, L.] windy, or full of Wind.

FLATUS [in *Physick*] disorderly Motions stirred up in the Body by Wind, or windy Meats.

FLATUS, Milk-meats. *Chaucer*.

A FLAUN, a Custard. N. C.

To FLAUNT, to give one's self airs, bluster, strut, or look big; to take state upon one,

FLAVOUR, a certain pleasant Relish, generally applied to Wine.

FLAUTO, a Flute, *Ital*.

FLAUTINO, a small Flute like a sixth Flute, or an Octave Flute. *Ital*.

A FLAW [*Floh*, Sax. a Fragment; or *Fleak*, the White of the Eye, *Flaw*. C. Br.

a Segment; *Fun*, derives it of $\Phi\lambda\acute{\omega}$, Gr.] a Defect in precious Stones, &c.

FLAW [of *Flivus*, L.] Yellow. *Chau*.

FLAW [at Sea] a sudden Gust of Wind.

FLAWN [*Flap*, F.] a sort of Custard. *Proverb*. As flat as a Flawn.

FLAX [pleax, Sax.] a Plant.

FLAX-Weed, an Herb.

To FLAY, to fright. N. C. A flay'd Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

FLEA [plea, Sax.] an Insect.

FLEA-Bane, an Herb that kills Fleas.

FLEA-Bitten Colour [in *Horses*] white spotted over with Spots of a darkish Red,

FLEA-Hort, an Herb, the Seed of which resembles a Flea.

To FLEA [plean, Sax. *Ulfen*, Du.] to flay or strip off the Hide.

FLEAK [*Ulfack*, Du.] a Gate set up in a Gap. N. C.

FLEAM [*Ulfent*, Du. *Flammette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument to lance the Gums, &c. a Farrier's Tool to let a Horse bleed.

FLEAM, see *Plegm*.

FLEANDIKE [of pleam, a Flight, and bike, Sax. probably from some Over-throw given there] in *Cambridgeshire*.

FLEBRING, Slander, Calumny. O.

FLECKED } [of *Flick*, Teut. a Spot]

FLECK'T } Speckled or Spotted.

FLECKED [in *Heraldry*] arched like the Firmament.

FLECTA, a feathered Arrow.

FLEDGE } [*Ulfegheren*, Du. to fly]

FLEDGED } to be well covered with Feathers, as young Birds are when they begin to fly.

FLEDWIT [of *plyht*, Flight, and *pite*, a Fine, Sax.] a Discharge from Fines where an out-lawed Fugitive comes to the Peace of his own Accord.

A FLEECE [*plyye*, Sax. *Ulfes*. D. of *Villus*, L.] a Flock of Wool, or so much as comes off one Sheep: Also a Ram.

To FLEECE One, to strip or spoil him of his Goods, Money, &c.

To FLEEN, to fly, *Chaucer*.

To FLEER [*Leet*, Dan. to Laugh] to cast a disdainful or saucy Look.

A FLEET [*plyota*, Sax. *Flotte*, F. of *Fluivare*, L.] a Number of Ships together in Company.

The FLEET [pleot, Sax. a Place where the Tide comes up] a Prison in *London*, to which none are usually committed but for Contempt to the King and his Laws: Also a Prison of *Essex* for Debtors;

FLEET, swift.
 To FLEET [*Flieffen, Teut. Ulieten, Du.*] to remove from Place to Place.
 To FLEET Milk [*Ulieten or Uloten, Du.*] to skim it.
 FLEETING, passing or fading away.
 To FLEG, to whip. *Cant.*
 FLEMAFLARE [of *γλυμα*, an Outlaw, and *plean*, to slay, *Sax.*] a Claim of the Felon's Goods.
 FLEMED, daunted or frightened. *O.*
 FLEMENES *Firinib* [of *γλυμα*, a Fugitive, and *πινειν*, to afford Victuals] the Relieving of a Fugitive.
 FLEMENES *Freme*, Chattels, or Goods of Fugitives.
 FLEMESWITE, a Liberty to challenge the Chattels or Fines of one's Servant, who is a Fugitive.
 FLEMER, an Expeller. *C.*
 FLEMINGS [*γλυμιγγ*, or *γλυμα, Sax.*] an Exile, or banished Man, because they were often forced to change their Habitations, and go into neighbouring Counties, because of the Inundation of the Sea] Natives or Inhabitants of *Flanders*.
 To FLENE, to flee. *Chaucer.*
 FLESH [*γλεις, Sax. Fleisch, Teut. Ueisch, Du.*] a similar and fibrous Part of an animal Body, soft and thick, which, with the Bones, serves to strengthen the Body.
 FLESH [among *Botanists*] is all the Substance of any Fruit that is between the outer Rind and the Stone, or that Part of any Root which is fit to be eaten.
 FLESHLY [*γλεις, Sax.*] carnal, given to the Flesh.
 FLESHLY, lovely, dear, dearly, affectionately. *Chaucer.*
 FLETA [*πλεοτ, Sax.*] a Place where the Tide comes up. *O. L.*
 FLETCHER [of *Fleche, F.* an Arrow] a Maker of Arrows.
 To FLETE [of *πλεοταν, Sax.*] to swim to float.
 FLETIFEROUS [*pletifer, F.*] causing weeping.
 FLEURETTE [in *Heraldry*] flowered, or set off with Flowers. *F.*
 FLEW, a smaller Sort of Net for fishing.
 FLEXANIMOUS [*Flexanimus, L.*] having a flexible or easy Mind.
 FLEURONS [in *Cookery*] fine Tarts, or Puffs of Pastry Work for garnishing. *F.*
 FLEXIBILITY [*Flexibilitas, L.*] Aptness to bend or yield, Pliantness.
 FLEXIBLE [*Flexibilis, L.*] that may be bent, pliant, tractable, of a pliant Temper, easy, to be entreated or persuaded. *F.*
 FLEXION, bending or bowing. *L.*
 FLEXOR *Carpi Radialis* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Wrist inserted to the upper

Part of the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the Fore-Finger. *L.*
 FLEXOR *Carpi Ulnaris* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Wrist, which is partly inserted by a short strong Tendon into the fourth Bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the Little-Finger. *L.*
 FLEXOR *Tertii Internodii* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle implanted in the superior Part of the third Bone of the Thumb. *L.*
 FLEXOR *Pollicis Brevis*, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle let into the *Ossa Sesamoides* of the Great-Toe, which bends it. *L.*
 FLEXOR *Pollicis Pedis Longus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Great-Toe, which is a direct Antagonist to *Extensor Longus*: Its Use is to bend the Toe.
 FLEXOR *Primi & Secundi Ossis Pollicis* [in *Anatomy*] a large disgregated Muscle, which bends the first and second Bones of the Thumb.
 FLEXURE [*Flexura, L.*] a Crooking, Bending, or Bowing.
 FLITCHWITE [of *γλιτ* Contention, and *πιτ*, a Fine, *Sax.*] a Fine upon the Account of Brawls and Quarrels.
 To FLICK, to cur. *C.*
 To FLICKER [Fliccejian, *Sax.* or *Flengeren, Du.*] to flutter as a Bird.
 To FLICKER, to sneer, or laugh wantonly or scornfully.
 FLID, to fly from, to avoid. *Chaucer.*
 FLID-*Thrift*, or rather *Slide-Thrift*, the Game called *Shovelboard*. *Sax.*
 A FLIGHT, an Arrow. *Spencer.*
 FLIGHT [*γλυητ, Sax.*] a Flying, Escape: Also a Witicism, or spritely soaring Expression.
 FLIGHT [of *γλιταν, Sax.*] to strive or contend. *Chaucer.*
 FLIGHT [among *Architects*] the Stairs from one Landing-Place to another.
 FLIMSY, limber, thin, slight.
 To FLINCH [*Skinner* derives it of *Fling, Eng.* or *fliccejian, Sax.*] to start, draw back, give over, to desist.
 To FLING [*Minshew* derives it from *Flenden, Goth* to cast, but *Skinner* from *Fligere, L.* to smite; others again from *fly, q. d.* to set a flying] to throw, or hurl.
 FLINT [*γλιντ, Sax. Uinte, Du. and Dan.*] a Flint-Stone.
 FLIP, a Sort of Sailors Drink, made of Ale, Brandy, and Sugar.
 FLIPPANT, nimble-tongued, jocund, brisk, airy.
 A FLIRT, or *Fim-FLIRT*, a sorry Baggage, a light Housewife.
 To FLIRT, to banter, or jeer.
 To FLIT [of *Flitter, Dan.*] to remove from Place to Place, not to have a constant Residence. *Lincoln.*

FLITCH [*Fliebt, F. Flies, Sax.*] a Side, commonly of Bacon.

To **FLITE** [*of Flitan, Sax.*] to scold or brawl. *N. C.*

FLITTER, a Rag or Tatter.

FLITTER-MOUSE [*Ussiddermuss, Du. q. d. Flutter-Mouße*] a Bat, a Bird.

FLITTERING, a flaked Horse eating up all the Grass within his Reach, removing from Place to Place.

FLITTING, removing from one Place to another. See *To Flit*.

FLIX-WEED, an Herb.

FLIXTON [*q. d. Fælixton, from one Felix, a Burgundian, who reclaimed and converted the East English, when they had revolted*] a Town in *Suffolk*.

To **FLIZZ**, to fly off. *O.*

FLIZZING, a Splinter. *N. C.*

FLO, a Dart or Arrow. *O.*

A **FLOAT** of a *Fishing-Line*, the Quill or Cork which swims above Water.

To **FLOAT** [*Floter, F. of Flutuare, L.*] to swim to and again upon the Water.

FLOATS, Pieces of Timber made fast together with Rafters, for conveying Burdens down a River with the Stream.

FLOATAGES, are Things which float on the Sea, or great Rivers.

FLOATING [*in Husbandry*] the Watering or Overflowing of Meadows.

FLOATING [*of Cheese*] is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

FLOATING Bridge, is a Bridge made in the Form of a Redoubt, with two Boats covered with Planks.

To **FLOCCIFY** [*Floccifare, L.*] to slight, or lightly esteem.

A **FLOCK** [*Flocc, Sax. Flocon, F. of Floccus, L. a Flock of Wool*] a Company of Sheep, &c.

A **FLOCK-Bed** [*Ulock-Bed, Du. of Floccus, L.*] a Bed filled with Flocks.

FLOCKMELE [*Floccmælam, Sax.*] all together in a Flock, or Body. *Cbaucer.*

To **FLOG**, to whip or scourge.

FLOOD [*Floeb, Sax. Flob, Dm. of Fluxus, L.*] the Flowing of the Sea or River, the first Coming in of the Tide; an Inundation or Overflowing of Water.

Young **FLOOD** [*Sea Term*] the Time when the Water begins to rise.

FLOOK of an Anchor. See *Flook*.

FLOOR [*Floje, Sax. Uoer, Du.*] the Area or Surface of a Room.

FLOOR [*in a Ship*] so much of her Bottom as the rests on lying on Ground.

To **FLOOR** [*Floeren, Du.*] to lay a Floor.

FLORALIA, Festivals held by the Romans in Honour of the Goddess *Flora, L.*

FLORAMOUR [*q. d. Flor Amoris, L. i. e. Love-Flower*] a Kind of Flower.

FLOREE } a sort of blue Colour used
FLOREY } in Painting.

FLOREN, a Gold Coin in the Time of *Edward III.* Value 6 s.

FLORENCES [*of Florence in Italy*] a sort of Cloth.

A **FLORENTINE**, a sort of bak'd Tart, or Pudding.

FLORENTINE Marble, called *Land-skip Marble*, in which the Figures of Buildings, &c. are naturally represented.

FLORENTINES, Natives of *Florence*.

FLORES, Flowers. *L.*

FLORES [*in Chymistry*] are the more subtle Parts of a Substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

FLORID [*Floridus, L.*] flourishing, or adorn'd with Flowers.

A **FLORID Discourse**, full of Rhetorical Flowers, in which a great deal of Eloquence is displayed.

FLORIDITY, Jolliness, Gaiety.

FLORIFEROUS [*Florifer, L.*] bearing Flowers.

FLORILOUS [*Florulus, L.*] full of Flowers.

FLORIN, a Coin first made by the *Florentines*, that of *Palermo* and *Sicily*, in Value 2 s. 6 d. that of *France* 1 s. 6 d. in *Germany* 3 s. 4 d. in *Spain* 4 s. 4 d. Half-penny, in *Holland* and *Poland* 2 s. in *Savoy* 3 Pence Halfpenny Sterling, of Gold 5 s.

FLORINUS, a Heretick in the second Century, who taught that God did not only permit, but do evil.

FLORIST [*Fluriste, F. of Flores, L. Flowers*] one who is conversant with, Delights, or is skilled in Flowers.

FLOROUNS [*Fleuron, F.*] a Border of Flower-Work.

FLORULENT [*Florulentus, L.*] flowery or blossoming, full of Flowers, *L.*

FLORY [*in Heraldry*] is when the Outlines of an Ordinary are drawn as it trimm'd with, or in the Form of Flowers.

FLOS, a Flower, a Blossom. *L.*

FLOTES. See *Floats*.

FLOTING, Whistling, Piping. *O.*

FLOTSON } [*of Fleotcean, Sax. te*
FLOTZAM } [*Swini*] Goods which being lost by Shipwreck, and floating up on the Sea, are given to the Lord Admiral by his Letters Patent.

FLOTTEN-Milk, Fleet, or Skim Milk.

FLOUK } of an Anchor, is that Part
FLOOK } which taketh hold of the Ground.

To **FLOUNGE** [*Bouffent, Du.*] to jump in, to roll about in the Water: To be in a Toss or Fume with Anger.

A FLOUNDER [*Flynder, Dan.*] a fish.

FLOUND'RING, rustling, or making Noise with its Fall.

FLOURETS, little Flowers. *Spencer.*

FLOURIETS, small Flowers, or Beds of Flowers. *Shakesp.*

To FLOURISH [*Flouris, F. of Florere,*] to be at one's Prime, to prosper, to be in Vogue or Esteem.

To FLOURISH [in Writing] to adorn writing with ornamental Strokes, &c. formed *Vilante Mann.*

To FLOURISH Colours, is to display em artificially.

A FLOURISH, an Ornament in Discourse, Musick, Writing, &c.

A FLOURISH [*Arch.*] a Flower-Work.

A FLOURISH [in *Discourse*] a vaunt or brag.

To FLOUT [*Met. Casp.* derives it from *εὐλίσσειν, Gr.* to contemn, or scorn, *inher* from *βλῦττειν, Du.* a Fool, *q. d.* mock at for a Fool] to mock or jeer.

To FLOW [*Fleopan, Sax.* *Ulocten,* of *Fluere, L.*] to pour in as Water.

FLOWN *Sheets* [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to sail with Flow Sheets, when her eets are not haled home or close to the deck.

It FLOWS South [*Sea Phrase*] it is high water when the Sun is at that Point at low or Full Moon.

It FLOWS Tide and half Tide, signifies it will be half Flood by the Shore, before it begins to flow in the Channel.

FLOWERS [*Flours, F. Flores,* plu. of *is, L.*] the Offspring of Plants.

FLOWERS [in *Chymy.*] that fine, mealy matter, which in Sublimations, is carried into the Head and Aludels, and adheres them in Form of a fine Powder.

To FLOWER [*Fleurir, F. Florere, L.*] blossom like Trees: To mantle as ink.

FLOWER-De-Luce [*Fleur-de-lis, F.*] a flower borne in the Arms of France.

FLOWER-de-Luce [in *Heraldry*] the distinguishing Mark for the sixth Brother of a family.

FLOWERAGE, the setting of several sorts of Flowers together in Husks, and drying them up with Strings.

FLOWERED, wrought with Flowers.

FLOWERY, full of, belonging to, or the nature of Flowers.

FLQWISH, light in Carriage. *N. C.*

FLOWK-*Wort*, an Herb.

FLOWRY, Florid, Handsom, Fair, of good Complexion. *N. C.*

A FLOWTER, a fright. *N. C.*

FLOWTERED, affrighted. *N. C.*

FLUCTIFEROUS [*Fluctifer, L.*] bringing or causing Waves.

FLUCTISONANT [*Fluctisonus, L.*] sounding with Waves:

FLUCTIVAGANT [*Fluctivagus, L.*] tossing or floating on the Waves.

To FLUCTUATE [*Fluatuatum, L.*] to be carried, float or tossed to and fro on the Water: To be wavering in Opinion, to be at an Uncertainty and in Suspence.

FLUCTUATION, a floating or wavering. *L.*

FLUCTUOUS [*Fluctuosus, F. Fluctuosus, L.*] troubled, unquiet, restless like the Waves.

FLUE, the Down or soft Hair of a Rabber: Also little Feathers or Flocks, which Stick to Cloaths.

A FLUE, a small, winding Chimney of a Furnace, &c. carried up into the main Chimney.

FLUELLIN, the Herb Speedwell.

FLUENCY } [*Fluentia, L.*] Readiness of Speech, Vo-

FLUENTNESS } lubility of Language.

FLUENT [*Fluens, L.*] Ready or Eloquent in Speech.

FLUID [*Fluide, F. Fluidus, L.*] that easily flows, or runs as Water does.

FLUID Body [among Philosophers] is a Body, the Parts of which easily give place, and move out of the way by any force impress upon them, and by that means do easily move over one another.

FLUIDITY } [*Fluidité, F.*] is when

FLUIDNESS } the Parts of any Body, being very fine and small, are so disposed by Motion and Figure, that they can easily slide over one another's Surfaces all manner of Ways.

FLUISH, watshy, weak, tender. *N. C.*

FLUKE, a sort of Insect: Also Part of an Anchor. See *Flouk*.

FLUMINOUS [*Flumineus, L.*] of or belonging to Rivers or Streams.

FLUMMERY, a whollome sort of Jelly made of Oat-meal.

FLUOR, a Flux, Course, or Stream. *L.*

FLUOR *Albus* [among Physicians] the Whites in Women. *L.*

FLUORES, Women's Monthly Courses. *L.*

FLUORES [among *Miners*] are a soft transparent, sparry kind of Mineral Concretions, frequently found among Oar in Mines.

A FLURCH, a Multitude, a great many; spoken of Things, but not of Persons, as a Flurch of Strawberries. *N. C.*

A FLURT [*Flore, Du.* a Fool] an insignificant Person.

To FLURT, to throw out, as Spittle out of the Mouth.

FLUSH [*Flux, F. of Fluxus, L.*] a red Colour in the Face; also a Term in a Game at Cards, where they are all of a Suit.

FLUSH *Fore and Aft* [*Sea Phrase*] a Term used when the Decks of a Ship are laid level from Head to Stern.

FLUSH of Money [*of Fluere, L. to flow*] full of, or abounding with Money.

FLUSHED } encouraged, put in Heart,
FLESHED } elated with good Success.

A FLUSHING, a Reddening in the Face, caused by some sudden Apprehension or Transport of Mind, a Blushing.

To FLUSH [*Mer. Cas. derives it from φλούω, Gr. to grow hot, to boil up*] to rdden in the Face on a sudden: To elevate the Mind of, or transport a Person.

FLUSTERED, possibly from φλούσω, Gr. to belch, whence Οἶνοφλαυξ, Drunken: But Skinner rather derives it from Fluυτ-πιαν, Sax. to weave, as in the same Sense it is said, *His Cap is well Thrum'd*: somewhat disordered with Drink.

A FLUTE [*Fleute, F.*] an Instrument of wind Musick: A sort of Sea-Vessel.

FLUTE a *Bec*, a common Flute. *Ital.*

FLUTE a *Allemanda*, a German Flute. *Ital.*

FLUTED [*in Architecture*] Channelled, or wrought in Form of a Gutter.

FLUTINGS [*among Architects*] are the Channels or Gutters of Pillars, &c.

To FLUTTER [*Flotejan, Sax. Flot-tern, Teut.*] to try to fly, to fly about.

FLUX [*Fluxus, L.*] a Flood or Tide: Also a Looseness of the Belly. *F.*

FLUX of the Sea, the Flowing of it.

FLUX Powders [*with Chymists*] are certain Powders for dissolving harder Metal, and melting Oars.

The FLUX and Reflux, the Ebbing and Flowing of the Tide, occasion'd by the universal Law of Gravitation.

FLUXIBILITY, Aptness to flow. *L.*

FLUXING. See *Salivation*.

FLUXION, a flowing. *F. of L.*

FLUXION [*among Chymists*] signifies the running of Metals, or any other Bodies, into a fluid, by Fire or otherwise.

FLUXION [*in Physick*] a flowing of Humours or Rheum.

FLUXION [*in Surgery*] is that which raises a Swelling all at once, or in a very little Time, by the Fluidity of the Matter.

FLUXIONS [*in Geometry*] are a very great New Improvement upon the Doctrine of *Indivisibles*, and Arithmetick of *Infinite*, invented by Sir Isaac Newton.

FLUXUS, a Flux or Flowing. *L.*

FLUXUS *Chylifus* [*among Physicians*] the same with *Catliaca Puffio. L.*

FLUXUS *Hepaticus* [*in Physick*] a kind of Dysentery, in which black, shining, or serous Blood is voided. *L.*

To FLY, [*clean, Sax. Flitthen, Teut. Ulfgen, Du.*] to move as Birds, &c.

A FLY [*ylege, Sax. Fluc, Dan. Flitege, Teut. Utege, Du.*] an Insect.

FLY [*of the Mariners Compass*] is that Part on which the 32 Points of the Wind are described.

A FLY-Boat, a large Vessel with a broad Bow, used in the Coasting Trade.

FLY-Catcher, a small Creature in America, which clears a Place of Flies and other Vermin.

To FLY *Gross* [*in Falconry*] is when a Hawk flies at great Birds.

A FLYING Army, a strong Body of A FLYING Camp, a Horse and Foot usually commanded by a Lieutenant-General, which is always in motion to prevent the Inroads of the Enemy, &c.

To FLY on Head [*among Falconers*] is when a Hawk missing her Quarry, betake her self to the next Check.

Let FLY the *Sberets* [*Sea Phrase*] Let the Sails go out again.

FLYING Bridges, two small Bridges laid one upon another.

FLYING Fish, a Fish having Wings.

A FLYING Pinion [*of a Clock*] is a part having a Fly or Fan, thereby to gather Air, and to bridle the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion, when the Weight descends in the striking Part.

FLYING Tyger, an Insect in America spotted like the Tyger.

A FLYING Worm [*in a Horse*] a Tetters or Ring-worm.

To FOAM. See *Fome*.

To FOB one off [*of Foppert, Teut. Fvex, or Fiabare, Ital.*] to sing paltry Songs to give one the Trouble of coming out to no Purpose, to put off with fair Words.

A FOB [*Fluppe, Teut.*] a small Pocket-FOCAGE [*Focarium, L.*] *Hearth-Money.*

FOCALE, Fuel or Firewood. *O. L.*

FOCILE *Majus* [*in Anatomy*] the great Bone of the Arm or Leg.

FOCILE *Minus* [*in Anatomy*] is the lesser Bone of the Arm or Leg.

To FOCILLATE [*Focillatum, L.*] refresh, cherish, nourish.

FOCILLATION, a comforting, cherishing, or nourishing. *L.*

FOCUS, a Hearth or Fire-place. *L.*

FOCUS [*in Anatomy*] is a Place in the Mysterly, from whence the Ancients deduc'd the Original of Fevers.

FOCUS of an *Ellipsis* [in *Geometry*] a Point toward each End of the Longer *Axis*, from whence two Right Lines drawn to any Part of the *Circumference*, shall be together Equal to that Longer *Axis*.

FOCUS of a *Parabola* [in *Geometry*] is that Point in the *Axis* within the Figure, and distant from the *Vertex* by the fourth Part of the *Parameter*.

FOCUS of a *Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the Point of Convergence or Concourse, where the Rays meet and cross the *Axis* after their Refraction by the *Glass*.

FODDER [Fodpre, *Sax.* Futter, *Teut.*] a kind of Meat for Cattle.

FODDER [Civil Law] a Prerogative the King has to be provided with Corn, &c. for his Horses in Warlike Expeditions.

FODDER of Lead } [of Feuder, *Teut.* a Burden] 19 C. and 1 s. according to the Book of Rates 1701. at the Mines 2250 l. among the *Miners* at London 1950 l.

To FODDER Cattle, to give them Straw, Hay, &c. to eat or lie on.

FODDERTORIUM [Old Law] Provision of Fodder or Forage made to the King's Purveyers.

FODIENT [Fodiens, *L.*] Digging.

FODINA, a Mine or Quarry. *L.*

FODINA [in *Anatomy*] the Labyrinth in the Bone of the Ear.

A FOE [Fah, *Sax.*] an Enemy.

FOEDERAL, belonging to a Covenant. *L.*

FOEMAN, a Foe. *Spencer.*

FOEMEN, Enemies. *Shakespeare.*

FOEMINA, a Female in Beasts, Plants, &c. *L.*

FOEMINA [with *Chymistry*] Sulphur.

FOENERATION, Usury. *L.*

FOESA, Herbage, Grass: *O. L.*

FOETOR, a Stink, or ill Smell. *L.*

FOETOR, a stinking Breath. *L.*

FOETUS, the Young of all Kinds of Animals; but in a stricter Sense, a young Child in the Womb, whose Parts are partly formed; before which Time it is called an Embryo. *L.*

FOG [Fog, *Sax.* Doughte, *Du.*] a Mist, gathering together of Vapours.

FOG [probably of *Affogare, Ital.* to sink, because it is, as it were, choked with the Cold of the following Winter] which grows after Autumn, and remains in the Air till Winter.

FOGUS, Tobacco. *Cant.*

FOGAGE, Rank Grass, not eaten in Summer. *L. T.*

FOH [Fohp, *Du.* Fi, *F.* of *Vab, L.*] an expression of Disdaining.

A FOIBLE, one's weak or blind Side:

To FOIL [either of *Affoler, F.*] to wound, or *Fouler, F.* to oppress or keep under] to overthrow or overcome: Also to set off to advantage.

A FOIL, an Instrument to Fence with.

A FOIL [in *Wrestling*] a Fall not cleverly given.

A FOIL [*Feuille, F.*] an Ornament or Set off.

FOIL [of *Folium, L.*] a Sheet of thin Tin to be laid on the Back-side of Looking-glasses. Leaf-Gold.

FOILING [among *Hunters*] the footing and treading of all Deer that is on the Grass, and scarce visible.

To FOIN [either of *Poindre, F.* to prick, or *Fanbian, Sax.* to try] to make a pass or thrust at one in Fencing.

FOIN'D, push'd. *Spencer.*

FOINES [of *Foine, F.*] a little Weasel or Ferret] a sort of Furr of that Animal:

FOINING Fence, masterly Defence. *Shakespeare.*

FOISON, the natural Juice or Moisture of the Grass or other Herbs, the Heart and Strength of it. *Suffolk.*

To FOIST in [*Fausser, F.* *Falsificare, L.*] to put a Thing in that is not genuine, to forge.

FOIST, fustly. *N. C.*

FOIST, a Pinnace or small Ship with Sails and Oars:

FOKLAND } the Land of the Com-
FOLKLAND } mon People in the
Time of the *Saxons*. *S.*

FOLCMOTE } [*folc-gemot, Sax.*]
FOLKMOTE } two Courts, one now
called the Country-Court, and the other
the Sheriff's Turn.

A FOLD [False, *Sax.*] a Place to put Sheep in, a Sheep-fold:

A FOLD [False, *Sax.* *Cloude, Du.* *Faldo, Ital.*] a Pleat in a Garment:

To FOLD [False, *Sax.* *Falten, Teut.* *Infaldare, Ital.*] to double up or pleat:

A FOLD-NET, a sort of Net to take small Birds in the Night.

A FOLE [Fola, *Sax.* *Fole, Dan.* *Pulus, L.* of *Πύλος, Gr.*] a young Colt.

FOLELARGE, foolishly liberal, extravagant, prodigal: *Chaucer.*

FOLIACEOUS [*foliaceus, L.*] o or like to Leaves.

FOLIAGE [of *folium, L.*] branched Work in Tapestry, Painting, &c.

FOLIAGE [in *Architecture*] a kind of Ornament in Cornices, Friezes, &c: representing the Leaves of Plants.

A FOLIAGE Curve [in the *Mathematicks*] a particular sort of Curve.

To FOLIATE Looking-Glasses, to lay thin foils on, to make them reflect the Image.

FOLIATE } [*foliatus, L.*] leaved or
FOLIATED } having Leaves.

FOLIATION [in *Botany*] one of the Parts of the Flower of a Plant, being a Collection of those fine coloured Leaves which constitute the Compass of the Flower.

FOLIEN, to be mistaken, to fail. *Cb.*

FOLIO, a Book is said To be in *Folio*, or a *Folio Book*, when a Sheet makes but two Leaves.

FOLIO [in *Mercantile Books*] is a Leaf or two Pages of the Ledger-Book.

FOLIO [in *Printing*] is the figure set at the Top of every Page.

FOLK [Folc, *Sax.* Uoick, *Teut.* Volgo, *Ital.* of *Vilgus, L.*] People.

FOLIA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a particular Air, known by the Name of *Fardinal's Ground. Ital.*

FOLLICULUS [in *Botany*] the Seed-vessel, the Husk; Coat, or Cover, which some Fruits and Seeds have over them. *L.*

To FOLLOW [Folgian, *Sax.* Uolgen, *Du.* Folgen, *Teut.*] to come after.

FOMAHANT, a Star of the first Magnitude in *Aquarius.*

FOME [Fœm, *Sax.* Fæum, *Teut.* probably of *funus, L.*] stoth.

To FOME, to Froth at the Mouth, or as Waters do upon a great and violent Motion or Fall.

To FOMENT [*fomentor, F.* of *fomentare, L.*] to cherish or comfort by applying warm Remedies; to nourish, to abet, or encourage.

FOMENTATION [with *Physicians*] a Bathing any Part of the Body with a Liqueur, or Decoction of Herbs, &c.

Dry FOMENTATION, the applying Bags stuffed with Herbs and other Ingredients to a Part of the Body grieved.

FON, a Fool. *Spencer.*

FOND [probably of *Funbian, Sax.* to endeavour and devoted to] passionately desirous of and devoted to, vainly affecting.

To FOND [*Funbian, Sax.*] to contend or labour.

To treat a FOND, to go to the Bottom.

FOND, found. *Spencer.*

To FONDLE, to cocker or pamper.

FONE, Foes. *Spencer.*

To FONNE, to be foolish. *Chaucer.*

FONNES, Devices. *O.*

FONT [*Fons, L.*] a Place or Basin in a Church, for Baptizing: A Cast or complete Set of Letters for Printing.

FONTAL [*fontalis, L.*] belonging to a Fountain.

FONTANELLA [in *Anatomy*] the Mould or Root of the Nose.

FONTSTONE, a Font for Baptizing. *Cb.*

FOOD [Fœca, *Sax.* Fode, *Dan.* Bpind, *C. Br.*] Suttenance, Victuals.

A FOOL [*fol, F. folle, Ital. Dr. Skinner* derives it from *Faul, Teut.* a Sluggard] a silly ignorant Person, an Idiot.

A Fool's Bolt is soon shot.

The Instruction of this Proverb lies in governing the Tongue with *Discretion* and *Prudence.* 'Tis a Lecture of *Deliberation, Courtesy* and *Affability* in Company, of *Fidelity* and *Secrecy* in Affairs. It is also a Satyr against *blabbing* or *blurring* out a rash unlucky Word to the Prejudice of a Person, whatever comes uppermost, without any Regard to good *Manners* or common *Sobriety.* The Proverb seems to be as ancient as *Solomon*, who said, וְעַיָּה כְּסִיל כָּל רוּחַ; And, *Quicquid in buccam venerit offatit*, say the *Latin.*

A FOOT [Fot, *Sax.* Uoett, *Du.* Foeb, *Dan.*] a Member of the Body; also the Bottom of a Hill, Wall, &c.

A FOOTMAN [Fot-mæn, *Sax.*] one who travels on Foot, a Lacquey or Page.

A FOOTSTEP [Fot-stæp, *Sax.*] the Impression or Track of the Feet.

The FOOT of a *Versè*, a certain Number of Syllables which measures it.

A FOOT [in *Measure*] the Length of 12 Inches in *England* and *Spain*; *Amsterdam* and *Antwerp* 11 3-4; *Paris* 12 4-5; *Bream*, and *Rome*, and *Copenhagen* 11 3-5; *Frankfort* and *Cologne* 11 2-5; *Venice* 13 9-10; *Dantzick* 11 3-10.

A FOOT [in *Fortification*] the sixth Part of a Fathom.

To be on the same FOOT with another, is to be under the same Circumstances.

To gain ground FOOT by Foot, is to do it gradually, by forcing the Way resolutely.

A FOOT-Bank } [in *Fortification*] is a
A FOOT-Step } Bank about a Foot
and a half high, and three Foot wide under a Breast-work; which the Men set up to fire over it.

FOOTGELD [of *Foot, a Foot*, and *gelban*, to pay, *Sax.*] a Fine for not cutting out the Balls of the Feet of great Dogs in a Forest.

FOOT-Hot, straightway. *O.*

FOOT-Hurks [in *Botany*] are short Heads out of which Flowers grow.

FOOT-Hooks } [in a *Ship*] the Compass
FUTTOCKS } sing Timbers which give
the Breadth and Bearing to the Ship.

FOOTMANTILL, a Woman's Riding Coat coming down to the Feet. *Chaucer.*

FOOT-Pace, a Cloth, Mat, &c. spread about a Chair of State, Bed, &c.

FOOTING-Time, the Upsitting of Women who Lye-in. *Ners.*

POP [Fobis, *Teut.* vain, empty] a fanatical Fellow, one over nice and affected, Drefs, Speech, and Behaviour.

POPPERY Fantasticalness, Foolery.

FOR [foj, *Sax.*] a casual Particle.

FOR [probably of *Foras*, *L.*] in Commission denyeth and depriveth, as *forbid*, *year*, &c.

FORABLE [*Forabilis*, *L.*] that may be used.

FORAGIUM, Straw or Stubble after Corn is threshed out. *O. L.*

FORAMEN, a hole. *L.*

FORAMEN *Isthium* [in *Anatomy*] is a large Hole in the Hip-bone.

FORAMINOUS, } that is full of

FORAMINULOUS, } Holes, *F.* of *L.*

FORANEUS [of *Forum*, *L.*] pertaining to a Court or Market.

FORBALCA, a Fore-balk, or Balk ly next the Highway. *O. L.*

To FORBARRE, for ever to deprive.

To FORBEAR [*Forþærian*, *Sax.*] to abstain from, to let alone.

To FORBID [*Forþæðan*, *Sax.*] to bid to do, to prohibit.

FORBODIN, forbidden. *Chaucer.*

FORBRAKE, broke off, disturbed. *Ch.*

FOREBY, before and near to any Place.

FORCE [*force*, *F.*] Constraint, Violence, Might, Strength.

FORCE [in *Law*] unlawful Violence.

simple FORCE [*Law Term*] is that which is so committed that it is not commuted with any other Crime.

Mixed FORCE } [*Law Term*] is a

Compound FORCE } Violence committed with such a Fact as of it self only is criminal.

FORCE [in *Mechanicks*] is that which is also called Power, and is whatsoever may be made the Primary Terrestrial use of any Motion of Bodies, as Weight, Men, Horses, Water, Springs, &c.

To FORCE [*forcer*, *F.*] to oblige, to compel by force, to ravish.

To FORCE *Wool*, is to cut off the upper and most hairy Part of it.

FORCES, an Army or considerable Body of Soldiers.

FORCEPS, a Surgeon's Tongs, Pincers, wherewith dead and corrupt Parts are cut'd to be cut off or pull'd out.

FORCERS, an Instrument to draw teeth.

FORCIBLE, prevailing, strong, violent.

FORCIBLE *detaining a Possession* [in *Law*] a violent Act of Resistance, by which a Lawful Entry of Justices or others, is cut'd or hinder'd.

FORCIBLE Entry, is a violent actual Entry into a House, &c.

FORCIER, a Water Mill; an Engine to convey Water from one Place to another, as at *London Bridge*, *Islington*, &c.

FORCIR, a Coffin or Chett. *Chaucer.*

FORD [*Fordi*, *Sax.*] a shallow Place in a River.

FORDA, a Cow with Calf, or a Milch Cow. *L.*

FORDA [in *Old Records*] a Ford, or shallow Place in a River.

FORDABLE, which may be forded or waded over.

FORDIKA, Herbage, or Grass that grows on the Edges of Dikes or Ditches.

O. L.

To FORDO, to undo. *Spencer.*

To FORDOE, to kill. *O.*

FORDOL, } a But or Head-Land,

FORDOLIO, } a butting or shooting upon other Grounds.

FORDON, killed. *L.*

FORDRIVE, driven away by Force. *Ch.*

FORDWINED, wasted away. *Chaucer.*

To FOREBODE [of *Foje* and *Bobian*, to declare, *Sax.*] to presage, divine, foretell, be ominous: To prohibit.

FORE-Bolts [in a Ship] certain Iron Pins made like Locks.

To FORECAST, to consider or contrive before-hand.

FORE-Castle [of a Ship] that Part where the Fore-mast stands.

FORE-Closed [Law Term] barred, quite excluded.

FORE-Courts, the Fore-sail of a Ship.

To FOREDO, to be the Occasion of one's own Death.

FOREFARE, faring ill, forlorn; to decay, to go to Ruin. *Chaucer.*

FORE-Fathers [*forþ-fæder*, *Sax.*] Predecessors.

To FORE-Fend } [of *Fore* and *Defendre*,

To FORFEND } *F.*] to hinder to keep off.

FORE Foot [*Sea Term*] when one Ship lies or sails across another Ship's Way.

FORE-Goers, Purveyors going before the King and Queen when in Progress, to provide for them.

To FORE Hate, to drag, to distress. *Spencer.*

FORE Hent, seized. *Spencer.*

FOREIGN, [*Forain*, *F.* of *Forensis*, *L.*] Outlandish, Strange, not agreeable to the Purpose or Matter in Hand.

FOREIGN Answer, an Answer not triable in the County where it is made. *L. T.*

FOREIGN Attachment, is an Attachment of Foreigners Goods found within a Liberty or City.

FOREIGN Matter, is a Matter triable in another County.

FOREIGN Opposer, or *Apposer*, is an Officer in the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs, after they are opposed of their Sums out of the Pipe Office, do repair to be opposed by him of their Green Wax.

FOREIGN Plea, is a rejecting of the Judge as incompetent, because the Matter in Hand was not in his Precinct.

FOREIGN Service, is that whereby a mean Lord holds over another, without the Compass of his own Fee.

FORE-JUDG'D *the Court*, is when an Officer of any Court is expell'd the same for some Offence, as for not appearing to an Action by Bill filed against him.

FORE-Judger, is a Judgment by which a Man is deprived or put by the Thing in Question. *L. T.*

FORE-Knight [*Sea Term*] a Piece of Wood carved in the figure of a Man's Head, and fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck.

FORELAND { [*in Navigation*] a Point
FORENESS } of Land jutting out into the Sea.

FORELAND [*in Fortification*] is a small space of Ground between the Wall of a Place and the Mote.

FORE-locks, the Hair of the Head before.

FORE-Locks [*in a Ship*] little flat Wedges like Pieces of Iron, used at the Ends of Bolts to keep the Bolts from flying out of the Holes.

FORE-Loin [*among Hunters*] is when a Hound going before the rest of the Cry, meets Chace and goes away with it.

FORE-Mast, a Mast in the Fore-castle or Fore-part of a Ship.

FORE Pri^od, a Term in Conveyancing, which signifies Excepting. *L. T.*

FORE-Reach, [*Sea Term*] when two Ships sail together, or one after the other, the Ship which sails fastest, is said to Fore-reach upon the other.

FORE-Sail, the Sail of the Fore-Mast.

To Fore-Say, to renounce. *Spencer.*

To FORE-See [*Foijeyeon, Sax.*] to see before-hand.

To FORE-Sorten [*in Painting*] is when a Head or Face in a Draught, is made to appear shorter before.

FORESIGHT [*Clorsicht, Teut.*] the seeing a Thing before it comes to pass.

FORE-Skin, the Skin which covers the Head of the Penis.

To FORE-Speak, to bespeak, to bewitch, to enchant.

FORE-Staff, a Sea Instrument for observing the Sun, Moon, and Stars, with the Face towards the Object.

To FORE-*Stall* [*of Foye and Stallon, Belg.*] to expose to Sale, or *Foestellen, Teut.*] is to Buy or Bargain for Corn or Cattle, &c. as it is coming to any Market or Fair to be Sold, in order to sell the same at a higher Price.

To FORE-*Stall*, to prevent. *Spencer.*

FORE-*Staller* [*Foye, before, and Stall, a Stall, Sax.*] a Monopolizer, who Fore-stalls: Also one who lies in wait to stop Deer broke out of the Forest.

A FOREST [*forêt, F. Foresta, L. Barb.*] is a large Wood, privileged to hold the King's Game of all Kinds.

FORESTAGIUM, a Duty payable to a Forester.

FORESTER [*forêtier, F. forestarius, L. Barb.*] a Keeper of a Forest.

FORESTER in Fee, one that has the Office to him and his Heirs.

FORE-Faid, forbidden. *Spencer.*

FORE-Fang [*of Foye and Fangen, Sax.*] a taking before-hand, the taking of Provisions in Fairs or Markets before the King's Purveyers are served.

To FORETHINK, to repine. *Spencer.*

FOREWATER, one that foreknows. *Chaucer.*

FORE-*Warden* with Lice, Dirt, &c. is over-run. *N. C.*

To FORFEIT [*Forfait, F.*] to lose Estate, Goods, Employment, &c. for neglect in doing one's Duty, or for some Crime committed.

A FORFEIT [*forfait, F.*] a Default, a Fine, a Penalty.

FORFEITABLE, liable to be forfeited.

FORFEITURE [*forfaiture, F.*] is the Transgressing a Penal Law, or rather the Effect of it.

FORFEITURE of Marriage, a Writ lying for the Lord against his Ward, or Tenant under Age, who refuses a convenient Marriage offered him by his Lord.

FORFRAUGHT, beset. *O.*

FORGABULUM [*Law Term*] Forgave a small reserved Rent in Money; a Quit-rent.

FORNGARD, lost. *O.*

A FORGE [*forge, F.*] a Place where a Smith heats his Iron; a large Furnace where Iron Oar is melted.

To FORGE [*forger, F.*] to hammer or work as a Smith does; to contrive, or frame, to counterfeit.

A FORGER [*forger, F.*] a worker at Forge; a Counterfeiter, a Contriver.

A FORGER of false Deeds [*in Law*] one who makes and publishes false Writings.

FORGERY, Counterfeiting, a Cheat, a Falshood.

FORGIA, } a Smithy or Smith's
FORGIA Ferraria, } Forge. *O. L.*

To FORGET [Fonpɣytan, Sax.] to let slip out of Memory.

To FORGIVE [Fonpɣizan, Sax.] to pass by a Fault, quit a Debt, &c.

FORGIVENESS [Fonpɣizenijye, Sax.] Pardon or Remission of an Offence.

To FORGOE [Fonpɣzan, Sax.] to forsake, give up, quit, &c. a Pretence, &c.

FORGROWN, overgrown. *Chaucer.*

To FORE-HEET, to predetermine. *N. C.*

FORIETEN, to forget. *Chaucer.*

FORINSECUM *Manerium*, a Manour which lies without the Town, and is not included within the Liberties of it. *L. T.*

FORINSECUM *Servitium*, Payment of Aid, Scutage, and other extraordinary Impositions of Knight's Service. *L.*

A FORK [Fopɣ, Sax. of *farca*, *L.*] an Instrument for several Uses.

FORK-Fish, a kind of Thorn-back.

FORKED-Heads [Hunting Term] all the Heads of Deer which bear two Croches on the Top, or which have their Croches doubled.

To FORKERVE, to cut off. *O.*

A FORKIN-Robbin, an Ear-wig. *N. C.*

FORLANA, a slow kind of Jig, the same as *Starella*. *Ital.*

FORLET, } abandoned, forlorn.

FORLETTEN } *O.*

FORLORE, forlorn, *Spencer.*

FORLEVEN, to leave, to depart. *Cb.*

FORLEYEN, to mistake. *Chaucer.*

FORLORN [ɣoplonen, Sax.] forsaken, left comfortless, afflicted, miserable, lost, despairing.

FORLOYN, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *O.*

FORLYVED, degenerate. *Chaucer.*

The FORLORN Hope [in an Army] a Body of Men put upon the most desperate Services, or appointed to give the first Onset in a Battel.

FORM [forme, *F.* of *forma*, *L.*] Fashion, Figure, Shape, Manner.

FORM [among Hunters] is the Seat of a Harc.

FORM [in Philosophy] is the Second Principle, which joined to Matter, makes up all natural Bodies, or the essential, specific or distinguishing Modification of the Matter of any natural Body.

To FORM [former, *F.* *formare*, *L.*] to frame or make, to contrive or devise.

FORMAL [formalis, *L.*] belonging to form: Also punctual, affected, precise.

FORMAL Cause [in Logic] is that which gives an eternal Being or Essence to Substances and Accidents.

FORMALIST [formaliste, *F.*] a Follower of Forms or Modes, one very punctual or precise in his Words and

Actions; a Formal or Complimental Person.

FORMALITY [Formalite, *F.* of *Formalitas*, *L.*] Form in Law, Ceremony, Affectation, Preciseness.

FORMALITIES, are Robes worn by the Magistrates of a City or Corporation, &c. on Solemn Occasions.

To FORMALIZE, to play the Formalist.

To FORMAT, } to bespeak any Thing.

To FORMEL, } *N. C.*

FORMATION, a Fashioning or Framing. *L.*

FORMED Stones [among Naturalists] are such Bodies, which being either pure Stone or Sparr, are found in the Earth so formed, that their outward Shape very nearly resembles Muscles, Cockles, &c. or other Shells, &c.

FORMEDON [q. d. *Forma Donationis*, *L.*] a Writ which lies for one who has a Right to Lands or Tenements by virtue of an Entail.

FORMEE [in Heraldry.] See *Patee*:

FORMEL, the Female of any Fowl. *Cb.*

FORMERS [Sea T.] round Pieces of Wood fitted to the Bore of a great Gun, which hold the Carriages for the Powder.

FORMETH [among Hunters] a Term applied to a Hare when she squats.

FORMICA [in Surgery] a Wart, calous, black, and broad at bottom. *L.*

A FORMICA [in Falconry] a Distemper in a Hawk's Beak.

FORMIDABLE [formidabilis, *L.*] dreadful, to be feared, terrible. *F.*

FORMIDOLOUS [Formidolosus, *L.*] dreadful, terrible; also fearful.

FORMOST [Fonpmojɣt, Sax.] the first, going in the Front.

FORMULA [among Physicians] a little Form or Prescription, such as Physicians direct in Extemporaneous Practice, in Distinction from the great Forms, which are the official Medicines. *L.*

FORMULARY [formulaire, *F.* *formularium*, *J.*] a Book of Forms or Precedents for Law Matters; the Style or Manner of Proceeding in the Law; A Writing which contains the Form of an Oath to be taken upon some Occasions.

FORNAGIUM [Fournage, *F.* *Fornax*, a Furnace, *furnus*, *L.* an Oven] a Fee taken by a Lord of his Tenants bound to bake in his Oven, or for Liberty to use their own: Chimney or Hearth Money. *O. L.*

FORNICATION, the Act of Uncleaness between single Persons, *F.* of *L.*

FORNICATOR [fornicator, *F.*] a Whore-monger. *L.*

FORNIX [in Surgery] the brawny Substance of the Brain. *L.*

FORAGE [*fouirage*, F.] Provision of Hay, Oats, Straw, &c. especially in War.

To **FORAGE** } [*fouager*, F.]

To **GO a Forraging** } to ride about the Country to get Forrage.

To **FORRAY**, to forrage. *Spencer*

To **FORSAKE** [*Fojsyecan*, *Sax. i. e.* never to seek any more; or *Fojs Secgan*, *Sax.* to renounce] to leave or quit.

FORMASKIL, forasmuch as. *O.*

FORSECHOKE [*Old Law*] Land or Tenements seized by the Law for want of Services due from the Tenant.

FORSES, Water-falls.

FORSET, a little Trunk or Coffin.

FORSLEGAN, slain or killed. *O.*

FORSONGEN, Weary with Singing. *O.*

FORSOOTH [*Fojsyoð*, *Sax.*] an Interjection of Contempt or Derision; Also a Title of Respect and Submission used by a Servant to a Mistress, &c.

FORSLEWTHED, slothful, sluggish. *Ch.*

FORSLOUTHIN, to neglect, to lose through Sloth, *Chaucer*.

FORSONGIN, tired with Singing. *Ch.*

FORSPEAK, an Advocate, or one who pleads in Behalf of another. *O.*

FORSTAL [*of Fojsse and ytal*, *Sax.*] being quit of Fines for Cattle arrested within one's Land.

FORSTER [*of forrestier*] a Surname.

FORSTRAUGHT, distracted. *O.*

FORSWAT, Over-sweat, Sun-burnt. *Spencer*.

To **FORSWEAR** [*Fojsyepian*, *Sax.* *Fojswer*, *Dan.*] to Swear falsely.

FORSWONK, Over-laboured. *Spencer*.

FORT [*forte*, *F. fortis*, Strong, *L.*] a Castle or Strong-hold of small Extent; a Work encompassed with a Moat, Rampart and Parapet, to secure some high Ground or Passage of a River, to make good an Advantagious Post, to fortify the Lines and Quarters of a Siege, &c.

A **FORT-Royal** [*in Fortification*] a Fort, which has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

A **STAR-Fort**, a Redoubt, which is made of Re-entring and Salient Angles.

FORTE [*of fortis*, *L.*] Strong.

FORTE [*in Musick-Books*] signifies, to play or sing loud and strong *Ital.* And

FORTE FORTE, or *F. F.* signifies, to play or sing very loud and strong. *Ital.*

FORTEMENT, signifies the same as *Forte*. *Ital.*

Piu FORTE, or *P. E.* [*in Musick-Books*] denotes a Degree louder than only *FORTE*. *Ital.*

FORTH [*Fojsyoð*, *Sax.*] abroad or out.

FORTHEN } therefore. *N. G.*

FORTHY }

To **FORTHINK** [*of Fojs and Diancan*, *Sax.*] to be grieved in Mind. *O.*

To **FORETHINK** [*of Fojsse and Diancan*, *Sax.*] to think before, to pre-suppose, &c. Also to repent. *Chaucer*.

FROTHRIN, to promote. *Chaucer*.

FORTH-Willing, springing forth. *Sax.*

FORTHWITH [*of Fojsyoð and Wits*, *Sax.*] presently, quickly.

FORTIFIABLE, which is capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICATION, is an Art of Fortifying and Strengthening a Place, so that a small Number of Men within, may be able to defend themselves against the Assaults of a greater Number without. *L.*

Regular **FORTIFICATION**, is one which is built upon a Regular Polygon, or Figure of many Sides.

Irregular **FORTIFICATION**, one, where the Sides and Angles are not all uniform.

Durable **FORTIFICATION**, is one which is so built as to be able to continue a long Time.

Temporary **FORTIFICATION**, is one which is raised but for a short Time, upon some extraordinary Occasion.

To **FORTIFY** [*Fortifier* *F. Fortificans*, *L.*] to strengthen or make strong, to fence, to secure after a regular Manner.

FORTILAGE, a Fort. *Spencer*.

FORTILITY, a fortified Place or House, a Castle, rather to defend the Owner, than endure a Siege. *O. S.*

FORTIN, a Fortlet, a Sconce or little Fort. *F.*

FORTINGLES, the same as a *Fortundel*.

FORTISSIMO [*in Musick-Books*] signifies extreme loud. *Ital.*

FORTITUDE, Courage, Valour, Stoutness: Also one of the Cardinal Virtues, by which a Man, in the midst of pressing Evils, always does that which is agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason. *L.*

FORTITUDES [*Astrology*] certain Advantages which Planets are supposed to have, to make their Influences stronger.

A **FORTLET**, a little Fort. *O. L. T.*

FORTRESS [*Fortresse*, *F.*] a general Name for all Places that are fortified either by Art or Nature.

FORT-Star [*Fortificat.*] a Redoubt constituted by re-entring, and Salient Angles.

FORTUITIOUS [*Fortuit*, *F. Fortuitus*, *L.*] happening by Chance, Casual, Accidental.

FORTUNATE [*Fortuni*, *F. Fortunatus*, *L.*] Happy, Lucky.

FORTUNE [*Fortuna*, *L.*] Adventure or Chance, that which happens by Chance and

and unexpected Luck : Also Estate, Goods, Settlement in the World, &c. F.

FORTUNES [in *Astrology*] are the two Benevolent Planets, *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

FORTUNOUS, accidental. *Chaucer*.

FORTUNY, a Tournament; or running a Tilt on Horse-back with Lances.

To FORVISE, to foreshew. O.

FORURTH, a long slip of Ground, O. R.

FORWANDRED, tired with wandring. *Chaucer*.

FORWANY, wanting. O.

FORWARD [Fonpeapb, *Sax.*] ready, straight on before.

FORWELKID, full of Whelks. *Chaucer*.

FORWEPT, weary with Weeping. O.

FORWERED, wore out. *Chaucer*.

FORWETE, to Fore-know. *Chaucer*.

FORWINED, withered. O.

FORWORN, much worn. *Spencer*.

FORWOUNDED, dangerously wounded. *Chaucer*.

FORYELDE, to reward, to repay. *Cb.*

FORYIT, to forget. *Cbauc.*

A FOSS [Fosse, F. of Fossa, L.] a Ditch, Moat or Trench.

FOSSAGE, a Composition paid, to be excused from the Repairing or Maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

FOSSA Magna [in *Anatomy*] the interior Cavity of the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

FOSS-Way, one of the four principal Ways of *England* made by the *Romans*, so called, because in some Places it was never perfected, but left like a Ditch.

FOSSATORUM *Operatio*, Foss-works, or Service formerly done by Inhabitants for repairing and maintaining the Ditches round a Town. O. L. L.

FOSSATUM, a Ditch, or a Place fenced with a Ditch or Trench. O. L.

FOSSET } a little Chest or Cabinet
FORSET } net.

FOSSILE [Fossite, F. & L.] that which is or may be digged out of the Ground.

FOSSILS [Fossilia L.] all Bodies whatever, that are dug out of the Earth.

FOSTAL [for Forestal] a Way leading from the Highway to a great House. *Suff.*

FOSTAL, the Foot-steps of a Hare. O.

To FOSTER [Foytynian, *Sax.* Foyteter, *Dan.*] to nourish, cherish, bring up.

A FOSTER-Child [Foytjernild, *Sax.*] a Child brought up by one, who is not his natural Father.

A FOSTER-Father [Foytjernæden, *Sax.*] one who brings up another Man's Child.

FOSTER Land, Land allotted to the finding of Food for any Persons.

FOSTER-Lean [Foytjern-lean, *Sax.*] a Wife's Jointure.

A FOSTER, a Forrester. *Spencer*.

FOTEHOT, forthwith, immediately. *Chaucer*.

FOTHER. See Fodder.

FONTINEL, a Weight of Lead, containing ten Stone, or at that Time about 70 l.

FOTION, a Nourishing, L.

FOUDRE, a Thunderbolt, Lightning. *Cb.*

FOUGADE, a sort of Mine, in which are Fire-works to blow any Thing up. F.

FOUL [Faul, *Sax.* Faut, *Teut.* of Φαυλος, *Gr.*] filthy, nasty, full of Dirt.

To FOUL [Falan, *Sax.* Cuxlen, *Du.*] to make filthy, &c.

FOUL [Sea T.] entangled, as a Rope.

FOULDAGE, the Liberty of folding or penning Sheep by Night. *Norfs.*

FOULDRING, Thundring, blasting with Lightening.

FOULICH, foully. *Chaucer*.

FOULK [Camden derives it of Fole, *Sax.* Folk] a proper Name of Men.

FOULNESS of [Neye, *Sax.* a Promontory, and Fowl] a Foreland in *Essex*, where there is plenty of Fowls.

FOULNESS [Fylneye, *Sax.*] Filthiness.

FOUL-Water [Sea Term] a Ship is said to make Foul-water, when, being under sail, she raises the Mud, Sand, &c.

To FOUND [Founder, F. of Fundare, L.] to build, settle, establish, or ground.

To FOUND [Fondre, F. of Fundere L.] to cast Metals.

FOUNDATION, the lowest Part of a Building, the Ground-work of a Thing. L.

FOUNDAY, in the Iron-works, the Space of six Days.

FOUNDE, to try. *Chaucer*.

FOUNDEMAUNT, a Foundation. *Cba.*

A FOUNDER [Fundator, L.] one who builds and endows a Church, College, &c.

A FOUNDER [Fondeur, F.] one who melts Metals, to cast in Moulds, &c.

To FOUNDER [a Horse] to over-ride, or spoil him with hard Working.

To FOUNDER [of a Ship] is, when by an extraordinary Leak, or otherwise, she becomes so full of Water that she sinks.

FOUNDLING, an Infant exposed, or left in any Place, and found there.

FOUNDERING in the Feet [in Horses] a Disease causing Humours to settle in them.

CHEST-Foundering [in Horses] a Disease, discovered by their often coveting to lie down, and standing straddling with their Fore-Legs.

FOUNDRID, flumbled. *Chaucer*.

FOUNES, Devices. O.

FOUNTAIN [Fontaine, F.] a Place where

where Water breaks out of the Earth, a Spring.

FOURCHE [in *Heraldry*] Forked as a *Crofs fourché*, a Crofs forked at each End.

FOURNEAU, the Chamber of a Mine. *F.*

A FOURM [probably of *Fynn* *Sax.*] a Table, a Seat to sit on at School, &c.

FOUTGELD. See *Footgeld*.

FOUTHERINGS, *Successes*. *Chaucer*.

A FOUTNART, a Fitchet. *N. C.*

A FOW, a Fowl. *Chefs*.

A Fowl [Fugel, *Sax.* Fupl, *Dan.* Uog-
hel, *Du.* Uogel, *Teut.*] a Bird.

A FOWLER [Fugeler], *Sax.*] a Hunter
or Catcher of Fowls.

A FOWLER, a Piece of Artillery.

To FOWL [Fugelán, *Sax.*] to hunt
Fowls.

FOWND, framed. *O.*

To FOWL-Faile [q. d. fail foully] to err
greatly. *O.*

A FOX [Fox, *Sax.* Fuchß, *Dan.* Fuchte,
Teut.] a Beast of Chace.

FOXERIE, the cunning of a Fox. *Ch.*

FOX-Gloves [Foxeygloye, *Sax.*] a
Flower.

FOX-Tail, an Herb.

To FOX one, to make him Drunk.

He sets the Fox to keep his Cheese.

This Proverb reflects upon the ill Con-
duct of Men in the Management of their
Affairs, by intrusting either *Sharps* with
their Money; *Blabs* with their Secrets; or
Enemies or *Informers* with their Lives: For
no Obligation can bind against Nature; a
Fox will love a Goose still, though his Skin
be stript over his Ears for it; and a common
Cheat will always follow his Old Trade of
tricking his Friend, in spite of all Promises
and Principles of Honour, Honesty, and good
Faith. Agreeable to the English is the Latin,
Ovem Lupo commissisti; and the Greek,
Τοις λυσι τας ἀρνας.

FOY [Foy, *Belg.* Foy, *F.* a Way] a
Treat given to their Friends by those who
are going a Journey.

To FOYL [in *Husbandry*] to fallow Land
in the Summer or Autumn.

FOYLING [Hunting Term] the Footsteps
of a Stag upon the Grass.

FOYSON, Plenty, Abundance. Strength,
Heart, Juice, Moisture, &c. *Shakespear*.

FRA, from. *Chaucer*.

FRACID [Fracidus, *L.*] rotten ripe,
hoary and putrefy'd.

FRACTION, Dissention or Strife among
Parties. *F. of L.*

FRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] a broken
Number.

FRACTION *Proper*, is when the Num-
erator is less than the Denominator, as

$\frac{2}{4}$.

FRACTION *Improper*, is when the Num-
erator is greater, or at least equal, to
the Denominator, as $\frac{5}{2}$.

A Simple FRACTION, is that which
A Single FRACTION, ζ consists of one
Numerator, and one Denominator:

A Compound FRACTION, is one which
has more Numerators and Denominators
than one, as $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$.

FRACTURE [Fractura, *L.*] is the break-
ing of a Bone. *F.*

FRÆNULUM. [in *Anatomy*] a skinny
String under the Tongue. *L.*

FRÆNUM, a Bridle [in *Anatomy*] a
Membrane which ties the Fore-skin to
the Nut of the Yard. *L.*

FRAGIL [Fragilis, *L.*] apt to break,
brittle; frail or weak. *F.*

FRAGILITY [Fragilité, *F.* of *Fragili-
tas*, *L.*] Brittleness, Weakness.

A FRAGMENT [Fragmentum, *L.*] a
broken Piece or Part of any Thing. *F.*

FRAGRANCY [Fragrantia, *L.*] Sweet-
ness of Smell.

FRAGRANT [Fragrans, *L.*] of a sweet
or pleasant Smell.

FRAIGHT ζ [Fracht, *Teut.* Urecht,
FREIGHT ζ Du, Fret, *F.* the Burden,
Lading, or Merchandize a Ship carries:

To FRAIGHT a Ship [Urachten, *Du.*
Freter, *F.*] to furnish a Ship with Lading.

FRAIL, a Basket of Raisons, Figs, &c.
about 75 Pounds.

FRAILY [Fragilité, *F.* of *Fragilitas*, *L.*]
Weakness of Nature, Brittleness.

To FRAIN [of *Franian* or *Fragian*,
Sax.] to ask or inquire.

FRAISES [in *Fortification*] Stakes fixed
in Bulwarks made of Earth, on the one
side of the Rampart below the Parapet. *F.*

To FRAISE a Battalion [Military Term]
is to line it every way with Pikes.

To FRAME [Fremman, *Sax.*] to form,
to create, to contrive, to build.

A FRAME, a Figure, Form, Make:
The Supporters of a Chair, Table, &c. The
Outwork of a Clock, &c.

FRAMPALD, ζ fretful, peevish, cross,
FRAMPART, ζ froward. *S. C.*

FRAMPOLD, troublesome, uneasy, &c.
Shakespear.

FRAMPOLE-Pence, a Privilege belong-
ing to the Inhabitants of the Manour of
Writtle in *Essex*.

FRANC, a French Livre, worth 1 s. 6 d.
Sterling.

FRANCHISE [of *Franc*, *F.* free] Liberty,
Freedom, a particular Privilege belong-
ing to a City or Corporation.

FRANCHISE [in *Law*] a Privilege or
Exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction;
also an Immunity from Tribute.

FRANCHISE *Royal*, is a Grant from the King to a Man and his Heirs, to be free from Toll, &c.

FRANCES, a proper Name of Women.
FRANCIS [Franciscus, Sax. Frank, Teut. ce] a proper Name of Men.

FRANCISCANS, an Order of Friars founded by St. Francis in Italy, A. C. 1198.

FRANCLING, a Freeholder. O. L. T.

FRANCOLIN, a Bird for Hawking.

FRANGIBLE [Frangibilis, L.] that may be broken.

FRANK [Franc. F.] free, generous, unfeign'd, open-hearted.

A FRANK, a Place to feed a Boar in.

FRANKS, a People who anciently inhabited part of Germany.

FRANK-Almoyn [Law Term] a Tenure of Lands or Tenements bestowed for perpetual Alms.

FRANK-Bank [Law Term] Copyhold Lands, which the Wife, being married a Widow, hath after the Decease of her Husband for her Dower.

FRANK-Chafe [Law Term] a Liberty of the Chace, whereby all Men having Ground within that Compass, are prohibited to cut down Wood without the View of the Forest.

FRANKELEINE, a Freeman, a Country Gentleman, a Freeholder. Chaucer.

FRANK-Fee [Law Term] that which is the Hands of the King or Lord of the Honour, being ancient Demesne of the Tenant: Whereas that which is in the Hands of the Tenant, is ancient Demesne only.

FRANK-Forme [Law Term] is Land or Tenement in which the Nature of the Fee is changed by a Feoffment, &c.

FRANK-Fold [Law Term] is where the Lord has Power to fold or pen up his Tenant's Sheep within his Manour for the Nurture of his Land.

FRANK-Law [Law Term] is taken for a Law that gives the Enjoyment of all those Privileges which the Law permits to a Man not found guilty of any heinous Offence.

FRANK-Marriage [Law Term] is a Tenement in Land special, whereby a Man hath a Wife and with a Woman to him and the Heirs of his Body, without doing any Service but only to the Donor.

FRANK-Pledge [Law Term] an ancient Custom for the Freeman of England at 14 Years of Age, to find Surety for their Fidelity to the King, and good Behaviour to their Fellow Subjects.

FRANKINCENSE [q. d. Free Incense] Incense burnt freely upon the Altar.

FRANKLIN, a Freeman or Gentleman.

FRANNION, one of two free or loose Tenants, who have a certain Service to do for their Lord.

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FRANTICK [Phreneticus, L. Φρενιτικός, Gr.] that has a frenzy, mad, distracted.

FRAPPE [of Frappe, F.] a Company, a Rabble. Chaucer.

To FRASE, to break. Norf.

FRATERIA [Fratris, L.] a Brotherhood, a Society of religious Persons. O. L.

FRATERNAL [Fraternus, L.] belonging to a Brother.

To FRATERNIZE [Fraterniser, F.] to live together like Brothers.

FRATERNITY [Fraternitas, F. Fraternitas, L.] a Brotherhood; A Company of Men enter'd into a Bond of Society.

FRATRICELLI, a sort of Hereticks; A. C. 1304. who held that Women ought to be in common.

FRATRICIDE [Fratricidium, L.] the Killing of a Brother. F.

A FRATRICIDE [Fratricida, F.] the Killer of a Brother. F.

FRAUD [Fraude, F. of Fraud, L.] Deceit, Guile, Cunning, Cheat, Couzenage.

FRAUDATION, a cheating, deceiving, or beguiling. L.

FRAUDULENCY [Fraudulentia, L.] Deceitfulness, Craftiness, Knavery.

FRAUDULENT [Fraudulentus, F. Fraudulentus, L.] crafty, cunning, deceitful.

FRAY [for Affray, of Effraye, F.] a Fight, Scuffle, Quarrel.

To FRAY [Frager, F. Fricare, L. to rub] to fret as Cloth does by Rubbing.

To FRAY, to frighten. Spenser.

The Deer FRAYS her Head [Hunting Term] i. e. she rubs it against a Tree.

FRAYN'D, Refrained. O.

A FREAK [Fresch, Teut. a petulant Action; Fræc. Sax.] a mad Action, a Maggot, a Whimsy.

FREAM, arable or plough'd Land, worn out of Heart.

To FREAM [of Fremere, L.] a Term used by Hunters, of a Boar, that makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

FREDERICK [of Fricete and Ric, Sax. i. e. rich Peace] a proper Name of Men.

FREE [Fricah, Sax. Fricii, Dan.] not in Bondage or Servitude, at Liberty.

To FREE, to make free, to deliver.

FREE-Bench, the Custom of the Manours of East and West Embourn, Chadloworth in the County of Berks, Tor in Devonshire, and other Places of the West, that if a Customary Tenant die, the Widow shall have her Free Bench in all his Copyhold Lands, Dum sola & casta fuerit; but if she commit Incontinency, she forfeits her Estate; yet if she will come into the Court, riding Backwards on a black Ram; with his Tail in her Hand, and say the Words following, the Steward is bound by the Custom to readmit her to her Free-Bench.

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Here I am,
 Riding upon a black Ram,
 Like a Whore as I am;
 And for my Crincum Crancum,
 Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
 And for my Tail's Game,
 Have done this worldly Shame:

Therefore I pray you, Mr. Steward, let me have my Land again.

FREE-Booter, a Soldier who makes Inroads into an Enemy's Country for Cattle: Also a Pirate or Sea-Rover.

FREE-Bord, a certain Quantity of Ground without or beyond the Fence; which is claimed in some Places.

FREE Chapel, a Chapel in a Parish besides the Mother-Church: Or rather one of the King's Foundation freed from the Jurisdiction of the Ordinary.

FREEDOM [Fneodome, Sax. Frieidom, Du.] Liberty, Enfranchisement.

FREEDSTOLL, } [of Frieid, Peace,
 FRIDSTOLL } and Stole, a Seat,

Sax.] a Stone Chair in a Church near the Altar, to which Offenders used to fly for Sanctuary, granted by King Athelstan to John de Beverly, Archbishop of York.

FREE-Hold [in Deed] is the actual Possession of Lands or Tenements in Fee.

FREE-Hold [in Law] is that Land or Tenement which a Man holdeth in Fee, Fee-tail, or at least for Term of Life.

FREE-Holders, who enjoy a Freehold.

FREELEGE, Privilege. *Sheffield.*

FREELY [Fneolice, Sax.] Readily, with Freedom.

FREEMAN [Fneoman, Sax.] of a City, Corporation, or Company.

FREE-Warren, the Power of granting or denying Licence to any to hunt in such and such Lands.

FREEZ [Frieze, F. q. d. Friezeland Cloth] a sort of Coarse Woollen Cloth, probably so called, because first made or worn by the Inhabitants of Friesland.

FREEZ [in Gunner] the same as the Muzzle-Ring of a Cannon.

To FREEZE [Fnyyan, Sax.] Frieren, Teut.] to congeal as Ice.

FREEZING Mixture [among Chymists] that which is mixed together, to cause other Bodies to freeze or congeal into Ice.

FREM'D [Fneind, Sax.] strange, foreign, far off, not related to, at Enmity. *O.*

FREMUND [Fneoh, free, and Mund, Peace, Sax.] a proper Name.

FRENCH [Francois, F.] belonging to France, or the Language of that Country.

FRENCH Beans, a sort of Pulse.

FRENCH Marigold, a Flower.

FRENCH-LED, in the French Interest;

added to the French Fashions.

FRENCH-Man, was wont antiently to be used for every outlandish Man.

FRENDFULLICHE, friendly. *Chaucer.*

FRIENDLESS Man [among our Saxon Ancestors] an outlaw'd Person.

FRENDNESSE, Strangeness. *Chaucer.*

FREINTH, asketh. *Chaucer.*

FRENNY, a Stranger. *Spencer.*

FRENSY, } [*Freneis, F. Frenitis, L. of*

FRENZY, } [*Φρενίας, Gr.*] a sort of Madne's or Dotage.

FREQUENCY [*Frequentia, L.*] the frequent or often doing of a Thing.

FREQUENT [*Frequens, L.*] that happens often, usual, common. *F.*

To FREQUENT [*Frequentor, F. of Frequentare, L.*] to haunt, resort to, or visit often; to keep Company with.

FREQUENTATIVE [*Frequentativus, F. Frequentativus, L.*] a Grammatical Term applied to Verbs, which denote the Repetition of an Action.

FRESCA, fresh Water, Rain, or a Lane Flood. *O. L.*

FRESCADES, shady, cool Walks, Bow-ers, &c. *Ital.*

FRESCO, fresh, cool; to walk in Fresco i. e. to take the fresh Air. *Ital.*

To drink in FRESCO, to drink cool Liquors.

To paint in FRESCO, to paint upon bare Walls, Ceilings, &c. newly done, that the Colours may sink in, and become more durable.

FRESH [Fneych, Sax. Frais, F. Frieich Teut.] new, brisk, lively.

FRESH Disseisin [in Law] is such a Disseisin, as a Man may seek to defeat of himself by his own Power, without the Help of the King or Judges.

FRESH [Law Term] a Fine levied within a Year past.

FRESH Force [Law Term] a Force done within 40 Days.

FRESH Gale [Sea Term] is when a Wind blows immediately after a Calm.

FRESH-Man, a Novice or young Student in an University, &c.

FRESH-Shot [Sea Term] is when any great River falls into the Sea.

FRESH Spell [Sea Term] a fresh Gale to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat.

FRESH Suit [Law Term] such a present and earnest Pursuit of an Offender as never ceases till he be apprehended.

FRESH Suit, within the Law, empower the Officers that pursue Trespassers in the Forest to seize them, even without the Bounds of it.

FRESH-Water Soldier, a raw unexperienced one: Also the Name of an Herb.

To FRET as *Cloth*, [Fneodan, Sax. *trouer*, F.] to wear out.

To FRET [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of Frettan, Sax. to gnaw, because Anger, as it were, gnaws the Heart, and that of *Φρίττωματ*, Gr.] to be vexed, or chafe in Mind.

A FRET, a Fume, or Heat of Passion.

A FRET [in *Musick*] a particular Stop in a Musical Instrument.

A FRET [in *Heral.*] a Field with several Lines running cross one another.

FRET, filled, fraught. *Chaucer*.

To FRETE, to devour. O.

FRETTE, vexed, discomposed, ruffled in Mind; worn by rubbing.

FRETTE, musical Instruments are said to be so, when they have their several frets or Stops marked upon them.

FRIABLE [*Friabilis*, L.] that may be easily crumbled, or rubbed into small parts. F.

FRIABILITY [*Friabilitas*, L.] Brittleness, Aptness to crumble, &c.

FRIATION, a Crumbling.

FRIBLING, capricious, impertinent, rising; as a fribling Question.

FRIBURG } [Fnið, Peace, and
FRITHBURG } Bojze, a Surety, &c.] a Surety for the Peace or good Behaviour.

FRICANDOES, [in *Cookery*] a sort of Scotch Collops larded, tarcd, and stew'd. F.

FRICASSEY a Dish of fry'd Meat; as ladders, Chickens, &c. F.

FRICATION } a Rubbing or Cha-
FRICITION } fing. L.

FRIDAY [Fniðe-dæg, or Friga's Day, the Venus of the ancient Saxons, so call'd from Frigat, to love, Goth.] the Sixth day of the Week; in *Lat.* *Dies Veneris*.

Good-FRIDAY, the Friday next before Easter.

FRIDSTOLE [of Frið, Sax. Peace, and Stole, Sax. a Stool] a Sanctuary, or Place of Refuge for Malefactors.

A FRIEND [Fneond, Sax. *Friend*, Du. *Freund*, Teut.] one who acts kindly towards a Person.

FRIENDLESS [Fneondealay, Sax.] estitute of Friends.

FRIENDLY [Fneondlice, Sax.] kind-ly.

FRIENDLY Society, the Members of an Office in London for the Insuring Houses from Casualties by Fire.

FRIER [*Frere*, F. of *Frater*, L.] a Monk, or religious Person.

A FRIER [in *Printing*] a Page or Sheet of ill worked off at Press, that it can scarce be read.

FRIGA [Fniðe, or Frig, Sax. Free] an Idot worshipp'd by the Saxons in the form of an Hermaphrodite, the same with *Venus* of the Romans.

To FRIG [either from *Fregare*, Ital. from *Fricare*, L. or from *Friga* the Saxon *Venus*] to rub.

FRIGAT [*Fregate*, F. of *Fregata*, Ital.] a small Man of War.

FRIGATOON, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern, without any Fore-Mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizzen-Mast, and Bow-Sprit.

FRIGEFACION, a cooling, or making cold.

To FRIGERATE [*Frigeratum*, L.] to cool.

FRIGERATORY [*Frigeratorium*, L.] a Place to make or keep Things cool in.

FRIGID [*Frigidus*, L.] cold, impotent.

FRIGIDARIUM, a Place in the Baths of Rome to cool People in. L.

FRIGIDITY [*Frigiditas*, L.] Coldness, Impotency.

To FRIGHT [Fnihtan, Sax. *Fricat*, *Dan.*] to put into a Fright.

FRIGORIFICK } [*Frigorificus*, L.]
FRIGORIFICAL } making or producing Cold.

FRIGORIFICK Particles [in *Philosophy*] small Particles that are of a Matter essentially cold.

To FRILL [of *Friller*, F.] to tremble, to shiver with cold: As the Hawk trills, i. e. trembles with cold.

FRIM [of Fniemian, Sax. to be in Health] handsome, thriving. N. C.

FRIM Folks [Fniemð, Sax. a Foreigner] Strangers, Outlandish-Men. *Linc.*

FRIPERER [*Friper*, F.] one who cleanseth old Apparel to sell again.

FRIPERY [*Friperie*, F.] the Place where Friperers drive their Trade.

To FRISK [*Frizzare*, Ital. or *Frisque*, F. fresh and brisk] to leap or jump up and down.

To FRIST [Fristen, Du. *Fryjyan*, Sax. to give Respite] to sell Goods at Time, or upon Trust. N. C.

FRIT [among *Chymists*] Ashes and Salt bak'd and try'd together in Sand.

FRITH [of *Fretum*, L. the Sea] it is now used in Scotland for an Arm of the Sea, or Mouth of a great River.

FRITH [Fnið, Sax. Peace] among the Saxons, signified a Wood; for they held several Woods to be sacred, and made them Sanctuaries.

FRITH, a Wood. *Chaucer*.

FRITHBRECH [of Fnið, and bjice, Sax.] the Breaking of the Peace.

FRITHGAR [of Fnið, Peace, and Gear, an Year, Sax.] the Year of Jubilee.

FRITHSOKEN [of Fnið and soen, Sax. Liberty] a Liberty of having Frank-Pledge, or Surety of Defence.

FRITHWALD [of *Frið*, Peace, and *Wealdian*, to govern, *q. d.* a peaceable Ruler, *Sax.*] a Prince of *Surrey*, Founder of the Abbey at *Chertsey*.

A FRITTER [*Fritteau*, as *Dr. Th. H.* has it *Fristier*, *F.* or *Fritella*, *Ital.* from *Frigere*, *L.* to fry] a small Pancake.

FRIVOLOUS [*Frivole*, *F.* *Frivolus*, *L.*] of no Account or Value, vain, slight, trifling, silly, foolish.

FRIZE [*Frize*, *F.*] a coarse nappy Cloth, perhaps so called, because first made or worn by the People of *Frizeland*.

FRIZE [in *Architecture*] is the round Part of the Entablature which is between the Architrave and the Cornice.

FRO, from. *Chaucer*.

To FRIZZLE [*Friizer*, *F.*] to curl or crisp the Hair.

FROBLY *Mobly*, indifferently well. *S. C.*

A FROCK [*Froc*, *F.* a Monk's Hood] a Garment to wear over other Apparel to keep it clean.

FRODMORTEL ? [*Freo*, free, and *FREOMORTEL* *Σ* *ἄπορ-ῥῶς*, Man-killing, *Sax.*] an Immunity or Freedom for Murder or Manslaughter.

A FROG [*Friozza*, *Sax.* *Froc*, *Dan.*] an amphibious Creature: Also a Fruth of a Horse's Foot.

FROISE [of *Fry*] a sort of Pancake.

FROLICK [*Frolick*, *Teut.*] jocund, gay, merry, full of Play.

To be FROLICK, [*Frolacken*, *Du.* *Frolacken*, *Teut.*] to be merrily disposed.

A FROLICK [*Frolick*, *Du.*] a merry Frank, a Whim.

FROLICKSOM, full of Frolicks.

FROM [*Fram*, *Sax.*] away from.

FRONDATION, a Taking off Luxuriant Branches or Sprigs of Trees. *L.*

FRONDOSE [*Frondefus*, *L.*] Leavy, or full of Leaves.

FRONDOSITY [*frondositas*, *L.*] Leafiness, or Aptness to bear Leaves.

FRONT [*front*, *F.* of *frons*, *L.*] the Forehead, the upper Part of the Face.

FRONT [in *Fort.*] the Face of a Work.

FRONT [in *Perspective*] is the orthographical Projection of an Object upon a parallel Plane.

FRONT [in *Military Affairs*] is the Foremost Rank of a Battallion, Squadron, or other Body of Men.

FRONTALE [among *Surgeons*] any external Form of Medicine to be applied to the Forehead. *L.*

FRONT-STALL, a Part of a Bridle.

FRONTALES [in *Anatomy*] a Pair of Muscles which draw up and wrinkle the Skin of the Forehead.

FRONTATUM [in *Botany*] a Term signifying that the Leaf of a Flower called *Petalum*, grows broader and broader.

FRONTIERS [*frontiers*, *F.* of *frons*, the Forehead, *L.*] the Limits or Borders of a Country or Province.

FRONTINIACK, a sort of rich luscious *French Wine*, so called from the Place.

FRONTIS OS [in *Anat.*] a Bone of the Skull which joins the Bones of the *Sinciput* and *Temples*, by the *Coronal Suture*.

FRONTISPIECE [*frontispicium* *L.*] the Forefront of a Building, the Title, or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

FRONTLET [*fronteau*, *F.* *frontale*, *L.*] an Attire for the Forehead.

FRONTON [in *Architecture*] a Member serving to compose an Ornament over Doors, Cross-Works, Niches, &c.

FROPPISH, fretful, forward.

FROST [*Frost*, *Sax.* *Frost*, *Dan.* *Urost*, *Du.*] a Congelation of Liquid and moist Things by Cold.

FROSTY [*Urostigh*, *Du.*] Freezing.

To FROTE, to rub. *O.*

FROTH [*frader*, *Dan.* *Mer. Cas.* derives it from *ἀφρός*, *Gr.*] the Spume of fermented or liquid Things.

FROUGH, loose, spongy. *N. C.*

The FROUNCE, a Disease in the Mouth, of a Hawk: Also Pimples or Warts in the Palate of a Horse.

FROUNCE, a Plait, a Wrinkle. *Cb.*

FRON, a Woman. *Dutch.*

FRONWARD [*Frampeard*, *Sax.*] peevish, fretful, surly.

FRONWER, an edged Tool used in cleaving Lathes. *S. C.*

To FROWN [*fronser*, *le sourcil*, *F.*] to knit the Brows, wrinkle the Forehead, &c.

FRUWY, ?

FRUWY, ? musty, mossy. *Spencer.*

FROYSE, a Pancake with Bacon.

FRUCTIFEROUS [*fructifer*, *F.* of *fructifer*, *L.*] bearing Fruit.

To FRUCTIFY [*fructifier*, *F.* *fructificare*, *L.*] to bring forth Fruit, to make fruitful, or prosper or thrive.

FRUCTUOUS, fruitful, useful, thrifty, *Chaucer.*

FRUGAL [*frugalis*, *L.*] sparing, thrifty. *F.*

FRUGALITY [*frugalité*, *F.* of *frugalitas*, *L.*] Thriftiness, Sparingness in Expences, good Husbandry.

FRUGGIN, a Fork to stir about the Fuel in an Oven.

FRUGIVOROUS [*frugivorus*, *L.*] that devoureth Fruit, Corn, &c.

FRUIT, [*fruit*, *F.* of *fructus*, *L.*] the Product of the Earth, Trees, Plants, &c. Also Profit of Goods, Rent, Revenue, &c.

FRUITAGE, all Manner of Fruit. *F.*

FRUITAGE [in *Painting*, &c.] branched Work, the Representation of Fruit.

FRUITERER [*fruitier*, F.] one who sells, or deals in Fruit.

FRUITERY [*fruiterie*, F.] a Place for keeping Fruit.

FRUITFUL Signs [in *Astrology*] are the Signs *Gemini*, *Cancer*, and *Pisces*.

FRUITON, Enjoyment, Obtaining. L.

FRUMEN, the upper Part of the Throat: Also a kind of Pulse.

FRUMENTACEOUS [*frumentaceus*, L.] of or belonging to Corn.

FRUMENTACEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] such as have their Stalks pointed, and their Leaves like Reeds, bearing their Seeds in Ears like Corn.

FRUMENTATION, a general Dole of Corn. L.

FRUMENTY, \int [*frumentum*, L.] a kind of Wheat, Milk, Sugar, Spice, &c.

FRUMMAGEM, choaked. *Cant.*

FRUMGILD, the first Payment made to the Kindred of a slain Man in Recompence for his Murder. *Sax.*

FRUMSTOLL, a chief Seat, or Mansion-House. *Sax.*

FRUM, plump, fat, jolly.

TO FRUMP [*Frumpeſen*, *Teut.* to frizzle up the Nose, as in Derision] to flout, jeer, or mock; to taunt or snub.

A FRUNDELE, two Pecks. N. C.

FRUSCA Terra, untilled, waste Ground. O. L.

FRUSH, the tender Part of a Horse's Heel next the Hoof.

FRUSSURA *Domorum*, House-Breaking. O. L.

FRUSSA Terra, Land newly broken, or lately ploughed up.

FRUSTRANEOUS [of *frustra*, L.] in vain, to no purpose, disappointed.

TO FRUSTRATE [*Fruſtrere*, F. *frustratum*, L.] to deceive, disappoint, make void.

FRUSTRATION, a Disappointing, &c.

FRUSTRATION [in *Astrology*] a Debility or Weakness happening to a Planet. L.

FRUSTUM, a Fragment, a broken Piece. L.

FRUSTUM [in *Gauging*] a Part of a Conoid, Spheroid, &c.

FRUSTUM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Piece out of, or separated from a Body.

FRUTEX, a Vegetable between a Tree and an Herb, of a woody Substance. L.

FRUTICATION, a Sprouting out of young Sprigs, a Springing forth.

FRUTICOSE [*fruticosus*, L.] full of Sprigs or Stalks.

FRUTICOSE Stalks [with *Botanists*] Stalks of a hard woody Substance.

FRY [*fray*, F.] the Spawn of young Fish; a Multitude, or Company.

TO FRY [*frere*, F. *frigere*, L. of $\Phi\rho\sigma\upsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\upsilon\varsigma$, Gr.] to dress Viſuals, &c. in a Frying-Pan.

Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

This Proverb is usually applied to Persons who impatient under some smaller Inconveniency, and rashly endeavouring to extricate themselves, for Want of Prudence and Caution, intangle themselves in Difficulties greater than they were in before: So *Sautter de la Poile* & se jettet dans les braſes, say, the French, *Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim*, the Latins; and $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\delta\ \tau\upsilon\rho\ \epsilon\kappa\ \kappa\alpha\tau\upsilon\beta\epsilon\iota$, the Greeks.

FUAGE [*feuage*, F.] Hearth+ Money, a Tax of 1s. for every Fire-Hearth laid upon the Dukedom of *Aquitain* in France, by *Edward* the Black Prince.

FUB, a Fat Fub, a little plump Child.

TO FUCATE [*fucatum*, L.] to colour, paint, or counterfeit.

TO FUCK [*fouere*, F. *fouere*, Ital. *futo*, L. of $\Phi\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\omega$, Gr. to plant; but *Dr. Th. H.* derives it from *fuccken*, *fuccken*, Du. to thrust or knock; others from *födet*, Du. to beget] *Fæminam Subagitare*.

FUCATION, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting. L.

A FUDDER, a Fodder. N. C.

TO FUDDLÉ [of the Word *Puddle*, q. d. to drown himself in a Puddle of Liquors, or from *Full*, by an Interposition of the Letter *d*. Hence the Scots use the Word *Full*, for one that is drunk] to bib or drink till one is tipsy or drunken.

TO FUDGEL, to make a shew of doing somewhat to no Purpose, to trifle.

FUER [*fuir*, F. *fugere*, L.] flying, or escaping by Flight. L. T.

FUER en fait [Law Term] is when a Man doth actually fly.

FUER en Ley [Law Term] is when a Man, being called in the County, does not appear till he be outlaw'd.

FUGACITY [*Fugacitas*, L.] Aptness to fly or pass away.

FUGA Vacui [among *Philosophers*] an Abhorrence of a Vacuum, which was an Opinion of the *Peripatericks*, and some other ancient *Philosophers*, who ascribed several Effects, which we daily see, to Nature's abhorring a Vacuum.

FUGATION, a putting to Flight. L.

FUGHA [in *Musick-Books*] denotes a particular Way or Manner, according to which some Musick is compos'd, and of which there are several Sorts. Ital.

FUGILE, an Inpoffthume in the Ears.

A FUGITIVE [un *fugitif*, F. *fugitivus*, L.] a Deserter, a Run-away.

FUGITIVE Goods [*Law Term*] are the proper Goods of him who flies upon Felony, which after the Flight, lawfully found, do belong to the King.

FUGUE [in *Musick*] a Chase, as when two or more Parts chase one another in the same Point. F.

FUIR, kury. O.

FUKES, Locks of Hair. N. C.

FULCIBLE [*fulcibilis* L.] capable of being supported.

FULCIMENT [*fulcimentum*, L.] a Prop or Underfer.

FULCIMENT [in *Mechanicks*] is the same with the Point of Suspension, or that Point upon which a *Libra* or *Vestis* plays, or is suspended.

FULDRIVE, fully driven, made up, finished. *Chaucer*.

To **FULFIL** [Full *ylllan*, *Sax.*] to accomplish or perform.

FULFREMED, fully framed. *Sax.*

FULGENCY [*fulgentia*, L.] Shiningness, or Glisteningness.

FULGENT [*fulgens*, L.] shining, glittering.

FULGID [*fulgidus* L.] bright, shining.

FULGIDITY [*fulgiditas*, L.] Shiningness, Brightness, Glory.

FULGURATION, Lightening or Flashing of Fire in the Clouds, which seems to us to precede Thunder, though in Reality they are both together. L.

FULGURATION [in *Chymistry*] an Operation by which all Metals, except Gold and Silver, are reduced into Vapours.

FULHAM [Fullon-Ham, of Fulze; a Fowl, and Ham, a Village, *Sax.* q. d. Fowl Town] a Town standing near London on the River *Thames*.

FULGINOUS, [*fuliginosus*, F. of *fuliginosus*, L.] sooty, full of Smoak.

FULK, a hollow Place. *Chaucer*.

FULL, [Full, *Sax.* full] filled with.

FULNESS [Fullness, *Sax.*] Plenty.

FULLY [Fullly, *Sax.*] to the full, sufficiently.

FULL-oft [Full-oft, *Sax.*] very often, frequent.

FULL-Nigh, [Fullnch, *Sax.*] almost.

FULLAGE, Money paid for fulling of Cloth.

A **FULLER** [Fuller, *Sax.* *Foulon*; F. of *Fullo*, L.] one who fulls, mills, or scours Cloth.

FULLERS-Earth, a sort of Earth mixt with Nitre, which scours like Soap.

FULLERS-Weed, } a sort of Herb or

FULLERS-Tbijle } Plant.

FULLONICAL [*fullonicus*, L.] belonging to a Fuller.

FUL-Mart, a kind of Pole-Cat.

FULMINANT [*Fulminans*, L.] Thundering. F.

To **FULMINATE** [*fulminare*, F. of *fulminatium*, L.] to thunder out, to strike with a Thunder-bolt, to blast.

FULMINATION, a Clap of Thunder, a striking with a Thunder-bolt. L.

FULMINATION [in *Chymistry*] is, when Metals heated in Crucibles make a great Noise.

FULMINATORY, of or belonging to Thunder.

FULSOM [q. d. foul-som] nasty, noisom, distastful, loathsom, luscious.

FULVID [*fulvidus*, L.] of a deep Yellow Colour.

FULVOUS [*fulvus*, L.] Ruddy, of a deep Yellow.

FUMAGIUM, Fumage, Dung, or manuring with Dung. O. L.

FUMADOES } our Pilchards, gar-
FUMATHOES } baged, salted and
dry'd in the Smoak, are so called in *Italy*
and *Spain*.

To **FUMBLE** [Famler, *Dan.* to handle] to handle a Thing awkwardly.

A **FUME** [*Fumea*, F. of *Fumus*, L.] a Smoak or Steam.

To **FUME** [*Fumer*, F. of *Fumare* L.] to Smoak or Steam.

To **FUME** [Faum, *Test.* Froth, q. d. to foam or froth at the Mouth for Anger] to Chafe, to be in a Fret.

FUMETS [*Hunting Term*] the Ordure or Dung of a Hare, Hart, &c.

FUMEYED, muted. O.

FUMETORY, an Herb.

FUMIDITY [*Fumiditas*, L.] Smokiness.

FUMIFEROUS [*Fumifer*, L.] bringing Smoak.

To **FUMIFICATE** [*Fumificatum*, L.] to make a Fume, Perfume.

FUMIGATION, a Perfuming. L.

To **FUMIGATE** [*Fumiger*, F. of *Fumigatum*, L.] to perfume a Place; to smother: Also to raise a Salivation by the Fume of Mercury, &c.

To **FUMIGATE** [*Chymical Term*] to make one mix'd Body receive the smoak of another; to impregnate it with the volatile Parts of the Body burnt.

FUMIGATION, a Perfuming by Smoak, &c. F. of L.

FUMIGATION [among *Chymists*] an Erosion, or the eating away of Metal by Smoak or Vapour.

FUMIGATION [among *Surgeons*] a raising a Salivation by Smoak or Fumes of Mercury, &c.

FUMMER, see *Fulmart*.

FUMOUS } [*Fumeus*, F. of *Fumosus*, L.]

FUMY } apt to fume up, that sends
Fumes up into the Head.

FUNAM-

FUNAMBULATION, dancing upon a Rope. *L.*

FUNCTION [*Fonction, F.*] the Exercise, Execution or Performance of some Charge, Duty, or Office. *L.*

FUND [*Fond, F. Fundus, L.*] Land or Soil: Also a Bank or Repository of Publick Money, or Publick Security.

FUNDAMENT [*fondement, F. of fundamentum, L.* a Foundation] the Breech, Buttocks, or Seat of the Body.

FUNDAMENTAL [*fundamental, F.*] of a Foundation, Principal, Chief.

FUNDAMENTAL *Diagram* [*in Mathematicks*] a Projection of the Sphere on a Plane, &c.

FUNDAMENTALITY, Fundamentalness, the belonging to the Foundation.

FUNDAMENTALS, the fundamental Principles: The main Points of any Art or Science.

FUNDAMENT, Foundation. *Chaucer.*

FUNDUS *Plantæ* [*among Botanists*] that Part of a Plant, where the Stalk just meets and joins to the Root. *L.*

FUNEBROUS [*funebre, F. funebris, L.*] mournful, sad, doleful; of Funeral.

FUNERAL [*funeralis, L.*] belonging to a Burial.

A **FUNERAL** [*funerale, L.*] a Burial.

FUNERARY [*funerarius, L.*] relating to a Burial.

FUNEST [*funestus, L.*] deadly, mortal.

FUNGOSITY, Spunginess. *L.*

FUNGOUS [*fungosus, L.*] full of Holes, like a Mushroom, Spungy.

FUNGUS [*in Surgery*] soft spungy Flesh, which grows upon Wounds. *L.*

FUNICLE [*funiculus, L.*] a little Rope; also the Navel-string.

A **FUNK** [*Founeck, Teut.* a Spark of Fire, and by changing the Sense a little] a funny Excrecence of some Trees dress'd to strike Fire on: Also a strong, rank smell, particularly that of stinking Tobacco.

A **FUNNEL** [*Infundibulum, L.*] an Instrument to convey Liquors into a Vessel: Also the upper Part of a Chimney,

FURACITY [*furacitas, L.*] Thievishness, or an Inclination to Steal.

FURBELOE, Plaited or ruffled Trimming for Women's Petticoats, Scarves, &c.

To **FURBISH** [*fourbir, F.*] to polish or make bright.

FURBISHER [*fourbisseur, F.*] a Polisher.

FURBOTE, see *Fire-boat.*

FURCA and *Fossa*, a Jurisdiction anciently, *A. C.* 1200, of Punishing Felons,

the Men by hanging, and the Women by drowning. *O. L.*

AdFURCAM & *Flagellum* [*Law Phrase*] the meanest servile Tenure, when the Bondman was at the Lord's Disposal for Life or Limb.

FURCALE or
FURCULA *Superior* } [*in Anatomy*]
FURCELLA } the upper Part
of the Sternum,
or Breast-Bone.

FURCHE [*fourcée, F.*] a kind of Cross in a Coat of Arms, forked at each End.

Where **FURED** you? Where went you? *Cumberl.*

FURENDAL, see *Farding-deal.*

FURENDEL, Two Gallons. *C.*

FURFURATION, the falling of Scarf from the Head. *L.*

FURFURES [*of furfur, L.*] Dandriff, the Scales that fall from the Head, or Skin of the other Parts of the Body, caused by the Separation of the *Cuticula*, or Scarf Skin, from the *Cutis* or true Skin.

FURIA, or ? [*in Musick Books*] signifies, with Fury and Violence; and is to be understood not so much in respect to the Loudness of the Sound, as the Quickness of the Time and Movement. *Ital.*

FURIBUND [*furibond, F. furibundus, L.*] full of Madness, or like a Madman.

FURIES [*furie, L.*] three Imaginary Fiends of Hell, *Alesto, Megera,* and *Typhoe*, having Snakes instead of Hair, whose Office is to torment the Souls of wicked Men in Hell. *Poet.*

FURIOUS [*furieux, F. furiosus, L.*] fierce, mad, raging.

To **FURL** [*fruler, F.*] to wrap up and bind any sail close to the Yard.

FURLING *Lines* [*in a Ship*] are small Lines made fast to the Top-sails, &c. to furl up the Sails.

FURLONG [*Furlang, Sax.*] the eighth Part of a Mile.

FURLOUGH, a Licence granted by an Officer to a Soldier, to be absent for a while.

FURMETY [*fourmentée, F. of Frumentum, L.*] Portage made of Wheat.

A **FURNACE** [*fournaise, F. fornax, L.*] a Kiln for Brewing, and other Uses. *Moveable* **FURNACE** [*with Chymists*] one whose Shape is like that of the Reverberatory.

Wind **FURNACE**, a Furnace built so as to draw the Air strongly, to blow the Fire.

FURNACE [*furnagium, F.*] a Fee paid to the Lord of the Manour by Tenants, for baking Bread in his common Oven.

To FURNISH [*fournir*, F.] to provide or supply.

FURNITURE [*fourniture*, F.] Utensils, whatsoever is requisite to furnish a House, or any other Place or Thing.

FURNITURE [in *Dialling*] Lines drawn on Dials, more for Ornament and Curiosity than Use.

FURO, the Fitchet or Fitchow.

FUROLE [of *Feu*, Fire, and *Rouler*, to rowl, F.] a little Blaze of Fire appearing by Night on the Tops of Soldier's Lances; or at Sea on Sail-yards, which whirls and leaps in a Moment from Place to Place: It is sometimes the Fore-runner of a Storm. If there be two, it is called *Casier* and *Pallux*, and is supposed to portend Safety; but if but one, it is called *Helena*, and is thought to forebode Shipwrack.

FUROR *Uterinus*, a Distemper, which provokes Women to transgress the Rules of Common Modesty.

FURR [*Furru*, F.] the Skin of several wild Beasts, used for Warmth and Ornament: Also a hoary Substance on the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel of Urine, &c.

FURRS [in *Heraldry*] are in the doubling of the Mantles in Coats of Arms, and sometimes used in the Bearing.

To FURR [*fourrer*, F.] to line with Furr: Also to grow rough and clammy, as the Tongue in a Fever, or a Vessel with standing Urine, &c.

FURRING [a *Ship*] is laying on double Planks upon her Sides.

FURRING [in *Architecture*] is making good the Rafter's Feet in a Cornish.

FURROW [*Furh*, Sax. *Fur*, Dan. *Floer*, Du. *Furch*, Teut.] a Trench or Drain for the draining of moist Lands, or cast up by the Plough in Arables, for securing the Seed from too much Water.

FURTHER [*Furðon*, Sax.] beyond. FURTIVE [*furtif*, F. of *furtivus*, L.] done by stealth, secret.

FURY [*furie*, F. of *furor* L.] Rage, Frenzy, Madness.

FURZ [*Fyrn*, of *Fyr*, Fire, Sax.] a sort of prickly Broom used for Fuel.

FUSAROLE [in *Architecture*] a small round Member under the Quarter-Round of Pillars.

FUSE } [*fusée*, F.] a Pipe filled with
FUSEE } Wild-fire, and put into the Touch-hole of a Bomb, so contrived, that it may burn so long, and no longer, as is the Time of the Motion of the Bomb from the Mouth of the Mortar to the Place where it is to fall.

FUSEE [*fusil*, F.] a kind of light Musket.

FUSEE, that Part of a Watch, about which the Chain or String is wound.

FUSIBILITY, Aptness or Readiness to be melted. L.

FUSILE [*fusilis*, L.] that may be melted or cast.

FUSIL [of *fusui*, L. a Spindle] is a Rhomboidal Figure in an Escutcheon, more slender than a Lozenge.

FUSILEER [*fusilier*, F.] a Foot Soldier armed with a Fusil or Fusée.

FUSILLY [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field of an Escutcheon is divided throughout into Fusils.

FUSION, a Founding or Melting, running Metals into Fluids. F. of L.

FUST [in *Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Aftagal to the Capital.

FUSTIAN [*fustaigne* or *fustaine*, F. *fustan*, Span. from *fustat*, a Town in *Egypt*, where it was first made according to *Bochartus*] a sort of Cloth made of Cotton.

FUSTIAN [either from *fustaine*, or *Φουσηπρος*, Gr. blown up] a Bumbaste, Swelling and Affected Style in writing.

FUSTICK, a sort of Wood, used by Dyers, brought from *Barbados*.

To FUSTIGATE [*fustiger*, F. *fustigatum*, L.] to bang or beat with a Cudgel.

FUSTY [*fusé*, F.] that has a rank Smell, stinking.

FUTILE [*fulilis*, L.] foolish, silly. F.

FUTILITY [*fulilité*, F. of *fulitas*, L.] Lightness, Vanity.

FUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] the compassing Timbers which make her Breadth.

FUTURE [*futur* F. of *futurus*, L.] that shall or will be.

FUTURATION [in *Philosophy*] a future Being or Existence.

FUTURITY, the Time to come. L.

FUTY [*fulé*, F.] crafty, cunning.

FUTY [*fulilis*, L.] foolish, silly.

FUZEN, or *Fuzzen*, Nourishment.

N. C.

To FUZZ, to ravel or run out.

FY [Foy, Du. Fi. F.] an Interjection of Abhorring or Loathing.

FYLTH, Vilence, Balence. *Cbauer*.

FYNT, kinderh, found. *Cbauer*.

FYNYS, Fines. *Cbauer*.

FYRDERONGA [of *Fyrderong*, Sax.] an Expedition, or a Fault for not going upon an Expedition after a Summons.

FYRE-Loom, Light'ning. O.

G A

AAL [על]. *H. i. e.* an Abomination] the Son of *Ebel*.

To GABB, to prate or tattle. *Chaucer*.

GALFARAGE, Wrappers in which Goods are wrapped:

GAERDINE [Galverdine, *F.*] a Shepherd's coarse Frock or Cloak.

GABBERIES, Mockeries, Gibes.

To GABBLE [either of *Favioler, F.* or *ibler, F.* to prate, or *Gabelen, Du.* to irp as Birds] to talk fast, to prate or tattle, to chat or chatter.

GABEL [Gabelle, *F.* *Hayel, Sax.*] an *aise* in *France* upon Salt. In our old records it signifies a Rent, Custom, or ty yielded to the King or Lord, not by *tract*, but arbitrarily imposed.

GABIONNADE, a Bulwark made with bions. *F.*

GABIONS [in *Fortification*] Baskets our four Foot Diameter, and five or six or high, which being filled with Earth, placed upon the Batteries, &c.

GABLE-End [of a House] the Top, repair, or Frontispiece.

GABLOCKS, false Spurs for Fighting-cks, of Steel, Silver, &c.

GABRANTOVICI, a People who antly inhabited some Part of *Torkshire*.

GABRIEL [גבריאל, of גבר, a might-one, and אל, God, *H. i. e.* the Strength God] a proper Name of Men.

GAD [גד, *H. i. e.* a Troop or Band] a Son or *Jacob* by *Zilpah*.

GAD, a Measure of nine or ten Feet, a ometrical Pearch.

GAD of Steel [גאדס, *Sax.* a small r to be heated in the Fire, in order to ench in Liqueur.

To GAD [Gaen, *Du.* to go] to ram-, rove, range, or straggle about. *O.*

GAD-FLY [*g. d.* Goad-Fly, because the icketh like a Goad, or of *Gad*, because makes the Cattle gad or go astray] an est called also the Gad-Bee.

GADLING, straggling, gadding; also idle Person, *Chaucer*.

GAFF, an Iron Hook to pull great hes into a Ship: Also a false Spur for a ghin-Cock.

GAFFLE, Part of a Cross-Bow.

GAFFOLD-gill, the Payment of Cuf- or Tribute. *O.*

GAGE [Gauge, or *Fauge, F.*] a Rod to asure Casks with.

GAGE [Gage, *F.*] a Pledge or Surety.
GAGE [of a Ship] is so many Feet of Water as the draws.

To GAGE } [*Fauger, F.*] to measure
To GAUGE } with a Gage, to find what any Vessel contains.

GAGER, } [*Faugeur, F.*] an Officer
GAUGER, } employed in Gauging.

A GAGG [of *Leagel, Sax.* the Cheek-Bone, or *Gaghel, Du.* the Palate] an Instrument to put into the Mouth, to keep it from shutting.

Weather-GAGE [Sea Term] when one Ship is to the Wind, or has the Weather of another.

GAIANITES, certain Hereticks, who sprang from the *Eutyrians*.

GAIETY [Gaieté, *F.*] Chearfulness, Gallantry, Finery.

GAIL-clear, a Wort-Tub. *N. C.*

GAIL [*g. d.* Guile] Wort. *N. C.*

GAIN, Profit, Lucre. *F.*

To GAIN [Gagner, *F.*] to get or win.

GAIN [applied to Things] convenient [to Persons] active, expert [to a Way] near, short. *N. C.*

GAIN [in *Architecture*] the levelling Shoulder of the Joist or other Timber.

GAINAGE [Gaignage, *F.*] all Plough-Tackle, and Implements for Husbandry.

GAINAGE [in *Law*] Land held of the meaner Sort, or Villains; also the Profit arising from the Tillage of such Land.

To GAINCOPE, to go cross a Field the nearest Way, to meet with one. *S. C.*

GAINERY, } [*Gaignere, F.*] Tillage or
GAINURE, } Husbandry. *L. T.*

To GAINSAY [*Gean-Secgan, Sax.*] to speak against, to deny, to contradict.

GAINSBOROUGH [Deney-burgh, *Sax.* of Deney, a Sanctuary, and Bujuh, a Town, *g. d.* a Town of Refuge] a Town in *Lincolshire*.

To GAINSTAND, to resist, or oppose.

GAITRE [of *Lietjreop, Sax.*] the Dog-Berry Tree.

GALACTOPHORI *Ductus* [in *Anat.*] Vessels that convey the Milk and Humour called *Chyle* to the Kernels of the Breasts.

GALACTOPLETICK Faculty, an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts.

GALAGE, a Sho. *Spencer*.

GALANGAL, an Aromatick Plant brought from *India*.

GALANTINE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing a Pig, &c.

GALAXY [*Galaxias, L.* of *Γαλαξίας, Gr.*] a broad white Circle in the Sky, called the *milky Way*.

GALBANUM, a strong-scented Gum.

GALE [probably of *Awel, Wind, C. Br.*] a Blast of Wind.

To GALE, to yawl, bawl, or laugh aloud. *Chaucer.*

GALEATED [among Botanists] Plants bearing a Flower resembling an Helmet.

GALEN, a famous Physician.

GALENICK *Physick*, that which is grounded upon the Principles of *Galen*.

GALENIST, a Follower of the *Galenick* Practice of *Physick*.

GALEON, formerly the Name of a French Ship of War, now of the Spanish, &c.

GALERICULATE *Flowers*. See *Cucullate*.

GALIARD [*Gaillard*, F.] gay, brisk, merry, pleasant, cheartul. *Chaucer.*

GALL [*Bealla*, Sax. *Gall*, Teut.] the Bile, one of the Humours of the Body: Also a Fret or Sore.

To GALL [*Galler*, F.] to fret or rub off the Skin, to tease or vex.

GALL-Nut, a Fruit which grows on an Oak, used in making Ink.

GALLANT, fine, civil, accomplish'd, genteel, brave. F.

A GALLANT, a Lover, a Beau, a Spark. F.

To GALLANTISE [*Gallantiser*, F.] to court, to play the Gallant.

GALLANTNESS } [*Gallanterie*, F.]

GALLANTRY } Intrigue or Amour, courteous Behaviour, Generousness, Bravery, Valour.

GALLEAS, [*Galleasse*, F.] a great double Galley.

GALLEHALPENS [*q. d.* Gally-Halfpence] a sort of Coin brought into England by the *Genese* Merchants.

GALLEON } [*Galion*, F.] a greater

GALLION } Sort of Galley made use of in War. Sp.

GALLERY [*Gallerie*, F.] a kind of Balcony that surrounds a Building.

GALLERY [in *Fortificat.*] a covered Walk cross the Ditch of a besieged Town.

GALLERY [in a *Ship*] a beautiful Frame made on the Outside of the Stern.

GALLERY [of a *Mine*] is any Branch of it carried on towards any Place.

GALLEY, or *Ship* [*Galeré*, F.] a Sea-Vessel with Oars.

GALLIAMBICK *Verfes*, *Verfes* so called of the *Galli*, or Priests of *Cibele*.

GALLIARD [of *Gaillard*, F.] a kind of merry Dance.

GALLIARDA [in *Musick-Books*] is the Name of the Tune that belongs to a *Galliard*, and is commonly in tripple Time, or a brisk lively Humour, somewhat like a *Jig*. *Ital.*

GALLICAN [*Galicanus*, L.] belonging to France, or the French Nation. F.

GALLICISM [*Galicisme*, F.] a French Idiom, or speaking after the Manner of the French.

GALLIE, bitter. *Chaucer.*

GALLIGASKINS [*q. d.* *Calligæ Gallæ Vasconicæ*, so called, because the *Vascones* used such instead of Splatterdashies] a sort of wide Slops or Breeches, used by the Inhabitants of *Gascogn* in France.

GALLIMAFRY [*Gallimafrée*, F.] Hotch-potch of several Sorts of Meat.

GALLIOT [*Galioté*, F.] a small Gale designed for Chafe.

GALLOGLASSES, Soldiers among the wild *Irish*, who serve on Horseback.

GALLON [of Wine] a Measure containing eight Pints, or 231 solid Inches.

GALLON [Corn-Measure] containing 272, 1 *q.* solid Inches, and is commonly called the *Winchester-Gallon*.

GALLOON [*Galion*, F. *q. d.* *Gallæ Fimbria*, a French Lace] a kind of Silk or Ferret-Ribbon.

To GALLOP [*Galopper*, F.] to ride fast.

A GALLOP [*Galop*, F.] the swiftest Pace of a Horse.

GALLOSHES [*Galloches*, F.] Leather Cases, or Clogs worn over Shoes.

To GALLOW, to night. *Shakesp.*

GALLOWS [*Galga*, *Maxlay*, Sax. *Galghe*, Du. *Gallit*, Dan. *Galgen*, Teut. *Gabalus*, L.] a Frame of Wood upon which Malefactors are hanged: Also Part of a Printing-Press.

A GALLY-Bank, an Iron Crane in a Chimney to hang a Pot on. N. C.

GALLS, a kind of hard Fruit like a Nut, growing on the Gall-Tree.

GALNES [*Scotch Law*] any kind of Satisfaction for Murder or Manslaughter.

To GALP, to belch, to yawn. Ch.

GALREDA, a thick viscous Juice, extracted, by boiling, from the gristly Part of Animals, usually called a Jelly.

GAMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMBADOES [of *Gamba*, *Ital.* *Foot*, F. the Leg] a Sort of Leather Bands fixed to the Saddle, instead of Stirrups, to put the Legs in, to preserve them from Cold and Dirt.

GAMALIEL [גמליאל, גמליאל, a Reward, and גמליאל, God, H. i. e. God's Reward] a Jewish Rabbi, Tutor to St. Paul.

GAMBAGES [*Gambacher*, F.] Gambadoes, Splatterdashies.

GAMBERIA, } a military Boot, or

GAMBERIA, } Defence for the Legs. O. L.

GAMBALOOK, a Riding-Gown worn in the Eastern Parts.

GAMBOIDEA, Gamboge.

GAMBOLS [*Gambade, F.*] Games orumbling Tricks played with the Legs; certain Sports used about *Christmas* Time.

GAME [of *Daaming, Sax.*] a Play, port, or Divertissement.

To GAME [*Diamian, Sax.*] to play, port, &c. Also to play upon, to deride one.

GAMMA, the Gamut in Musick. *Ital.*

GAMMON [*Fambon, F. Gambone. Ital.*] Thigh, Ham, or Shoulder.

GAMMON-Essence [in *Cookery*] a Dish made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon, refs'd with a Ragoo.

GAMMOT, a Sort of Incision-Knife.

GAM-UT, the first Note in the ordinary Scale of Musick; the Scale itself.

GAN, or Gannin, began. *Spencer.*

To GANCH } [*Gancher, F.*] to throw
To GAUNCH } one headlong from a high Place upon sharp Hooks, or Iron pikes.

GANDER [*Banbjra, Sax.*] a Maje ioose.

GANDER-Gesser, an Herb.

GANET [*Canet, F.*] a wild Duck.

GANG [*Bançe, Sax.* a Walk, *q. d.* Company of Men that go the same Way, or act all alike] a Company, a Crew.

To GANG [*Gaugen, Du. Ilangan, Sax.*] to go.

GANG-Flower, a Flower which flourishes in *Rogation-Week*.

GANG-Way [*Sea Term*] all the several Ways or Passages from one Part of a Ship to the other.

GANGIATORS [in the *Scotch Law*] Officers, whose Business is to examine Measures and Weights.

GANGLIO [in *Anat.*] a Knot of Nerves, or where they seem to be tied together.

GANGLION [*γάγγλιον Gr.*] an Honour in the tendinous and nervous Parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, &c. or an Exudation of nervous Juice from a Bruise or the like, which indurates into hard immovable Tumours.

GANGREL [*Bançene, of Ilangan, to go, and Ellen, strong, Sax. q. d.* one who, by the Strength of his Legs, rides much ground] a tall ill-shap'd Fellow.

GANGRENE [*Gangrena, L. of γανγρως, Gr.*] a cadaverous Corruption of a Part attended with a Beginning of a Stench, Blackness, and Mortification.

GANG-Week [*q. d.* going or walking Neck] the Time when the Bounds of the Parishes are lustrated, or gone over, by the Parish-Officers, *Rogation-Week*.

GANTLET } [*Gantelet, F.*] an Iron
GAUNTLET } Glove.

GANTLOP } [of *Gant, a Town in*
GANTLOPE } *Flanders, an Loop,*
a Race, or Loopen, to run, *Belg.* because this Punishment was first invented there] an usual Punishment among Soldiers.

To run the GANTLOPE, to run through a Company of Soldiers, standing on each Side, making a Lane, with each a Switch in his Hand, to scourge the Criminal.

GAOL [*Gayol, Geole, Faule, F. Ghiole, Du.*] a Prison.

GAOL-Delivery, the Clearing of a Prison of Prisoners.

GANYMEDE, a Trojan Boy, so beloved by *Jupiter* (as the Poets feign) that he took him up into Heaven, and made him his Cup-Bearer. Hence it is commonly used to signify any Boy loved for carnal Abuse, or hir'd to be used contrary to Nature, to commit the Sin of *Sodomy*.

A GAP [of *Licapan, Sax.*] an open Place in a Hedge or Wall, &c.

To GAPE [*Licapan, Sax. Gaepen, Du.*] to open the Mouth wide: Also to open.

GARAGAY, a Mexican Kite, which devours a Crocodile's Eggs.

To GAR, to make. *O.*

GARB [of *Garbe, F. Garbo, Ital.* Comeliness, or *Licappian, Sax.* to trim up] Attire, Dress, Behaviour, Courage, a sharp and piquant Taste applied to Liquors.

GARB [in *Heraldry*] a Wheat-Sheaf, which signifies Abundance of Plenty.

GARBA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of 24 Arrows. *O. L.*

GARBAGE [of *Garble, to cleanse, Minshew*] the Entrails, &c. of Cattel.

GARBEFEEDERS, the Feathers under a Hawk's Beak. *O.*

To GARBLE [*Grabellat, F. Garbolare, Ital.*] to cleanse from Dross and Dirt: Commonly used of Spices.

GARBLER of Spices, an Officer of great Antiquity in the City of London, who might enter into any Shop, Warehouse, &c. to view Drugs, Spices, &c. and garble them.

GARBLES, the Dust, Soil, or Filth separated by Garbling.

GARBLING of *Box-Staves*, the Sorting or Culling out the Good from the Bad. *O. S.*

GARBOARD-Strake, the first Seam in a Ship next to her Keel.

GARBOIL [*Garboil, F.*] Trouble, Tumult, Disorder, Upstart.

GARCIFER, a Mill-Boy. *Scotch Law.*

GARCIO, } a poor servile Lad. *O. L.*

GARCE, }
GARD, See *Guard*.

Writ of GARD, a Writ relating to Guardianship.

GARD-Manger, a Storehouse for Victuals.

GARDE-Robe, a Wardrobe, or Place to keep Clothes in.

GARDECAUT [*q. d. Gard du cord, F.*] is that which stops the Fuzee of a Watch when wound up.

GARDEN, [*Jardin, F. Garten, Teut. Garten, C. Br.*] a Plot of Ground furnished with Variety of Plants, Flowers, &c.

To GARDEN a Hawk, is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

GARDE-Viant, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in. *F.*

GARDEYNE, a Guardian or Warden. *O.*

GARDEYNE *del Esglise*, a Church-Warden, &c. *O. F. L.*

GARDEYNE *de l'Esleinerie*, Warden of the Stanneries. *O. F. L.*

GARDIAN. See *Guardian*.

GARDINER [*Jardinier, F.*] a Dresser of a Garden.

GARE, a sort of coarse Wool, such as grows about the Shanks of Sheep.

To GARE, to cause. *O.*

GARE-Brained, very heedless. *S. C.*

GARGANTUA, a great Giant, a Monster.

GARGAREON [*γαργαρέων, Gr.*] the Cover of the Windpipe.

GARGARISM [*Gargarisme, F. Gargarismus, L. of γαργαρίσμος, Gr.*] a liquid Medicine to cleanse the Throat, &c.

To GARGARIZE [*Gargariser, F. Gargarizo, L. of γαργαρίσειν, Gr.*] to gargle or wash the Throat or Mouth.

GARGET, a mortal Disease in Cattle.

GARGIL, a Disease in Geese.

GARGILON [among *Hunters*] is the principal Part of the Heart in a Deer.

The GARGLE [*Gargel, Teut. Garguille, F. Gurgulio, L.*] the Gullet of the Throat.

To GARGLE [*Garguiller, F. Gargolare, Ital. Gargarizare, L.*] to wash the Throat and Mouth with Liquor.

GARISH [of *Heapppian, Sax.* to make Preparation] gawdy, gorgeously apparel'd: Also heedless. *C.*

GARISH, gay, glaring. *Shakesp.*

GARISSOUN, to garison, to defend. *Ch.*

GARLAND [*Garlande, F.*] an Ornament for the Head made of Flowers.

GARLAND [in a *Ship*] a Collar of Rope wound about the Head of a Main-Mast to keep the Shrouds from galling.

GARLICK [*Laplec, Sax.*] a Plant.

GARMENT [*q. d. Garnishment, of Guarniment, F.*] any Vestment.

GARNER [*Grenier, F. of Granarium, L.*] a Granary.

GARNESTURA, Furniture, or Implements of War. *O. L.*

GARNET [*q. d. Cranet, i. e. a little Crane*] Tackle in a Ship, wherewith Goods are hoisted in or out.

GARNET [of *Garnier, or Granatum, L.* a Pomgranate] a Sirname.

GARNET [of *Granata, Sp. of Granatum, L.*] a Granate-Stone, a sort of Calcuncle, so called from its red Colour, like to that of the Seed of a Pomgranate.

GARNIAMENTUM, any Manner of garnishing, or trimming of Clothes. *O. L.*

To GARNISH [*Garnir, F. Heapppian, Sax.* to prepare] to adorn, set off, or trim: Also to furnish.

GARNISH, a Fee paid by Prisoners at their first Entrance into Gaol: Money spent on their Fellow-Prisoners.

GARNISHEE [in the Court of *Guildhall*] signifies the Party in whose Hands another Man's Money is attached.

GARNISHMENT, a Warning given to one for his Appearance, for the better furnishing of the Cause and Court.

GARNISON, a Garrison. *Chaucer.*

GARNITURE, Furniture of a Chamber, &c. Trimming. *F.*

GARNMENT, a Garment. *Chaucer.*

To GARRE [*Gior, Dan.*] to force *N. C.*

GARRE, a Disease in Hogs.

GARRET [perhaps of *Garite, F.* a Turret, from *Wahren, Teut.* to defend] the uppermost Floor in an House.

GARRET [of *Gerrard*] a Sirname.

GARRISON [*Garnison, F.*] a Place of Defence, into which Soldiers are put: Also the Soldiers who defend it.

GARRULITY [*Garrulus, L.*] Talkativeness, over-much Prating.

GARRULOUS [*Garrulus, L.*] full of Talk, or Prating.

GARTER [of *Gar, C. Br.* the Hair, *Fartiere, F.*] a Band or Ribbon to tie up the Stockings.

GARS *this Greet*, makes thee weep and complain. *Spencer.*

GARTER King at Arms, the chief of the three Kings at Arms, the two others being called *Clarenceux* and *Nerroy*: Also a Bend in Heraldry.

Order of the GARTER, an Order of Knights, first founded by King *Edward III.* on account of his many signal Victories, particularly one, wherein 'tis said the King's Garter was used for a Token. See *Knights of the Garter.*

GARTH, a Yard, Eackside, or little Close. *N. C.*

Fish-GARTH, a Dam in a River for the Catching of Fish.

GARTH-*Man*, one who owns an open Wear where Fish are catch'd.

GARZIL, Hedging-Wood. *N. C.*

GAS, a Spirit not capable of being coagulated, or the most subtile and volatile Parts of any Thing. *Van Helmont.*

GASCOYNS, the inner Parts of the Thighs of an Horse.

A GASH, a deep Cur.

To GASH [*Hacker, F.*] to Cut.

To GASP [from *Gape*] by an Epenthesis of the Letter *s*.] to gape for Breath.

A GASP, a Panting for Breath.

GAST. See *Agast*.

GASTED, Frighted. *Shakespeare,*

GASTNESS, Terror, Dread, Fight.

GASTER [*γαστήρ Gr.*] the whole lower Belly, the Womb, or the Stomach.

GASTLY [*q. d.* Ghostly, or Ghost like] looking frightfully like a Ghost.

GASTRED, frightened, astonished. *O.*

GASTRICA [in *Anatomy*] the upper Branch of the [*Splenick-Vein*] bestowed on the Stomach.

GASTRICK, belonging to the Belly.

GASTRICK Juice [among *Physicians*] the Juice of the Stomach.

GASTROCNEMIA [*γαστροκνημία, Gr.*] the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS *Externus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, which with the *Soleus* or *Internus*, makes up the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

GASTROCNEMIUS *Internus*, a Muscle of the Foot, placed under the *Gastrocnemius Externus*, and *Plantaris*. *L.*

GASTROEPIPLOICA, the Vein and Artery growing to the Ventricle and Gall.

GASTROMANCY [*Gastromantia, L.* of *γαστρομαντία, of γαστήρ, the Belly, and μαντία, Divination, Gr.*] Divination by the Belly.

GASTROMYTH [*Εγγασπίμυθος, of εν in γαστήρ, and μῦθος Speech, Gr.*] one who speaks inwardly, as out of the Belly.

GASTRORHAPHIA [*Anat.*] a Connexion or Suture in the Wounds of the *Abdomen*.

GASTROTOMY [*γαστροτομία, of γαστήρ the Belly, and τέμνω to cut, Gr.*] a cutting open the Womb or Belly.

A GATE, an Entrance into a City, Palace, &c.

A GATE [in *Fortification*] a Door made of strong Planks and Iron-Bars, to keep out an Enemy.

GATE, a Street. *Lincolnsb.*

GATE, a Goat. *Spencer.*

GATE, a Motion or Posture of the Body in walking.

Ne GATE *Ne Geyn*, neither got nor gain'd. *O.*

GATER-Bag, the Bag or Skin which encloses a red Deer in a Hinds Belly.

To GATHER [*Γαθῆσιαν, Sax.*] to collect, to pick up; also to crop.

A GATHER [*q. d.* a Gathering or Collection of the Inwards] the Heart, Liver, Lights, &c. of a Sheep, Calf, &c.

To GATHREN, to gather. *Chaucer.*

GATTERIDGE-Tree, Prickwood, *S. C.*

GAUDE, a Toy or Trifle; a Scoff. *O.*

GAUDID, made gay. *Chaucer.*

GAUDIES, double Commons, allowed to Students on Gaudy-Days.

GAUDY [of *Gaulium, L.* Joy] affectedly Gay or Fine.

GAUDY-Days [of *Gaudere, L.* to rejoice] certain Festival Days observ'd in Inns of Courts and Colleges.

GAVEL [*Γαβελ, Sax. Gavells, F.*] Tribute, Toll, Custom, yearly Rent, or Revenue; also the Division of a County in *Wales*, comprehending Four *Randix's*.

GAVEL-Bread, Corn-Rent, Provision of Bread or Corn reserv'd as a Rent, to be paid in Kind by the Tenant.

GAVELCESTER, a Measure of Ale

GAVELSESTER, a Measure of Rent by the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours belonging to the Church of *Canterbury*.

GAVELET, is a special and ancient kind of *Cessavit*, or Custom in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in *Gavel-kind*, shall forfeit his Lauds and Tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due Rents and Services.

GAVELGIDA, a Measure of Tribute or Toll. *O. L.*

GAVELERTH, a Measure of Duty or Work of Ploughing so much Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord.

GAVEL-Kind [of *Γαβελ* Tribute, and *Cin's* Nature, *Sax.*] an equal Division of the Father's Lands at his Death, among all his Sons, or of a Brother dying without Issue among all his Brethren.

GAVELMED, the Duty of Mowing Meadow-Land, requir'd by the Lord of his Customary Tenant.

GAVELREP, the Duty of reaping for the Lord of the Manour.

GAVELING-Men, Tenants who paid a reserv'd Rent, besides some customary Duties to be done by them.

A GAVELOCK, a Pick, an Iron-Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, &c. *N. C.*

GAVELLOCKS [*Γαβελουαγ, Sax.*] Shafts, Javelins, Warlike Engines, &c.

GAUGE Point of solid Measure, is the Diameter of a Circle whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure.

GAUGER [*Faugeur, F.*] a Measurer of Casks and Vessels containing Liquids.

GAUGING

GAUGING [of *jauger*, F.] is the finding the Capacities or Contents of all Sorts of Vessels which hold *Liquids*.

A **GAUL**, a Leaver. *Lawcraft*.

GAULICK-Hand, Left-hand. N. C.

GAULONITES, a Sect among the Jews, so named from *Judas Gaulonites*, who opposed the Tribute rais'd by *Cyrenius* in the Time of *Augustus*.

GAUNT [*Liepanian*, Sax. to decrease] lean, having lost his Fat and Flesh.

GAUNTREE, a Frame to set Casks upon. N. C.

GAVOTTA [in *Musick Books*] a Gavot, an Air of a brisk lively Nature, and always in common Time; divided into two Parts, each to be play'd twice over; the first Part commonly in 4 or 8 Bars, and the second part in 4, 8, 12 or 16 Bars or more. *Ital.*

To **GAURIN**, } to starve. *Chaucer*.

To **GAWRIN**, }

GAWDS, Baubles, gawdy Things; ridiculous Jests, &c. *Shakespeare*.

GAWN, a Gallon. C.

GAWZ, a thin sort of Silk.

GAY [*Gai*, F. probably of *Gaudere*, L. to rejoice] of a merry and pleasant Temper: Also fine, neat, spruce.

GAY, or *Gayment* [in *Musick Books*] signifies gay, brisk, lively. *Ital.*

GAYNAGE, Wainage, Plough-Tackle, or Instruments of *Husbandry*: Also the Profit coming by the Tillage of Land, held by the baser Kind of *Soke-men*.

GAYTER-Tree, *Prickwood*.

To **GAZE** [*Lieyeen*, Sax. but *Minshew* derives it from *'Αγάωμαι*, to admire] to stare, look about or earnestly upon.

GAZE-Hound } [*Agasæus*, L.] a Dog

GAST-Hound } which hunts by Night.

GAZEL, an *Arabian Deer*, or Antelope of *Barbary*.

GAZETTE, a News-Paper or Book. F.

GAZETTIER [*Gazetter*, F.] a Writer or Publisher of Gazettes.

GAZONS [in *Fortification*] Green Sods or Turfs of Earth, cut square like large Bricks us'd in facing the outside of Works made of Earth.

GAZUL, an *English Weed*, of which the finest sort of Glasses are made.

GEAR [of *Leapian*, Sax. to make ready] Stuff, Attire, Womens Apparel; Harness for Draught-Horses or Oxen.

GEASON, Rare, uncommon. O.

GEAT [*Gagater*, L.] a sort of precious Stone or solid Bitumen, commonly called black Amber or Jett.

GEBURSCRIP, Neighbourhood, adjoining Town or Territory. S. L. T.

GEBURUS, a Country Neighbour.

To **GECK**, to cheat or defraud. *Shakespeare*.

GEDALIAH, גְּדַלְיָהּ, of גְּדוּל Greatness, and יָהּ the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Greatness of the Lord] a Governour left at *Jerusalem*, during the *Babylonish Captivity*.

GEDE, went. *Chaucer*.

To **GEER**, to dress; snugly geer'd, neatly drest. N. C.

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This Proverb intimates that an inbred *Philauty*, runs through the whole Race of *Flesh and Blood*, and that Self-love is the Mother of *Vanity, Pride, and Mistake*. It turns a Man's Geese into Swans, his *Dunghil Poultry* into *Pheasants*, and his *Lambs* into *Venison*. It blinds the Understanding, perverts the Judgment, depraves the Reason of the otherwise most modest Distinguishers of Truth and Falshy. It makes a Man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own *Art* for its *Excellency*, his own *Skill* for its *Perfection*, his own *Compositions* for their *Wit*, and his own *Productions* for their *Beauty*. It makes even his *Vices* seem to him *Virtues*, and his *Deformities* *Beauties*; for so every Crow thinks her own Bird fairest, though never so black and ugly; *Suum cuique Pulcrum*, say the *Latins*.

A **GEIR** [Scepter of *Scythia*, *Test.* to be greedy] a Vulture.

GEHENNA [Γέεννα, Gr. of גְּהֵנָה, *Hel.* the Valley of *Hinnom*] a Place in a Valley in the Tribe of *Benjamin*, terrible for a sort of Fire in it: That wherein the *Israelites* sacrificed their Children to the *Idol Moloch*; and also another kept continually burning, to consume the dead Carcases and Filth of *Jerusalem*; and is metaphorically taken for Hell: Also a Rack to torment Persons.

GELATINA [among *Physicians*] any sort of clear gummy Juice. L.

GELATINOUS, any thing that approaches to the Consistence of a Jelly. L.

GELD, } Money, Tribute, or Tax;

GILD, } also amends, or Satisfacti-

GYLD, } on made for a Crime.

To **GELD** [*Schelder*, *Dan.*] to cut out the Stones.

GELDABLE, liable to pay Taxes, &c.

A **GELDING**, a gelded Horse.

GELDER-Rose, a Flower.

GELID [*Gelidus*, L.] Cold, Icy.

GELIDITY [*Geliditas*, L.] a being Gelid, Frostiness.

A **GELLY** [*Gellee*, F. of *Gelandis*, L.] Liquor of Meat, &c. boil'd to a thick Consistence.

GELT } [*Lylte*, Sax.] Calstrated,

GELDED } having the Stones cut out.

A **GEM** [*Gemma*, L.] a Jewel.

GEMELLES [*Heraldry*] the bearing Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms.

GEMELLUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Cubit or Elbow.

To **GEMINATE** [*Geminatum, L.*] to double.

GEMINATION, a doubling. *L.*

GEMINI, Twins, two Children, or Young, born at one Birth. *L.*

GEMINI [in *Anat.*] a Pair of Muscles which move the Thigh outward.

GEMINI [in *Astrology*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac; also a Constellation, called *Caster* and *Pollux*.

GEMINOUS Arteries [in *Anatomy*] the two small Arteries, which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-bone.

GEMMÆ Sal, a sort of Salt taken out of Pits, that shines like Crystal. *L.*

GEMMARY [of *Gemma, L.*] a Jewel-House.

GEMMIFEROUS [*Gemmifer, L.*] bearing or bringing forth Jewels.

GEMMOW-Ring, a double Ring in Links.

GENDARMERIE, the Horse of the Household to the French King. *F.*

GENDARMES, Horsemen, who formerly served in compleat Arms; now a particular Body of Cavalry in France.

GEND, gentle, genteel, seemly, fine. *Ch.*

GENDER [*Genère, F. of Genere L.*] the Difference of Nouns, as they are declined with a Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Article, &c.

GENEALOGIST [*Genealogiste, F. Genealogus, L. of γενεαλόγος, of γένος, a Descent, and λόγος a Word, Gr.*] one skilled in the Method of describing Pedegrees.

GENEALOGICAL [*Genealogique, F. of Genealogicus, L. γενεαλογικός, Gr.*] belonging to Genealogy.

GENEALOGY [*Genealogie, F. of Genealogia, L. of γενεαλογία, of γενεά Generation, and λογία, Discourse, Gr.*] a Description of the Stock, Lineage or Pedigree, of any Person or Family.

GENERABLE [*Generalibus, L.*] that may be ingender'd or begotten.

GENERAL [*Generalis, L.*] common, of all Kinds or Sorts. *F.*

A **GENERAL**, the chief Commander of an Army; also the principal Governor of a Religious Order.

GENERAL [in the *Military Art*] a particular Beat of Drum early in the Morning, to give Notice for the Foot to be in Readiness to march.

GENERAL Synod, a Council, in which Bishops, Priests, &c. of all Nations are assembled together.

GENERALE, the single Commons, or ordinary Provision of the Religious in Convents.

GENERALISSIMO [*Generalissime, F. Generalissimus, L.*] a supreme General or Commander in Chief of an Army.

GENERALITY [*Generalité, F. Generalitas, L.*] the Whole, or greatest Part.

To **GENERATE** [*Generatum, L.*] to ingender or beget.

GENERATED [*Generatus, L.*] begotten or produced.

GENERATED Quantity } [in *Arith-*
GENERATED Quantity } *met.*] what-
ever is produced by Multiplication, Division, &c.

GENERATED Quantity [in *Geometry*] whatsoever is produced by finding out the Area's and Sides, or extrem and mean Proportionals.

Generating Line or Figure [in *Geometry*] is that, which by its Motion or Revolution, produces any other Figure, Plain or Solid.

GENERATION, is the Production of any Thing in a natural Way, which before was not in being. *L.* Also a Lineage, Race, or Descent. *F.*

GENERATIVE [*Generatif, F.*] that serves to beget.

GENERIC [*Generique F.*] belonging to the Genus or Kind.

GENEROSITY [*Generosité, F. of Generositas, L.*] Bravery, Courage, Liberality, Nobleness of Mind.

GENEROUS [*Generosus, F. Generosus, L.*] free, bountiful, of a noble Mind or Blood.

GENESIS [*Genese, F. of γένεσις, Gr.*] Generation, original Rise; also the Title of the first Book of *Moses*. *L.*

GENESIS [in *Geometry*] is the Forming of any Figure, Plain or Solid.

GENET, a kind of Spanish Horse: The Furr of a little Creature of that Name. *F.* said to have the Head and Wings of an Eagle, and the other Parts like a Lion.

GENETHLIACAL [*Genethliacus, L. of γενεθλιακός, Gr.*] belonging to Casters of Nativities, Fortune-Tellers, Astrologers: Also Books treating of the Calculation of Nativities, &c.

GENEVA [*Genève, F.*] a sort of Strong-Waters, called by several Names, as *Tiyré, Royal Poverty, White Tape,* &c.

GENIAL [*genialis, L.*] Festival, joyful merry, pertaining to Marriage.

To **GENICULATE** [*Geniculatum, L*] to grow into joints.

GENICULATED [*Geniculatus, L.*] jointed, full of Knots.

GENICULATION, a jointing. *L.*

GENICULUM [in *Botany*] is the Stalk of a Plant. L.

GENIOGLOSSUM [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the Chin.

GENIOHYOIDES [*Anatomy*] Muscles reaching from the Internal and lower Part of the Chin, to the Basis of the Bone *Hyoides*.

GENITAL [*Genitalis*, L.] Generative, serving to Generation. F.

GENITALS [*Genitalia*, L.] the Privy-Parts of a Male.

GENITIVE Case [*Genitivus casus*, L.] one of the six Cases, by which Property or Possession is chiefly imply'd.

GENIUS [*Genie*, F.] a good or evil Angel or Spirit, supposed to attend upon every Person; also a Man's Nature, Fancy, or Inclination. L.

GENITING, a Sort of Apple.

GENT, Spruce, fine, handsomely clad, gay. F.

GENTEEL [*Gentil*, F.] Neat, Fine, Gallant, having the Air and Carriage of a Gentleman.

GENTEELNESS [*Gentilisse*, F.] Genteel Carriage.

GENTERIE, Gentility, Generosity, Civility. *Chaucer*.

GENTIAN [*Gentiana* L.] an Herb.

GENTIL, a kind of Maggot or Worm.

GENTILES, the Heathens [of *Gentes*, L. the Nations] among the *Jews*, all were *Gentiles*, which were not of the 12 Tribes: But now we call them *Gentiles*, who profess not the Faith of Christ.

GENTILES [in *Grammar* L.] Nouns betokening a Man's being of such Country.

GENTILES, Relations, Kindred. *Ch.*

GENTILLESSE, Gentility. *Chaucer*.

GENTILISM, Heathenism, or the Opinions or Practices of the Heathens. L.

GENTILITIOUS [*Gentilitius*, L.] that belongs to a Stock, Kindred, or Ancestors.

GENTILITY [*Gentilité*, F. *Gentilitas*, L.] the Quality or Degree of a Gentleman.

GENTLE [*Gentil*, F.] mild, tame, civil, obliging.

GENTLEMAN [of *Gentile*, F. and *Man*, *Sax.* q. d. *é bonâ gente*, born of a good Country or Family] a Person of good or honourable Extraction.

Jack will never make a Gentleman.

This Proverb teaches, that every one will not make a Gentleman, that is vulgarly called so, now a-days: There is more than the bare Name required, to the making him what he ought to be by Birth, Honour and Merit: For let a Man get ac-

ver so much Money to buy an *Esprit*, he cannot purchase one Grain of GENTILITY with it, but will remain JACK in the Proverb still, without Learning, Virtue, and Wisdom, to enrich the Faculties of his Mind, to enhance the Glory of his Wealth, and to enoble the Blood; for put him into what Circumstance you please, he will discover himself at one Time or other in Point of Behaviour, to be of a mean Extract, Awkward, Ungenteel and Ungenerous, a Gentleman at second Hand only, or a vain-glorious *Upstart*: For you cannot make a silken Purse of a Sow's Ear; *Ex quovis ligno Mercurius non fit*, say the *Latins*.

GENTRY, the Order or Rank of Gentlemen, descended of ancient Families, which have always born a Coat of Armes.

GENTRY Cove, a Gentleman. *Cant.*

A GENTRY-Mort, a Gentlewoman. *Cant.*

GENUFLEXION, a bending the Knee. L.

GENUINE [*Genuinus*, L.] natural, true.

GENUINE Teeth, *Dentes sapientie*.

GENUS, Kindred, Stock, or Lineage, Sort, Manner, or Fashion. L.

GENUS [in *Grammar*] a Gender, a Masculine, Feminine or Neuter.

GENUS [in *Logic*] one of the 5 Predicables, which contain the Species; as *Animal* is the Genus of a Man, a Horse, a Dog, &c.

GEOCENTRICK [in *Astronomy*] a Term, applied to any Orb or Planet, which hath the Earth for its Center, or which hath the same Center with the Earth.

GEOCENTRICK Place of a Planet, is such as would appear to us from the Earth, if our Eye were fixed there.

GEOCENTRICK Latitude of a Planet, is its Latitude seen from the Earth; or the Inclination of a Line connecting the Planet and the Earth, to the Plane of the Earth's (or true) Ecliptick: Otherwife, 'tis the Angle which the aforesaid Line, (connecting the Planet and the Earth) makes with the Line, which is drawn perpendicular to the Plane of the Ecliptick.

GEODÆSIA [*γεωδαισία*, of γῆ the Earth, and δαίω, to know, Gr.] the Art of Measuring, or Surveying of Land. L.

GEODÆTICAL Numbers, such as are considered according to the Vulgar Names or Denominations, by which Money, Weights, Measures, &c. are generally known, or particularly divided, by the Laws and Customs of several Nations.

GEOFF, 2 a Mow or Reck of Corn or GEOFFE, 5 Hay.

GEOFFERY [of *Gato*, glad, and *Crede*,

Arde, Peace, *Du. i. es* Joyful Peace. *Gambien*] a Christian Name.

GEOGRAPHER [*Geographe*, *F.* *Geographus*, *L.* of *γεωγράφος*, *Gr.*] one who is skilled in Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL, } *Geographique*, *F.*
GEOGRAPHICK } *Geographicus*, *L.*
of *γεωγραφικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Geography.

GEOGRAPHICAL Mile, is the 60th Part of a Degree of a great Circle, the same as a Sea Mile.

GEOGRAPHY [*Geographie*, *F.* *Geographia*, *L.* of *γεωγραφία*, of *γη* the Earth, and *γράφω* to describe, *Gr.*] is a Description of the whole Globe of the Earth, or known habitable World; together with all Parts, Limits, Situations, and other remarkable Things thereunto belonging.

GEOMANCER [*γεωμάντις*, *Gr.*] one skill'd in Geomancy.

GEOMANCY [*Geomance*, *F.* *Geomantia*, *L.*] of *γίωμαντεία*, of *γη*, and *μαντεία*, Divination, *Gr.*] a kind of Divination by Points and Circles made on the Earth, or by opening the Earth,

GEOMETRICAL } *Geometrical*, *F.* *Geometrick* } *metricus*, *L.* *γεωμετρικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Geometry.

GEOMETRICAL Plate, is a certain Round or Extent, wherein any Point may serve for the Solution of a local or undetermined Problem.

GEOMETRICAL Solution of a Problem, is when it is solved according to the Rules of Geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN [*Geometre*, *F.* *Geometra*, *L.* of *γεωμέτρης*, *Gr.*] one skilled in the Science of Geometry.

GEOMETRY [*geometrie*, *F.* *geometria*, *L.* of *γεωμετρία*, of *γη*, and *μέτρον*, Measure, *Gr.*] originally signifies the Art of Measuring the Earth, or any Distances or Dimensions on or within it; but now is used for the Science of Extension, abstractedly considered without any Regard to Matter,

Practical GEOMETRY, is the Method of applying *Speculative Geometry* to Use and Practice, as Surveying of Land, Dialling, Fortification, &c.

Speculative GEOMETRY, is a Science which treats of Magnitude, with its Properties, abstractedly considered, without any Relation to material Beings.

GEOPONICAL [*γεωπόνικος*, of *γη*, and *πόνος*, Labour, *Gr.*] belonging to the Art of Tilling or Manuring of Ground.

GEORGE [*γεωργός*, of *γη*, and *εργον*, Work, *i. e.* a Husbandman] a proper Name of Men.

GEORGE Noble, a Gold Coin in Value

6 s. 8 d. current in the Time of *Hen. VIII.*

GEORGIANS, a Sect of Hereticks, so called from one *David George*, born at *Delft* in *Holland*, who held that the Law and Gospel were unprofitable for the attaining Heaven, and that himself was the true *Christ* and *Messiah*.

GEORGICKS [*Georgiques*, *F.* *Georgica*, *L.* of *γεωργικά*, *Gr.*] Books which treat of Husbandry and Tillage.

GERAH [גר, *H.*] the least Silver Coin among the *Hebrews*, in Value seven Pence halfpenny *English*, or as others say, 159, 160ths of a Penny.

To **GERDIN**, to strike, smite, stab. *Cl.*
GERARD [of *Ger*, all, *Teut.* and *Gerb*, Nature, *Duo* according to *Camden*] a Christian Name.

GERE, Jest, Jeer; *Frenzy*. *G.*

GERGON, Jargon. *Chaucer*.

GERENT [*Gerent*, *L.*] bearing of carrying; behaving.

GEREVES [Γερενας, *Sax.*] Guardians. *Chaucer*.

GERFALCON } [*Gelfalcone*, *Ital.* from
GYRFALCON } *Gyrare*, to turn round,
and *Falco*, *L.* from its turning round in the Flight, which is contrary to other Birds] a Bird of Prey.

GERIFUL, Unconstant, Changeable. *Chaucer*.

A **GERMAN** [of *Ger*, all, and *Man*, *Teut. g. d.* all Man] a Native of *Germany*.

GERMANDER; the Herb, also *English* Treacle.

GERMAN [*Germanus*, *L.*] a Brother of Sister by the same Father and Mother. *F. Cousin GERMAN*, a first Cousin.

GERMANITY [*Germanitas*, *L.*] Brotherhood.

To **GERMINATE** [*Germinatum*, *L.*] to Branch, Sprout out, Bud, or Blossom.

GERMINATION, a Springing; Sprouting, or Budding forth. *L.*

GERMINS [*Germino*, *L.*] young Shoots of Trees.

GERNON [Γεργνη, *Studious*, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

GERONTOCOMY [*γεροντοκομία*, *Gr.*] a Part of *Physick*, which shews the Way of Living for old Men.

GERONTOCOMIUM [*γεροντοκομειον*, of *γερον* an old Man, and *κομειον*, to take Care of, *Gr.*] an Hospital, or Alms-house for poor old People. *L.*

GERSUMA [Γεργυμα, *Sax.*] a Fine, or Income. *O. R.*

GERT, struck. *Chaucer*

GERTRUDE [of *Ger*, all, *Teut.* and *Truth*, *g. d.* true to her Trust] a Christian Name of Women.

GERVAS [Γεργασ, *Teut. i. d.* all Fast] a proper Name of Men.

GERUNDIVE [in *Grammar*] an Adjective made of a *Gerund*. L.

GERUNDS [*Gerundia*, L.] Parts of a Verb, so called from a double Signification.

GERY } Changeable, also Cruel,
GERYFUL } O.

GESSANT [*Herald.*] a Term used, when a Lion's Head is born over a Chief.

GESSERAIN, a Breast-Plate. O.

GESSES [in *Falconry*] the Furniture belonging to a Hawk.

A GEST, a Bed, a Couch. *Shakespeare*.

GESTATION, a Carrying, or Bearing: Also the Time which a Child is in the Womb of the Mother. L.

To GESTICULATE [*Gesticuler*, F. *Gesticulatum*, L.] to use much Gesture.

GESTICULATION, a representing a Person by Gestures or Postures; the using too much Gesture in Speaking.

GESTS [*Gestes*, F. of *Gesta*, L.] Noble, or heroic Acts, warlike Exploits.

GESTURE [of *Gestus*, L.] Behaviour, the Motion of the Body.

To GET [*Getan*, *Sax.*] to obtain.

GETEALED, Numbered. *Sax.*

GEULES [in *Heraldry*] a Vermillion Colour.

GEWGAWS [*Gezay*, Triffles, or *Neapzay*, Images, *Sax.*] Triffles, or Playthings for Children.

GHERKINS [*Görcken*, *Teut.*] a sort of foreign pickled Cucumbers.

GHEUS [of *Gueux*, F. a Beggar] a Name given to the Protestants in the Civil Com-motions in the *Low Countries*, on account of a Banquer in the House of *Florentius Pallan*, Count of *Gulemburg*, at which the Guests, being Protestant Persons of Quality, were habited like Beggars, and while they were merry over their Cups, laid the Foundation of a Conspiracy for the Liberty of their Religion.

GHITTAR } [*Guitern*, F. probably of

GHITTERN } *Citbara*, L.] a musical Instrument, formerly much in Use among the *Italians* and *French*.

GHIZZARD [*gbiżzern*, *Lincolns.* perhaps of *gigerium*, L.] the Bag under the Throat, or *Craw* of a Fowl.

GHOST [*Layt*, *Sax.*] the Spirit of a Person deceased.

GHOSTLY [q. d. Ghostlike] Spiritual; as ghostly Advice, spiritual Advice.

A GIANT [*geant*, F. *gigas*, L. of *γίγας*, *Gr.*] a Person of an uncommon and huge Size and Stature.

GIBCLIFF [or *Guy-cliff*, of *Guy* of *Warwick*, that famed Hero, who lived as an Hermit there; or from *Guy Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*] a Place in *Warwick-shire*.

To GIBBER, to Flout, to Chatter, &c. *Shakespeare*.

GIBBERISH [q. d. *Fabberish*, from *Fabber*, or of *gaber*, F. to banter, or *gabbare*, *Ital.* to put a Trick on] nonsensical Talk, *Pedlars French*.

GIBBERUS [in *Anatomy*] the backward and larger Knob of the Bone of the Arm, called *Ulna*.

A GIBBET, a great Cudgel, or Stick, such as they throw up into Trees, to beat down the Fruit. S. C.

GIBET [*gibet*, F.] a Gallows for the Execution of Malefactors.

A GIBBON, a Nur-hook. N. C.

GIBBOSE } [*gibbeux*, F. of *gibbosus*, L.]

GIBBOUS } bunching out, Hunch-back'd, Crump-shouldered.

GIBBOSITY [*gibbositas*, L.] a bunching out, most commonly of the Back.

GIBS, } [Contractions and Cor-

GIBSON } ruptions of *Gisbert*] q. d.

GIBBONS } the Son of *Gilbert*.

GIBBOUS [in *Astronomy*] a Term used of the Moon; who while she moves between her Quadratures, in her Opposition to the Sun, is said to be *gibbous*, her enlightened Part being bunch'd out, or convex.

To GIBE [*Gäbberen*, *Du. gablar*, F.] to Jeer, Mock, or Flout.

GIBELOT [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Chickens. F.

GIBLETS [q. d. *goblets* of *gobeau*, F. a Mouthful] the Offals or Entrails, &c. of a Goose, &c.

GIBSTAFF, a Quarter-staff. N. C.

GIDEON [*גידון*, *H. i. e.* a Breaker, or Destroyer] a Judge of *Israel*.

GIDDY [*Gidbig*, *Sax.*] Vertiginous; unsettled in Mind, rash, inconscience.

GIDDY, mad with Anger, furious. N. C.

GIERFUL, Vulturine, Rapacious. O

GIF, give. N. C.

GIFFORD [of *Gifan*, *Sax.* to give, and *Aerd*, *Du.* Nature, q. d. one nature] Liberal] a Surname.

A GIFT [*Gifit*, *Sax.*] a Donation, Gratuity, Present, Endowment.

GIFTA, Marriage, *Sax.*

GIFT-Rope [of a Ship] is the Boar-Repe, which is fasten'd to the Bow, when she is swiften, in order to her being towed at the Stern of the Ship.

A GIG, a wanton Woman.

GIGA } [in *Musick Books*] is a

GIGQUE } jig, some of which are

GIGUE } to be play'd slow, and

others brisk and lively, but always in triple Time of one Kind or other. *Ital.*

GIGANTICK [*gigantesque*, F. *giganteus*, L. of *γιγάντειος*, *Gr.*] Giantlike, belonging to Giants, big-bodied.

GIGANTOMACHY [*gigantomachia*, L.] of γιγαντομαχία, of γίγας, a Giant, and μάχη a Fight, Gr.] the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

GIG-MILL, a Mill for the fulling of Woollen-Cloth.

GIG, a sort of Top made of Horn, for Boys to play with; also a Hole in the Earth, where Fire is made to dry Flax.

GIGGES, Harlots, Strumpets. *Chaucer*.

GIGGING, Sounding. *O*.

To **GIGGLE** [*Sicheten*, Du.] to laugh out, to laugh wantonly, or sillily.

GIGLET, } a wanton Woman or Strumpet.
GIGLOT, } per. *Chaucer*.

GIGOT, a Leg of a Sheep or Calf. *F*.

GIGLOTLIKE, like a Strumper. *Ch*.

GIGS, Swellings growing on the insides of Horses Lips.

GILBERT [*of Hoalepe*, Sax. Yellow, or *Orsiden*, Teut. Golden, and *Beorht*, Sax. Famous; or as *Verfegan* supposes, *g*. *Bisbericht*, of Lill, Sax. a College, and *Berichten*, Teut. to instruct] the proper Name of a Man.

GILBERTINES, 700 Friars, and 1100 Nuns, a Religious Order founded by one Gilbert of Lincolnshire, A. C. 1145.

GILD } [*Liltan*, Sax. to pay, be-
GELD } cause every one was to pay

GUILD } toward the Support and
charge of the Company] a Tribute, Fine, or Tax; a Company of Men united together, with Laws and Orders made among themselves, by the Licence of the Prince.

GILDABLE, liable to pay Tax, &c.

GILD-ALC [*Lilt Ale*, Sax.] a Drinking-match, where every one paid his Club or Share.

GILD-MERCHANT, a Privilege by which Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves.

GILD-RENTS, Rents payable to the Crown, or any Gild or Fraternity.

GILHALDA *Teutonicorum*, the Fraternity of Easterling Merchants at a Place in London, called the *Still-yard*.

Gild-Hall [*gildæ-halla*, L.] **Gild-hall**, the chief Hall of the City of London.

GILDE, gilt, golden. *Chaucer*.

GILER, a Deceiver. *Chaucer*.

GILDERS, Snares. *N. C.*

GILES [*Egidius*, L. of ἄγιος, Gr. a Saint's skin] a proper Name of Men.

GILL, a Measure containing 1 qr. of a Butt.

GILL [probably of *Julians*, a Woman's name] a the Companion, a Miss.

A **GILL**, a Rivulet, a Beck. *N. C.*

GILLA *Vitrioli* [with *Chym.*] Vomitive Vitriol; or white Vitriol putrid.

GILL Creep by the Ground, the Herb Ale; hoof.

GILL-HOOTER, an Owl. *C.*

GILLIFLOWER [*g. d. July-Flower*, because it Flourishes in that Month, *giraffite*, *F. garoffolo*, Ital. of καρποφύλλον, *g. d.* καρπύον a Nut, and φύλλον a Leaf, Gr.] a Flower of a grateful Scent.

GILLINGHAM [of *Byllan*, Sax. to make a Noise] a Village in *Derfetshire*; so called probably from the parting of some Brook running swiftly by it.

GILLS of a Fish [*guelras*, Portug. *Agallas*, Span. probably of *Gula*, L.] Openings on the Sides of the Head.

GILT-HEAD, a Sea-Fish.

GIM, pretty, spruce, neat.

GIMLET [*Gible*, F.] a Piercer to make Holes with.

GIMMER-LAMB, } an Ewe-Lamb. *C.*

GAMMER-LAMB, } See *Gemmon*.

A **GIMMAL-RING**. See *Gemmon*.

GIMMALS, a Ring with two Rounds. *Shakespeare*.

GIN, give. *N. C.*

GIN, to begin. *Spencer*.

GIN [a Contraction of *Engine*] a Snare or Trap; also an Engine for lifting up great Guns.

GINCRACKS [*g. gimcrack* of *Engine*] a diminutive Piece of Engine-Work.

GINGER [*gingembre*, F. *gençoro*, Ital. of *Zingiber*, Lat. Ζιγγίβερις, Gr.] an Indian Root of a hot quality.

GINGERLY, tenderly, gently, softly.

To **GINGLE**, to make a tingling Noise, or like little Bells, to use Words which have a Chiming or affected Sound.

GINGLYMUS [*γινγλυμος*, Gr.] is an Articulation of Bones, when the Head of one is receiv'd into the Hollow of another; and again the Head of the latter, into the Hollow of the former.

To **GINGREAT** [*Gingrire*, L.] to chirp as a Bird does.

To **GININ**, to begin. *Chaucer*.

To **GIP**, to take out the Guts of an Her-ring.

GIPE, a Coat full of Plaits. *O*.

GIPPO [*gippon*, F.] a short Coat or Doublet. *Chaucer*.

GIPSIES [*g. d. Ægyptii*, L.] a Crew of Pilfering Stragglers, who under Pretence of being *Egyptians*, pretend to tell People their Fortunes.

GIPSIRE, a Pouch. *Chaucer*.

GIRAFFA, an Asian Beast, called in Latin, *Camelopardalus*.

GIRASOL, a precious Stone, commonly called the Sun-stone. *F*.

To **GIRD** [*Lyrtan*, Sax.] to bind round about, to tie up close,

To GIRD, to strike. *G.*

GIRD-Brew, the Dregs or coarser Substance of small Oat-meal boil'd to a Consistence in Water, and eaten with Salt and Butter.

GIRDERS [in *Architecture*] main Beams going a-cross a Floor of an House.

GIRDLE [Lynn]el, *Sax.*] a Band, Ribbon, or Thong to bind up the Loins.

GIRDLE-Steel, the Waffe or Girding-Place. *Chaucer.*

GIRDLE [among *Hunters*] the Roe-Buck of two Years old.

GIRDING-girt [Sea Term] a Ship is said to have a *Girding-girt*, when her Cable is tight or strained, that she cannot go over it with her Stern-port, but will lie a-cross the Tide.

A GIRELLA, a Vane or Weathercock. *Ital.*

GIRLE [Ceopula, *Sax.* of *garrula*, *L.* Fraying; *Minshaw* says, because they are addicted to Talkativeness, or of *Girella*, *Ital.* a Weather-cock] a young Maid.

To GIRN. See *Grin*.

GIRTH [of Lynn]el, *Sax.*] a Girde buckled under a Horse's Belly.

GIRTH [among *Cock-Masters*] the Com-pafs of a Cock's Body.

GIRTH-Web, the Tape or Ribbon of which the Saddle-girts are made.

GIRTHOL [in the *Scotch-Law*] a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary.

GIRVII [of Lynn], a Fen, *Sax.*] a People who anciently inhabited the Fenney Parts of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c.

GISARME, a Military Weapon with two Points or Pikes. *Chaucer.*

To GISE Ground, is when the Owner does not feed it with his own Stock, but takes in other Cattle to graze in it.

GISEMENT, foreign Cattle so taken in to be kept by the Week.

GITH, an Herb growing amongst Corn.

To GIVE [Lynn]el, *Sax.*] to bestow, afford, produce, &c.

GIVEN [in *Mathemat.*] signifies something which is supposed to be known.

GIVES [Gevangs, *Du.*] Fetters, Shackles.

GITE, a Gown. *Chaucer.*

GLACIAL [Glacialis, *L.*] belonging to Ice, freezing Cold.

GLACIALIS Humour [with *Oculists*] is the Icy Humour; one of three Humours of the Eye. *L.*

To GLACIATE [Glaciatum, *L.*] to congeal or freeze, to turn to Ice.

GLACIATION, the freezing or turning of any Liquid into Ice. *L.*

GLACIS [in *Fortification*] a gentle Steepness, or an easy sloping Bank, but more especially that which rangeth from the Pa-

rapet of the Cover'd-way, to the Level on the side of the Field. *F.*

GLAD [Glad, *Sax.*] joyful, merry.

GLAD is spoken of Doors, Poits, &c. that go smoothly and loosely. *N. C.*

To GLADDEN [Gladian, *Sax.*] to make glad, to exhilarate.

GLADDOF, the Herb *Gladwin*.

GLADE [perhaps of κλάδος, *Gr.* a Branch of a Tree] an open and light Place made through a Wood, by lopping off the Branches of Trees along that Way; also a Beam or Breaking in of Light.

GLADIATOR [Gladiateur, *F.*] a Fencer or Sword-Player. *L.*

GLADIATURE [Gladiatura, *L.*] the Feat of fighting with Swords.

To GLADIN, to make glad. *Chaucer.*

To GLAFFER, to flatter. *Chefs.*

GLAIR, the White of an Egg. *F.*

To GLAIR, to rub over with Glair.

GLAIVE, a Weapon like a Halbard. *F.*

GLANCE [Glantz, *Teut.* Glantz, *Du.*] a Cast with the Eye, an Allusion, a Reflection; also a glittering like a Lance.

To GLANCE [Glansen, *Teut.* Glantsen, *Du.* *Espancer*, *F.* probably of *Lances*, *L.* a Lance] to glance with the Eye, to reflect upon cursorily, to allude to; also to glitter like a Lance.

A GLAND [Glandz, *F.* Glans, *L.*] Flesh-Kernel, a Substance in the Human Body of a peculiar Nature, whose Use is to secrete or separate the Fluids.

GLANDAGE, Maitage; the Season of turning Hogs into the Woods; the feeding Hogs with Mast.

GLANDERS [Glandules, *F.* Glandula, *L.*] a loathsome Disease in Horses, a Running at the Nose.

GLANDIFEROUS [Glandifer, *L.*] bearing Mast.

GLANDULA, a little Acorn; also a Kernel or Glandule in the Flesh, *L.* [in *Anatomy*] a Glandule in the Plicature of the Brain called *Choroidea*, *L.*

GLANDULA Pituitaria [in *Anat.*] a little Glandule in the *Sella Equina*. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Lumbares [in *Anatomy*] three Glands so denominated upon account of their lying upon the Loins. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Odoriferæ [in *Anatomy*] are certain small Glandules in that Part of the *Penis*, where the *Preputium* is joined to the *Balanus*. *L.*

GLANDULÆ Renales [in *Anatomy*] two Glandules lying between the *Aorta* and the *Kidneys*.

GLANDULOSITY, Fulness of Gland.

GLANDULOUS [Glanduleux, *F.* or *Glandulosus*, *L.*] full of kernels or Mast.

GLANDULOUS Flesh [with *Anatomists*] the Flesh of the Breast, Sweet-bread, &c.

GLANDU-

GLANDULOUS Roots [in *Botany*] Roots which grow Kernel-like.

GLANS, Mast of Oak, Beech, &c. *L.*

GLANS [in *Anat. my.*] a Kernel in the Flesh; the Nut of a Man's Yard,

GLANS [*Botany*] that Fruit which contained within a Smooth but hard Bark, and containing but one Seed, hath its hinder Part covered with a kind of Cup, while the fore-part is bare, as Acorns, &c. but properly the Fruit without the Cup.

To GLARE [*Esclairer, F.*] to over-blaze, to dazzle, to stare intently upon.

A GLARE, a fierce Look. *Spencer.*

GLASS [Lilay, Sax. Glaiſ, Teut. Glas, Du.] a transparent Substance artificially made of Flints, Sand, Ashes, &c.

GLASTENBURY [Lilayeny, Sax. i. e. the Isle of *Glast*, also *Lilayenbyrig, Sax.*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, memorable for the Tombs of two Kings, *Arthur* and *Edgar*, and of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, and many of the Primitive Saints in *England*.

GLATION, Welsh-Flannel.

GLAUCOMA [γλαυκωμα, Gr.] a Fault in the Eye, or a Transmutation of the Crystalline Humour into a grey or sky Colour.

GLAVE, smooth. *N. C.*

GLAVE a long Sword or Bill. *F.*

GLAVEA, a Javelin or Hand-dart. *O. L.*

To GLAVER, to sooth up or flatter.

GLAVERING, flattering Words.

GLAYMOUS, muddy and clammy. *O.*

To GLAZE [q. d. to glaze or gloss over] to work with Glass; also to set a Gloss upon, to polish.

GLAZIER, an Artificer who Glazes or works Glass-Windows.

A GLEAD. See *Glede*.

GLEAM [of *Leoma, Sax. Light*] a Beam of the Sun, or Streak of Light.

To GLEAM [*Leoman, Sax.*] to shine or cast Beams of Light.

To GLEAM [in *Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *gleam*, when she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

To GLEAN [*Glaner, F.*] to pick up the scattered Ears of Corn after Reaping.

GLEBARIÆ, Turfs, or Earth fit to burn. *O. L.*

GLEBE [*Gleba, L.*] a Clod of Earth; also a sort of Sulphur used by Fullers. *F.*

GLEBE-Land, most commonly that Land, Meadow, or Pasture, belonging to a Parsonage, besides the Tythes.

GLEBOUS [*Glebosus, L.*] full of Clods.

GLEBULENT [*Glebulentus, L.*] Cloddy, abounding with Clods, &c.

A GLEDE [*Glede, Sax.*] a Kite.

A GLEDE [*Gled, Sax.*] a hot Ember, or live Coal. *O.*

GLEDON, Gone. *O.*

GLEE [*Gle, Sax.*] Joy or Mirth.

GLEEFUL, merry, laughing. *Shakespeare,*

GLEEK, a Game at Cards.

To GLEEK, to Jeer, &c. *Shakespeare.*

A GLEET [q. d. a *Glide*] a thin Matter, issuing out of Ulcers; also a Venereal Disease.

To GLE, to look awry, or side-ways, to squint.

GLEIRE, White. *Chaucer.*

GLENE [γλήνη, Gr.] the Cavity or Socket of the Eye: By some Anatomists it is taken for that Cavity of a Bone, that receives another into it.

GLENOIDES [in *Anatomy*] are two Cavities in the lower Part of the first Vertebra of the Neck.

GLENT, glanced. *Chaucer.*

GLENTWORTH [of *Glen, Sax. Glyn, C. Br.* a Valley, and *Worlſt*, a Court or Hall situated in a Valley] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

GLIB, slippery, smooth.

To GLIDE [*Gliðan, Sax.*] to slip down easily, gently, &c.

A GLIM, a Candle or Light. *Cant.*

GLIMFENDERS, Andirons. *Cant.*

GLIMFLASHY, Angry. *O.*

To GLIMMER [*Glimmer, Dan.*] to begin to appear by Degrees, as the Light does at break of Day.

A GLIMMER, a Fire. *Cant.*

A GLIMMERING, a glancing or trembling of Light.

A GLIMPE [perhaps of *Gleissen, Teut.*] a Flash or Beam of Light.

GLISCERE, to kindle as Fire does.

GLISCERE [among *Physicians*] the natural Heat and Increase of Spirits: Or the Exacerbation of Fevers which return periodically.

To GLISSEN [*Glistren, Du.*] to

or sparkling.

A GLISTER, see *Clyster*.

To GLITTER [*Glistenan, Sax.*] the same as Glister.

GLITTERANDE, glittering, shining. *Chaucer.*

To GLOAR [*Gloeren, Du.*] to look askew.

GLOAR, as Gloat-fat, fulsomely Fat.

GLOB'D, wedded to, fond of. *Chebb.*

A GLOBE [*Globus, L.*] is a round solid Body, every Part of whose Surface is equally distant, from a Point within it called its Center. *F.*

GLOBE *Celestial*, is an artificial Representation of the Heaven, being a round Body, having the fixed Stars, Constellations, with the imaginary Circles, &c. drawn upon its Surface.

GLOBE *Terrestrial*, is an artificial Representation of the Earth being a round Body, having the Places delineated upon

It, in their natural Order and Situation, &c.

GLOBOSE } [*Globosus*, L.] Globular,
GLOBOUS } round as a Globe or
GLOBULAR } Bowl.

GLOBOUSITY [*Globositas*, L.] a being
round in Form of a Globe, Roundness.

GLOBULES } [*Globuli*, L.] little
GLOBULETS } Globes.

GLOBULOUS [*Globulosus*, L.] of Glo-
bules, or little Globes.

GLOBULUS *Nasi* [in *Anatomy*] the
lower gristly Part of the Nose. L.

GLOCESTER [*Gleanceſter*], *Sax.* i. e.
a fair City] a Bishop's See.

A GLOMB [*Glomerus*, L.] a Bottom of
Thread. O.

To GLOMBE, to look gloomy, to frown.
Chaucer.

To GLOMERATE [*Glomeratum*, L.] to
wind round as Thread upon a Bottom.

GLOMERATION, a winding round in
a Bottom, a rolling or gathering into a
round Lump. L.

GLOOMY [of *Gloomung*, *Sax.*] the Twi-
light] dusky, dark, cloudy.

GLORIFICATION, a Glorifying, ad-
mitting to the State of eternal Glory. F. of L.

To GLORIFY [*Glorifier*, F. of *Glorificare*,
L.] to give Glory to, to praise, to put a-
mong the Blessed.

GLORIOUS [*Glorieux*, F. of *Gloriosus*,
L.] full of Glory, Famous.

GLORY [*Gloire*, F. of *Gloria*, L.] Hon-
our, Renown, Reputation; or the Joys of
Heaven, the Majesty of God consider'd with
infinite Power, and all other Divine Per-
fections.

A GLORY [in *Painting*] those Beams
of Light, usually drawn round about the
Head of our Saviour, Saints, &c.

To GLORY [*Gloriari*, L.] to brag or
boast.

To GLOSE [*Gleyan*, *Sax.*] to flatter
or colloque, to deceive.

A GLOSS [*Glose*, F. *Glossa*. L. of *γλωσ-
σημα*, Gr.] a Comment or Exposition,
Shew or false Appearance.

A GLOSS [of *Glessen*, *Teut.*] a Lustre
or Brightness, set upon Silk, &c.

To GLOSS [*Gloſer*, F. *Glossare*, L.] to
Comment, or make Notes upon.

A GLOSSARY [*Glossaire*, F. of *Glossari-
um*, L.] a Dictionary to explain Words,
especially such as are obscure and barba-
rous in any Language.

GLOSSOGRAPHER [*Glossographus*, L.
of *γλωσσογράφος*, Gr.] a Writer of a Glos-
sary.

GLOSSOGRAPHY [*γλωσσογραφία*, of
γλωσσα the Tongue, and *γράφω* to Write,
Gr.] the Art of Writing a Glossary.

GLOTEN, surprized, startled. *Chesh.*

GLOTTIS [*γλωττις*, Gr.] the Chink of
the *Larynx*, covered with the *Epiglottis*. L.

A GLOVE [*Gloiv*, *Sax.*] a Covering for
the Hand.

GLOVE-Silver, Money given to Ser-
vants to buy them Gloves.

GLOVERS *Stieb* [in *Surgery*] is when
the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards,
after the Manner of Glovers.

To GLOUT, } to look scurvily or fow-
To GLOWT, } ly.

GLOUTOUS, Gluttonous. *Chaucer*.

To GLOW [*Glopan*, *Sax.*] to glow
hot or red, as the Cheeks or Ears do.

GLOWDEN, glowed, shined. O.

GLOW-Worm, an Insect that shines in
the Dark.

GLUE [*Glu*, F. of *Gluten*, L.] a sticky
Composition to join Boards together.

GLUM, sullen, sour in Countenance. C.

To GLUT [*Glutire*, L.] to overcharge.

A GLUT, an Overcharge, Abundance.

GLUTÆIA [*γλυστία*, Gr.] the Name of
six Muscles which move the Buttocks.

GLUTÆUS-Major [in *Anatomy*] the
largest of the Muscles of the Thigh, which
make up the Buttocks. L.

GLUTÆUS-Medius, a Muscle of the
Thigh lying chiefly under the tendinous Be-
ginning of the *Glutæus-Major*.

GLUTÆUS-Minor a Muscle of the Thigh
lying totally under the *Glutæus-Medius*.

GLUTIA [*γλυστία*, Gr.] are two Pro-
minences of the Brain called *Nates*.

To GLUTINATE [*Glutinatum*, L.] to
glue or stick together.

GLUTINATION, a gluing together. L.

GLUTINATIVE, } [*Glutineux*, F. of *Gluti-
GLUTINOUS*, } *tinofus*, L.] that
sticks like Glue, Clammy.

GLUTINOSITY, Glueiness, &c.

GLUTOS [*γλυστος*, Gr.] is the greater
Rotator in the upper Bone of the Thigh-
bone, named *Trochanter*.

GLUTTED [*Glutitus*] satiated, filled.

A GLUTTON [*Glutton*, F. of *Gluto*, L.]
a greedy Eater.

GLUTTONY [*Gluttonie*, F.] immode-
rate Eating and Drinking.

To GLY, to look a Squint. *Lincolns.*

To GLYKE, to Jeer, &c. *Shakespeare.*

A GLYM, a Light. *Cant.*

GLYM-fack, a Link-boy. *Cant.*

GLYM-ſtick, a Candlestick. *Cant.*

GLYN [*Doomsday-Book*] a Valley or Dale

GLYTTRIN, to glitter. *Chaucer.*

GNARR, a hard Knot in a Tree. *Ch.*

To GNASP, to vex. *Cant.*

GNAST, gnashed with the Teeth. *Ch.*

GNAT [*Gnat*, *Sax.*] a stinging Fly.

GNAT-Snapper, a Bird.

To GNAW [*Gnagan*, *Sax.* *Gnawen*,
Teut.] to bite off.

GNATHONICAL [playing the *Gnath*]
flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a
Person's Honour to get by him. To

To GNATHONIZE, to play the *Gnat*, to flatter, &c.

GNAVITY [*Gnavitas, L.*] Astiveness, Quickness, Industriousness.

GNERRING, snarling. *Chaucer.*

GNEW, gnawed. *O.*

GNOFF, a Churl or Fool, an old Cuff, Miser. *Chaucer.*

GNOMA [*γνώμη, Gr.*] a Sentence. *L.*

GNOMON [*γνώμων, Gr.*] an Index.

GNOMON [in *Dialling*] is the Style-pin or Cock of a Dial, the Shadow whereof pointeth out the Hours.

GNOMON of a Parallelogram [in *Geometry*] is a Figure made of the Parallelograms about the Diagonal, and is like a Carpenter's Square.

GNOMONICK [*γνωμονικός, Gr.*] full of Sentences.

GNOMONICKS [*Gnomonique, F. γνωμονική, Gr.*] the Art of Dialling.

GNOMONOLOGICAL, belonging to the Art of Dialling.

GNOSTICKS [*Gnostici, L. γνωστικοί, Gr.*]

Set of Hereticks sprung up, *A. C. 125.* who arrogated a high Degree of Knowledge in all Things: They held the Soul of Man to be of the same Substance with God; that there were two Gods, the one Good, and the other Bad; and denied the Future Judgment.

GNOSTIMACHI, Hereticks, who condemned all manner of Inquisition after Knowledge, as being of no Use to them, from whom God only required good Actions.

To GO [*Gan, Sax. Gæu, Du.*] to walk, move, &c.

To GO to God } [*Law Phrase*] to be dismissed the Court.

To GO without Day } dismissed the Court.

GOAD [*Gaad, Sax.*] a Staff pointed with sharp Iron to drive Cattle with.

GOAD, an *Ell English*, by which *Wells* Prieze is measured.

GOAL [*Doel, Du.* or probably of *scale*, a Pole, which being set in the ground, was the Place to run to] the End of a Race; also a Prison or Jail.

A GOALER, a Jailor.

To GOAM, to clasp or grasp. *N. C.*

To GOAM, to ming or look at. *Torksh.*

To GOAR [perhaps of *Heborean, Sax. Forare, L.*] to pierce or bore with a horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

GOARING, A Sail is said to be cut goaring, when 'tis cut sloping by degrees, and is broader at the Clew than at the Earing.

A GOAT [*Græcæ, Sax.*] a Beast.

GOAT-Chaffer, a sort of Beetle.

GOAT-Hart, a wild Beast.

A GOATHERD [*Grætheht, Sax.*] a Keeper or Feeder of Goats.

GOAT-Milker, } a kind of Bird like an Owl.

GOAT-Sucker, } Owl.

A GOB, an open or wide Mouth. *N. C.*

A GOB } [*Gobeau, F.*] a Mouthful, a Goblet } great Piece of Meat.

GOBETY'D, as a Trout gobbety'd, i. e. a Trout drest in Bits. *O.*

To GOBBLE [*Gober, F.*] to eat voraciously.

GOBLET [*Gobelet, F.*] a large Drinking-Cup.

GOBLINS [*Gobelins, F.*] evil Spirits, Bugbears, as Hob-goblins.

GOBONATED [in *Heraldry*] as a *Bordure gobonated*, i. e. divided aiter such a Manner, as it were into Goblets.

GOD [*Ioð, Sax. Göt, Dan. Gæd, Gott, Teut. of Gutt, Teut.*] Good.

GODARD [of *Ioð, Sax. God or Good,* and *Ærd, Du.* Nature, *q. d.* one endowed with a Compliant and Divine Disposition of Mind] a proper Name.

GODEÖTE, a Fine or Amerciament, anciently paid for Offences against God.

GODELICH, goodly, courteous, &c. *Ch.*

GOD-yl'd us, God defend or do us Good. *Shakespeare.*

GODFREY [of *Ioð, Sax. God or Good,* and *Frið, or Frieðe, Sax. Peace, q. d.* Godlike Peace] a proper Name.

GODIVOE [in *Cookery*] a kind of delicious Farce. *F.*

GODMANCHESTER [of *Gorman or Gutbrun, a Dane,* who first of all the *Danish* Princes embraced the Christian Faith, and erected there a Palace] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

GODOLPHIN } [*i. e.* a white Eagle in *GODOLCAN* } the Dialect of *Cornwall*] the Family of *Godolphin's* bears a white Eagle in its Coat of Arms.

GODRICK [of *Ioð, Sax. God or Good,* and *Ric, Sax. Rich, q. d.* Rich in God, or Goodness] a proper Name.

As sure as God's in *Gloucestershire*.

This Proverb is said to have its Rise, on Account that there were more rich and mitred Abbis in that, than in any two Shires in *England* besides; but some from *William of Malmesbury*, refer it to the Fruitfulness of it in Religion, in that it is said to have return'd the Seed of the Gospel, with the Increase of an hundred Fold.

GODSCAL [of *Ioð, Sax. God or Good,* and *Scalk, a Servant*] a proper Name.

GODSIP [of *Ioð* and *Syb, Sax. a Relation*] a Gossip, a Godmother. *Chaucer.*

GODWIN [of *Ioð, Sax. God or Good,* and *Win, Sax. a Conqueror, q. d.* a Conqueror in God] a proper Name.

GODWIN-Sands, Sand on the Coast of *Kent*, which were formerly the Lands of Count *Godwin*, a perfidious Rebel in the Time of *Edward* the Confessor, who died miserably.

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miserably; and in the Reign of *William Rufus*, his Lands were swallowed up by the Sea.

GODWIT, a kind of Quail

To GOE [*Jan. Sax.*] See *Go*.

GOETIE, Witchcraft. *Torkshire*.

GOFF [*Shoff, C. Br.* a Farrier] a Name.

GOFF, a sort of Play at Ball.

GOFISH, Sottish, Foolish. O.

GOG-Mageg, a *British* Giant, said to be 12 Cubits high, an Image of which stands in the *Guildhall* of *London*.

GOG-Mageg's Leap, a steep Rock in *Cornwall*.

To be a GOG for a Thing [*gogues, F.* great Delight] to be eagerly bent upon it.

GOGGLE eyed, having full, rolling Eyes.

GOGING-Stool, a Ducking-stool.

GOING to the *Vat*, [*Hunting Term*] said of a Hare, when she takes to the Ground like a Coney.

GOLA [*in Architecture*] a sort of Ornament, an Ogee or Wave.

GOLD [*Golb, Sax. Gulb, Dan.*] the most weighty, most perfect, and most valuable of all Metals.

GOLDFINCH [*Golbꝝinc, Sax.*] a Bird.

GOLD-Hammer, a Bird.

GOLD-Sike, a little Spring in *Westmoreland*, which continually casts up small thin Pieces of a Substance which shines and resembles Gold.

GOLDA, a Gully or Water Passage. O.

GOLDEN [*Gulden, Du.*] belonging to; or like Gold:

GOLDEN-Fleece, the Figure of a Ram, gilt with Gold: Also small Grains of Gold found in Rivers, and gathered with Sheeps Skins with the Wool on.

GOLDEN-Number [*in Astronomy*] a Number beginning with, and encreasing annually 1, till it comes to 19, and then begins again, the Use of which is, to find the Change, Full, and Quarters of the Moon.

GOLDEN-Rule, [*in Arithmetick*] the Rule of Three, so called by Way of Excellency, teaching how to find a fourth Proportional to three Numbers given. See *Rule of Three*.

GOLDEN Sulphur of Antimony [*among Chymists*] a Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony.

GOLDENY, the Fish, called *Gilt-head*.

GOLD-Foil, Leaf-Gold.

GOLDING [*Guldelin, Du.*] an Apple.

GOLDLIN, a Fish.

GOLDSMITH [*Golbꝝymiꝝ, Sax. Goldschmidt, Teut.*] a Worker or Seller of Gold and Silver-Plate, Jewels, &c.

GOLE, big, large, full, florid. S. C.

GOLGOTHA [*ΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ, Syr. i. e.* a Place

of Dead Mens Skulls] was at *Jerusalem*, on the North-side of *Mount Sion*, a Place full of the Bones of Malefactors.

GOLIERDEIS [*gouliard, F.*] a Buffoon or Claucer.

GOLLS [*g. d. Walley of Wealdan, Sax.* to Wield, because the Hands direct and order Business] the Hands.

GOLPES [*in Heraldry*] little Balls or Roundlets of a Purple Colour.

A GOMAN, a Husband or Master of a GOMMAN's Family:

GOME, the black and oily Grease of a Cart-Wheel, Printing-Press, &c.

GOMER [*גומר, H. i. e.* Consuming] a Son of *Japhet*: Also a Jewish Measure of dry Things, containing 510 Pints, one solid Inch, and 211 Decimal Parts.

GOMPHIASIS [*γομφιασις, Gr.*] a Disorder of the Teeth, when they are loose and ready to drop out.

GOMPHOMA ζ [*γόμεφωσις, Gr.*] is, GOMPHOSIS S when one Bone is fastened into another like a Nail, as the Teeth in the Jaws.

GOMPHOS [*γόμεφος, Gr.*] is a Swelling in the Eye, when the Pupil of it goes beyond the Skin, called *Uvea Tunica*.

GONAGRA [*γυνάγρα, Gr.*] the Gout in the Knee. L.

GONDOLA, a *Venetian* Wherry-boat.

GONE out a Head [*Sea Phrase*] is, when a Ship under Sail, has passed before the Head of another.

GONFALON, ζ the Church Banner, GONFANOUN ζ carried in the Pope's

Army. Claucer.

GONFALONIER, the Pope's Standard Bearer.

GONFENNON, a little Flag. O.

GONG [*גong, Sax.*] Privy. O.

GONORRHOEA [*Gonorree, F. γονορροια, Gr.*] a Discale, called the Running of the Reins; the Flux or Flowing of the Seed, without any Erection of the Penis. L.

GONORRHOEA Clordata [*among Surgeons*] a Discale, when together with the Effusion of the Semen, the Urethra is bent like a Bow with Pain.

GOOD [*Goð, Sax. Gode, Du. Gut, Te.*

GOOD A-Bearing [*a Law Term*] Good-Behaviour toward the King and People.

GOOD Country [*Law Term*] a Jury of good Countrymen or Neighbours.

GOOD Estbeat, Goods forfeited.

GOODLEFE, good Woman, Goody. Ch.

GOODLY, fair, fine, spruce.

GOODLYHEAD, Goodliness, Goodness. Spencer.

GOODMAN, a Country Appellation for a Master of a Family, &c.

GOODNESS, good Times or Mood. O.

Good Wine needs no Bull.

This Proverb intimates, that *Vertue* is valuable for it *Self*, and that *Internal Goodness* and in need of no *External Flourishes*, or *Ornaments*; and so we say, *A good wine needs no Band*. It seems to be of a *Latin Original*; as *Vino vendibili bederè spēnsa n' h'it est opus*; and accordingly the French say, *A bon Vin il ne faut point d' Etiquette*.

GOODSHIP, Goodness. *Claucer.*

GOOGE, a Tool for boring Holes.

GOOL [of *Goulu*, Du. of *Gepealan*, *Sax.*] a Ditch, Trench, Puddle.

GOOSE [Joy, *Sax.* *Goose*, Du. *Goatz*, *anc.*] a Fowl well known.

GOOSE-Berries, a Fruit.

GOOSE-Bill, a Surgeon's Instrument.

GOOS-Intentor, a Goose claimed by Custom by the Husbandmen in *Lancashire*, on the 16 Sunday after *Pentecost*, when the old Church Prayers ended thus, *ac bonis operibus jugiter præstet esse intentor*.

GOOSE-Wing [Sea Phrase] is a Sail letted up, so as the Ship sailing before the Wind, or with a Quarter-Wind, may make the more Way.

GOPPING-Full, as much as you can hold in your Fist. *N. C.*

GOR-Belly [of *gor*, *Sax.* Filth, and *elly*] a Glutton, or greedy Fellow.

GORCE, a Pool of Water to keep Fish in, a Stop in a River, as Mills, Stakes, &c.

GORCROW, a Raven. *O.*

GORD, a Whirlpool.

GORDIAN-Knot, a Knot, which one *Julius a Phrygian*, who being raised from Plough to the Throne, hanging up Plough and Furniture in the Temple, tied up in so very intricate a Manner, that the Monarchy of the World was promised to him that untied it, which *Alexander the Great*, after several Essays, not being able to do, cut with his Sword.

GORE [of *Gozen*, *C. Br.*] a triangular Piece sew'd into a Garment to widen it.

AGORE [*Herald.*] as *Gore Sinister*, an Argument for Effeminacy or Cowardice; the *Dexter* is sometimes used as a Charge.

GORE [Joy, *Sax.*] clotted or congealed Blood.

GORE, a small narrow Slip of Ground.

TO GORE [*geopian*, *Sax.*] to push with the Horn, as a Bull, &c. does.

TO GORE, to make up a Reck of Hay. *C.*

A GORGE [in *Falconry*] that Part of a Hawk which first receives the Meat. *F.*

A GORGE [in *Architecture*] the narrowest Part of the *Doric* and *Tuscan Capital*, being between the *Astragal*, the Shaft of the Pillar, and the *Annulets*. *F.*

GORGE [in *Fortification*] the Entrance leading to the Body of a Work.

GORGE [of a *Bastion*] is a Right-line, which terminates the Distance comprehended between the two Flanks.

GORGE [of the *Half-Moon*] is the Space contained between the two Ends of their Faces next the Place.

GORGE [of *Out-Works*] the Space betwixt their wings or Sides next the great Ditch.

GORGE, a Throat. *Spencer.*

To GORGE [*Gerger*, *F.*] to fill, glut, or cram.

GORGED [in *Heraldry*] is when a Coronet, &c. is borne about the Neck of a Lion, Swan, &c.

GORGEIOUS [Skinner derives it from *Gorrier*, *O. F.* *Misflow* from *γαργαίρω*, *Gr.* to glitter; or from *Glorieux*, *L.* of *Gloriosus*, *L.*] costly, gallant, stately.

GORGES [*gurges*, *L.* a Gulf] a Name.

GORGET [*gorgette*, *F.* *gorgietta*, *Ital.*] a Woman's Neck Dress: Also a Neck-Piece of Plate, worn by the Officers of Foot Soldiers: Also the Throat. *Cb.*

To GORMANDISE [*gurmander*, *F.*] to eat greedily, or gluttonously.

GORMANDIZE Gluttony. *F.*

GORNEY } [of *Gurnap*, a Town in
GURNEY } *Normandy*] a Surname.

GORS or GOS [Joy, *Sax.*] a Shrub, called Furz.

GORSTY, }
GOSSY } Furzy, full of Furz.

GORTINIANS, a Sect in *New-England*, not much differing from our *Quakers*, so called from *Samuel Goren*, who was banished thence about the Year 1646.

GOSEMORE, a little, light Down, that flies about in the Air, by every Wind blown about. *Shakespeare.*

GOSHAWK [Joy, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

GOSLIN [*g. d.* *Gooselin*, of Joy, *Sax.* a Goose, and the diminutive Term, *Ing*] a young Goose: Also a sort of Substance growing upon a Nut-tree.

GOSPEL [Joy, *Sax.* i. e. God's Word, or Good Saying] a Title given more especially to the Four Books of the New Testament, of *St. Matthew*, *Mark*, *Luke* and *John*; also the Principles of Christianity therein revealed.

GOSPELLER, one who reads the Gospel in a Cathedral Church.

GOSSOMER, thin, Gobweb-like Exhalations, which fly abroad in hot sunny Weather, and are supposed to rot Sheep. *Cbaucer.*

GOSSIP [of *God*, and *Syb*, *Sax.* a Kinman, *g. d.* Kindred in God] a God-father or Mother in Baptism.

A GOSSIPING, a merry Meeting of Gossips, at a Woman's In-lying.

A GOTCH, a large Earthen Drinking Por, with a Belly like a Jug. S. C.

As wife as a Man of Gotham.

This Proverb passes for the *Periphrasis* of a Fool, and an 100 Fopperies are feign'd and father'd on the Town-folk of *Getbam*, a Village in *Nottinghamshire*.

GOTHICK [*Gotbique*, F.] belonging to the *Gotbs*.

GO THICK-*Building* [in *Architecture*] a Building after the Manner of the *Gotbs*; one whose Columns are either too massy, in Form of vast Pillars, or as slender as Poles, having Capitals without any certain Dimensions, carved with the Leaves of *Brank-Ursin*, Thistles, &c.

To GOTHLEN, to gran. O.

GOTHS, a People whose Country border'd upon *Denmark* and *Norway*.

To GOVERN [*gouverner*, F. *gubernare*, L.] to rule, manage, look to, take Care of.

GOVERNABLE, that may be governed.

GOVERNANT [*governante*, F.] a Governess, one who has the bringing up of the Child of a Person of Quality.

GOVERNMENT [*Government*, F.] Rule, Dominion, either Supreme or by Deputation; the Province or Place governed; the Form or Manner of Governing.

GOVERNAILE, Government. *Chaucer*.

GOVERNOUR [*gouverneur*, F. of *gubernator*, L.] a Ruler, or Commander.

GOUGE [of *Gouge*, F. a Hunting-staff, or *Gow*, *Teut.* which *Spelman* renders a Village] a Surname.

GOULE, Usury. O.

GOURD [*goubourde*, F. *Cucurbita*, L.] a Plant of the Nature of a Melon.

GOURDE, a little Bottle. *Chaucer*.

GOURDY-*Legs*, a Disease in Horses.

GOURETH, stareth. O.

GOURNET, a Bird.

GOUT [*goutte*, F. of *gutta*, L. a Drop, because it is a Humour that falleth down, as it were by Drops into the Joints, the *Greeks* call it *γῆγορα*] a painful Disease in the Legs, Feet, &c.

GOUTS Drops. *Stakesp*.

GOUTY [*gouteux*, F.] troubled with the Gout.

A GOWN [*genna*, *Ital.* *gonnelle* G. *Coen*, C. Br. *Minshaw* derives it from *γῆνυ*, Gr. a Knee, because it reacheth below the Knees] a long Garment.

GOWTS, Canals or Pipes under Ground to GOYLTER, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. S. C.

To GRABBLE [*Gräbbelen*, *Teut.*] to handle untowardly or wantonly; also to feel in muddy Places.

GRACE [*gratia*, L.] Favour, Good-will, Agreeableness, genteel Air. F.

GRACE [among *Divines*] is the Merit of God in finding out Redemption for Mankind; also a Disposition of Mind or Power to yield Obedience to the Divine Law.

GRACEFUL, handsome, comely.

GRACELESS, void of Grace, Impious.

The GRACES, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne* & *Talia*, Goddesses of Elegance, Friendship and handsome Conversation, feign'd Poets to be Daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

To GRACE, to behave with a Grace.

GRACILE [*gracilis*, L.] slender.

GRACILIS *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle of the Leg, arising from a Jointing of the *Ois Pubis*, and ending the *Tibia*.

GRACILITY [*gracilitas*, L.] Slenderness, Slimness.

GRACIOUS [*gracieux*, F. of *gratius*, L.] full of Grace, favourable.

GRADATION, a going Step by Step.

GRADATORY, a Place to which we go up by Steps; Ascent out of the Church into the Choir of a Church.

GRADUAL [*graduel*, F. *gradalis*, L.] that is done or comes by Degrees.

The GRADUAL [*Le graduel*, F.] a Psalm of the Mass, sung between the Epistle and the Gospel.

GRADUAL *Psalms*, 15 *Psalms*, from the 118th to the 134th, or from the 119 to the 134th, which were wont to be sung by the *Levites*, as they went up the 15 Steps of *Solomon's Temple*, a Place on each Step.

GRADUALITY, the being Gradual.

A GRADUATE [*gradue*, F. of *gradus*, a Degree] one who has taken a Degree in the University.

To GRADUATE [*graduere*, F.] to give the Degrees in a University.

GRADUS, a Roman Measure, in Length 2 *English Feet*, 2 Inches, and 10 *Decimals* Parts. L.

GRAFF [*greffe*, F. *Græffe*, *Dr.*] Graft or Scion.

To GRAFF [*greffer*, F.] to Inoculate or Plant a Graft or Scion in another Stock.

GRAFFER, a Notary or Scrivener. O. S.

GRAFFIUM, a Writing-Book or Register of Deeds and Evidences. O. L.

To GRAFT: See *Graft*.

GRAHAM-Dike, [from *Grabam*, a Scion who first broke through it, or a neighbouring Mountain, called *Grampus*] the Wall or Fortrefs of the Emperor *Antoninus*, or *Severus* in Scotland,

GRAIL, Gravel. *Spenser*.

GRAIN [*graine*, *F.* *granum*, *L.*] all Sorts of Corn; also the smallest Wheat used in *England*, the 20th Part of a Scruple, or th Part of a Pennyweight Troy; the Value of a Grain of Gold is 2 d. of Silver half farthing.

GRAIN-Colour [*grana*, *Ital.* and *Span.*] Reds and Purples dy'd with the Grain or red, called Cochineal.

To **GRAIN**, to choke or throttle. *S. C.*
GRAINED, which has Grains or Kernels.

GRAIN-Staff, a Quarter-Staff, with short Lines at the End; call'd Grains. *S. C.*
The **GRAIN** [of Wood] the Way the Trees run.

Against the **GRAIN**, against the Inclination of the Mind.

GRAME, Anger, Mishap, Sorrow. *O.*
GRAMERCY [*g. d.* grant Mercy] I thank you. *F.* See *Gramercy*.

GRAMINEOUS [*gramineus* *L.*] Grassy, belonging to Grass.

GRAMINEOUS Plants [in *Botany*] are those which have a long, narrow Leaf of Grass, and no Foot-stalk.

GRAMMAR [*grammaire*, *F.* *grammatica*, *L.* of *γραμματικη*, *Gr.*] the Art of speaking any Language truly: Also a Book containing the Rules of that Art.

GRAMMARIAN [*grammarien*, *F.* *grammaticus*, *L.* *γραμματικος*, *Gr.*] one that is taught in, or teaches Grammar.

GRAMMATICAL [*grammaticalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Art of Grammar.

A **GRAMMATICASTER**, a Smatterer in Grammar. *L.*

GRAMMERCY [*g. d.* *grandem mercedem det tibi Deus*, *L.* *i. e.* God give you a great Reward] I thank you.

GRAMPLE, a Sea-Fish.

GRAMPUS, a Fish like a Whale, but

GRANADIER [*grenadier*, *F.*] a Soldier which throws Granadoes.

A **GRANADO** [*granade*, *Span.* *granade*, *Fr.*] a little hollow Globe of Iron, &c. fill'd with Powder, fired by a Fusee at the Touch-hole; through which, when the Fire comes to the Hollow of the Ball, the Case is split into many Pieces, to the great Damage of all then near it.

GRANARY [*grenier*, *F.* *granarium*, *L.*] a place where Corn is kept, a Store-house for Corn.

GRANATARIUS, an Officer, who kept the Corn-Chamber in a Religious-House.

GRANATE, a shining transparent Gem, Yellow-red, a kind of Hyacinth.

GRANATE [*granatus*, *L.*] that has many Grains or Kernels:

GRAND [*grandis*, *L.*] great, vast, chief. *F.*

GRAND-Cape [*Law Term*] a Writ which lieth, when any real Action is brought, and the Tenant does not appear, but maketh Default upon the first Summons.

GRAND-Days, are those which in every Term are solemnly kept in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRAND-Distress [*Law Term*] a Distress taken of all the Lands or Goods which a Man hath within the County.

GRANDEE, a Nobleman of *Spain* or *Portugal*.

GRANDE [in *Musick-Books*] signifies grand or great, and is used to distinguish the grand or great *Cobus* from the rest of the *Musick*. *Ital.*

GRANDEUR, Greatness, Magnificence, Power, Dignity, State. *F.*

GRANDEVITY [*grandævitas*, *L.*] very great Age.

GRANDEVOUS [*grandævus*, *L.*] very great Age.

GRAND-Seignior [*i. e.* great Lord, *Ital.*] a Title given to the Emperor of the *Turks*.

GRANDILOQUENCE [*grandiloquentia*, *L.*] Loftiness of Speech, a high Style or Expression.

GRANDIMONTENSERS, an Order of Monks instituted *A. C.* 1067.

GRAND-Gusto [among *Painters*] a Term us'd to express, that in a Picture there is something very Great and Extraordinary to surprise, please, and instruct.

GRANDINOSUM *O.* [*Anatomy*] the fourth Bone in the Foot, called also *Cyboides*.

GRANDITY [*granditas*, *L.*] excessive Greatness.

GRAND Serjeantry [*Law Term*] holding Lands of the King by Service, which a Man ought to do in his own Person, as to bear the King's Banner, or his Spear.

GRANGE, a great Farm, which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other Places necessary for Husbandry. *F.*

GRANGERUS, an Officer of a Religious House, who was to look after their Grange or Farm.

GRANIFEROUS *Pods* [among *Botanists*] *Pods* which bear Seeds like Grains.

GRANITE [*Granito*, *Ital.*] a sort of speckled Marble.

GRANIVOROUS [of *Granum* and *vorare*, *L.*] feeding on Grain.

To **GRANT** [probably of *garentir*, *F.* warrant; but *Minsheu* derives it of *Gratuito*, *L.* freely] to allow, give, bestow, &c.

GRANT [in *Law*] a Gift in Writing of such a Thing, as cannot conveniently be pass'd or convey'd by Word of Mouth.

To *Lye* in GRANT, a Thing is said so to do, which cannot be assigned without an Instrument or Deed.

GRANTEE, the Person to whom a Grant is made.

GRANTOR, the Person who makes a Grant.

GRANVIL [*Grande-ville*, F. a great Town] a Surname.

To GRANULATE [*Chym.*] to pour melted Metal thro' an Iron Colander into cold Water, that it may become Grains.

GRANULATED, made or turned into Grains or Corns, like Salt, &c.

GRANULATION [of *Granulum*, L.] the Art of reducing Metals into Grains.

GRANULE, a small Grain.

A GRAPE [*Grape*, F.] a Berry of a Vine.

GRAPHICAL [*Graphicus*, L. of *γραφή*, &c., Gr.] curiously described or wrought, done to the Life, perfect, exact.

GRAPHICE [*γραφή*, Gr.] the Art of Painting, Limning or Drawing. L.

GRAPHOIDES [*Anat.*] a Process about the Basis of the Brain inclining backward.

GRAPHOMETER, a Mathematical Instrument for Measuring of Heights, &c.

GRAPNEL *Anchor* [*Grapin*, F.] an Anchor for a small Ship or Boat.

GRAPNELS [in *Men of War*] are Instruments of Iron to be thrown into an Enemy's Ship to catch hold of her.

To GRAPPLE [*Grappelen*, Du. *Krappepen*, Teut.] to grasp and lay hold on; to contend or strive earnestly with.

To GRASP, to enclose in the Hand, to take hold on with the Hand, to seize on.

To GRASP at, to endeavour strenuously to obtain.

A GRASIER [of *Gras*, F. Fat, *q. d.* a Fattener of Cattle, or of *Grass*, Eng.] one who grazes or fattens Cattle.

GRASS [*Gras*, Sax. *Grass*, Du.] Herbage for Cattle.

GRASS *Locks*, small heaps of mowed Grass, lying the first Day to dry. C.

GRASS-Heart, an ancient customary Service of Tenants doing one Day's Work for their Landlord.

GRASS-Week, *Rogation-Week*, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery.

GRASSATION, a robbing, killing, spoiling or laying Waste. L.

GRATCH, Apparel. O.

To GRATCH, to behave. *Chaucer*.

To GRATE [*Grater*, F.] to scrape or crumble to Powder by rubbing on a Grater. Also to fret, gall or vex.

GRATEFUL [of *Gratus*, L. and *Full*] willing to reward or make amends for, that acknowledges a Favour done, thankful; also agreeable, pleasant.

GRATES [*Grata*, Ital. of *Crates*, L.] a sort of Iron-Lattices: A Frame or Iron-Bars, &c. to make a Fire in on a Hearth.

GRATH, assured, confident. N. C.

GRATIÆ *Expellative*, Bulls whereby the Pope grants Mandates for Church-Livings before they become void. L.

GRATIEUSEMENT [in *Musick-Books*] signifies the same as *Gratioso*, Ital. which see.

GRATIFICATION, a rewarding or making amends for some Piece of Service done: Also a Present or Free Gift.

To GRATIFY [*Gratifier*, of *Gratificari*, L.] to do one a good Turn, to recompense or requite.

GRATING [of *Grater*, F.] rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRATINGS [in a Ship] Frames of lattic'd Work, between the Main-mast and the Fore-mast.

GRATIOUS [*Gratiosus*, F. *Gratiosus*, L.] favourable, kind, civil, courteous.

GRATIOSITY [*Gratiositas*, F. *Gratiositas*, L.] Grace, Favour, Civility, Kindness, Thankfulness. F.

GRATIOSO, signifies an agreeable Manner of Playing. Ital.

GRATIS, freely, for nothing, without Reward. F.

GRATITUDE [*gratitudo*, L.] Gratefulness, Thankfulness. F.

GRATUITOUS [*gratuitus*, F. *gratuitus*, L.] done voluntarily, freely bestow'd without Regard to Recompence or Interest.

GRATUITY [*gratuite*, F.] a free Gift or Reward.

To GRATULATE [*gratulatum*, L.] to wish Joy to another, &c.

GRATULATION, a Rejoycing on another's Behalf, a Withing of Joy; also a Thanking. L.

GRATULATORY, rejoycing with, withing Joy to another for good Success.

GRATTON, Grass which comes after Mowing, Stubble, an Erth, or Eddith.

GRAVA, a Grove or small Wood. O. L.

GRAVE [of *Gravis*, L.] that has a composed Countenance, serious. F.

GRAVE [in *Scuncl*] low or deep.

GRAVES [of *Grave*, Du. a Burying-place, or a Governour] a Surname.

GRAVES-End [of *grave*, a Governour of a County and *End*, *q. d.* the End of the Graviate or County] a Port in *Kent*.

A GRAVE [*Grave*, Sax. *Grave*, Du.] a Hole dug in the Earth to bury the Dead in.

GRAVE & GREVE [*Grave*, Sax. a Governour, *Grave*, Du. a Vicount] a German Title signifying a great Lord, Count, or Governour.

TO GRAVE [*ἔτασαν*, *Sax.* *graver*, *F.* of *γρᾶφω*, *Gr.*] to engrave.

TO GRAVE a Ship [*Sea Term*] to preserve the Calking, by dawbing it over with Tallow, Train Oil, &c. mixed.

GRAVE [in *Musick Books*] denotes a very grave and slow Motion, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*. *Ital.*

GRAVEDINOUS [*Gravedinosus*, *L.*] drowsy, heavy-headed.

GRAVEDO [among *Physicians*] a Weight or Lightness, which accompanies a lessened Transpiration. *L.*

GRAVEL [*gravelle*, *F.*] the larger and stony sort of Sand: Also Sand in the Bladder and Kidneys of human Bodies.

TO GRAVEL, to lay Walks with Gravel: To puzzle, perplex, or Non-plus.

GRAVELLED *Albes* [in *Chymistry*] the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Ashes.

GRAVELLING, a Distemper in Horses.

GRAVEMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies a very slow Movement, the same as *Grave*, which see. *Ital.*

GRAVEN, Buried. *O.*

GRAVEOLENCE [*graveolentia*, *L.*] rank or stinking Smell.

GRAVEOLENT [*graveolens*, *L.*] smelling rank, stinking.

GRAVER, a graving Tool; also a Surgeon's Instrument for scaling Teeth.

TO GRAVE [*graver*, *F.*] to engrave.

A GRAVER [*graveur*, *F.*] an Engraver.

GRAVID [*gravidus*, *L.*] big with Child.

GRAVIDATION, a getting with Child. *L.*

GRAVIDITY [*graviditas*, *L.*] Greatness with Child, or being with Child.

TO GRAVIN, to bury. *Chaucer*.

TO GRAVITATE, to weigh.

GRAVITATION, a weighing.

GRAVITY [*gravité*, *F.* of *gravitas*, *L.*] Graveness, Soberness, Seriousness.

GRAVITY [in *Philosophy*] Weight, or that Quality by which all heavy Bodies tend towards the Center of the Earth.

Absolute GRAVITY, the whole Force whereby any Body tends downwards.

Specific GRAVITY, that peculiar Weight or Gravity which any natural Bodies have, whereby they may be distinguished from all other Bodies of different Kinds.

GRAUNGE, a Granary or Farm belonging to a religious House. *Chaucer*.

GRAVOT, a Grove. *O.*

GRAY [*ἄγριος*, *Sax.* *ḡrāa*, *Dan.*] a sort of an Ash-colour.

GRAY, a wild Beast call'd a Badger.

THE GRAY of the Morning, the Break of Day,

GRAY-Hound, a sort of Hunting-Dog; See Grey-hound.

GRAYLING, a Fish.

TO GRAZE [of *ἄγρῃ*, *Sax.* *Gras*] to feed on Grass.

TO GRAZE [*Escraser*, *F.*] to glance, pass lightly on the Ground as a Bullet does.

GRAZIER [*grazier*, *F.*] one that deals in, breeds and tatters Cattle for Sale.

GREASE [*graisser*, *F.*] Fat, mostly that of the Inwards of an Animal.

TO GREASE [*graisser*, *F.*] to dawb or smear with Grease.

GREASE-Molten, a Distemper in a Horse.

GREAT [*ἄγρεατ*, *Sax.* *ḡroot*, *Du.*] large, huge, mighty, noble.

GREAT Circles [of the Sphere] those which divide it into 2 equal Parts, as the *Equinoctial*, *Meridian*, and *Ecliptick*.

GREAT Circle Sailing, the steering a Ship in the Arch of a great Circle of the Sphere, the nearest Course between two Places.

GREAT Hare [with Hunters] a Hare in the third Year of her Age.

GREAT Men, the Laity of the higher House of Parliament, and also the Knights of the lower House. *O. S.*

GREAT-Seal, the King's principal Seal, for the Sealing of Charters, Commissions, &c. us'd by the Lord-Keeper.

In GREATH, well. *N. C.*

GREATHLY, handsomely, towardly, *N. C.*

GREAVES [*greves*, *F.*] a sort of Armour for the Legs.

GRECIAN; one born in Greece: Also one skill'd in the Greek Tongue.

GRECISM [*greicismus*, *L.*] the Idiom or Propriety of the Greek Language.

TO GREDE, to cry, to weep. *Chaucer*.

GREB, a Degree. *Spencer*.

GREE, Contentment, Satisfaction. *F.*

GREE [in *Heraldry*] Degree or Step.

GREEDY [*ἄγρεδῖος*, *Sax.* *ḡritig*, *Du.*] very covetous of, or eager after.

GREEK, the Language of the Grecians: Also belonging to Greece, &c.

GREEN [*ἄγρενε*, *Sax.* *ḡren*, *Du.*] the Colour of Leaves of Trees and Herbs.

GREEN-Chaffer, a sort of Beetle.

GREEN-Cloth [because the Table is always cover'd with a Green Cloth] the Compting-House of the King's Household.

GREEN-Finch, a Singing-Bird.

GREEN-House, a Garden-house for the Preservation of choice Greens which will not bear the Cold.

GREEN-Hue, every Thing which grows Green within the Forest.

GREEN-Silver, a Duty of one Half-penny paid annually in *Writtle* in *Essex* to the Lord of the Manour.

GREENVIL [of *Green*, *Eng.* and *Ville*, *F.* a Town] a Surname.

GREEN-Wax [*Law Term*] the Excheats of Fines, Issues, and Amercements in the Exchequer, deliver'd to the Sheriffs under the Seal of that Court, made in Green Wax, to be levy'd in the County.

GREENWICH [of *Green* and *Wich*, a Port or Haven] a Port in *Kent*, where is a stately Park and Palace, famous for the Birth of Queen *Elizabeth*.

As good as *George* of *Green*.

This *George* of *Green* was that famous *Pindar* of *Wakefield*, who fought with *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, and got the better of them, as the old Ballad tells us.

GREESE [*gressus*, *L.*] a Stair or Step. *O.*

To **GREET** [*grietan*, *Sax.*] to salute.

GREETING [*Groeten*, *Du.*] a familiar Salutation.

GREGAL [*gregalis*, *L.*] of a Flock.

GREGARIOUS [*gregarius*, *L.*] going in Droves.

GREGORIAN, a Cap of Hair made by one *Mr. Gregory* a Barber in the Strand.

GREGORIAN Style, a reckoning of Time according to the Reformation of the Kalender made by Pope *Gregory* the XIII. A. C. 1582. call'd the New Style.

GREGORY [*γρηγοριος*, *i. e.* watchful] a proper Name of Men.

To **GREITHE**, to remove, to bring. *Chaucer*.

GREMIAL [*gremialis*, *L.*] belonging to the Lap or Bosom.

GRENADE [in *Cookery*] larded Veal Collops, Pidgeons and a Ragoo, stew'd after a particular Manner. *F.*

GRENADINS [in *Cookery*] a particular way of dressing Fowls with a *Godivoe*. *F.*

GREIA, the Sea Shore, Beach, &c. *O. L.*

GRENEHODE, Rawness, Rashness of Youth. *Chaucer*.

GRENYTH, looketh green. *Chaucer*.

GRESHAM-College, a College belonging to the Royal Society; the House of *Sir Thomas Gresham* in *Bishopsgate Street*, now made a College for the Advancement of natural Philofophy, &c.

To **GRETE**, to cry. *Chaucer*.

GRETTIN, Smote. *Chaucer*.

GREVEN, a Coin in *Muscovy*, in Value 1 s. Sterling.

GREUT, the earthy Part of that which Miners dig up, having no Mine or Oar in it.

GREY-Hound, [*grihund*, *Sax.* or of

Gray; a Badger, and *Hound*, *q. d.* a Dog which hunts the Grey; but *Minshew* will have it from *Græcus*, *q. d.* Greek-Hound, because the Greeks were the first which used such Dogs for Hunting] a slender, swift, hunting Dog.

A **GRICE**, a young wild Boar.

GRIDE, pierced. *Spencer*.

GRIDELIN, a changeable Colour of White and Red.

GRIDIRON [*q. d.* Grate Iron] an Utensil for broiling Meat.

GRIEF, sorrow of Heart, trouble of Mind, bodily Pain, &c.

To **GRIEVE**, to be Sorrowful.

GRIEVOUS, causing Grief; also troublesome, burdensome, painful.

GRIFF-Grass, by hook or by crook. *O.*

GRIFFIN [*Griffon*, *F.* *Griffone*, *Ital.*

GRIFFON } of *Gryps*, *L.* of γρύψ, *Gr.*] a fabulous Creature.

GRIG [probably of *Ciecca*, *Sax.* the Brink of a River, under which they most lie and breed] the smallest sort of Eel.

GRIG, a short legged Hen. *C.*

GRILL, a kind of small Fish.

GRILL, cold. *Chaucer*.

A **GRILLIAD**, a Dish of broiled Meat. *F.*

GRIM [*griim*, *Sax.*] Fierce and Crabbed of Countenance, rugged, ghastly.

GRIMACE [of *griim*, *Sax.*] a wry Face or Mouth, made either in Scorn or Contempt of any one, or by reason of Pain. Also Hypocrisy, Dissimulation. *F.*

To **GRIME** [*grizinen*, *Du.*] to smut or dawb with Soot or Filth.

GRIMSBY [of one *Grimus* who built it] a Town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for the Birth of *Dr. Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

To **GRIN** [*griinian*, *Sax.*] to shew the Teeth, to laugh contemptuously.

GRIN, a Snarl. *Chaucer*.

To **GRIND** [*griindan*, *Sax.*] to break small with a Mill.

A **GRINDLET**, a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *S. C.*

The **GRINDERS** [*griind-to-day*, *Sax.*] the great Teeth of an Animal that break the Meat in chewing.

GRINDLE-Stone, a kind of whitish Greety Stone.

GRINT, grindeth. *Chaucer*.

A **GRIP** [*grip*, *Sax.*] a small Ditch cut a cross a Field to drain it. *S. C.*

A **GRIFE**, a handful.

A **GRIFE** [of a *Sbir*] the Compass or Sharpness of her Stern under Water, and chiefly towards the Bottom of her Stem.

To **GRIFE** [*griipan*, *Sax.* *Griper*, *F.*] to hold fast in the Fist, to seize or lay fast hold

hold on, to squeeze hard with the Hand: Also to twine or wring the Guts.

To **GRIBE** [in *Navigation*] a Ship is said to *gripe* when she runs her Head too much into the Wind.

A **GRIBE** [*gripe*, *Sax.*] a covetous, tenacious, oppressive Usurer.

The **GRIPES**, a Wringing, or Twisting of the Bowels.

GRIPH, a Riddle. *O.*

GRIPLE, a hasty Snatcher, a Miser, a Griper. *Spencer.*

A **GRIPPE** [*grippe*, *Sax.*] a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter. *O. S.*

GRISLED, hoary, grey-headed.

GRISLY [*grislylic*, *Sax.*] hideous, frightful to behold, rough, squalid, ugly.

GRISLY, speckled with black and white.

GRISLY Seeds, skinny thin flat Seeds.

GRISSEL, a light flesh Colour in Horses.

GRISSEL [of *gris*, *F.* grey, and *Wespe*, *Tent.* a Lady] a Name of Women.

GRIST [*grist*, *Sax.*] Corn ground, or fit for grinding.

GRISTLE [*gristle*, *Sax.*] a Cartilage.

GRIT, a Fish call'd a *Grample*.

GRIT [*grit*, *Sax.* *Grut*, *C. Br.*] the Dust of Stones, Metal, &c.

GRIT, smote, struck, flubb'd. *Ch.*

GRITH [*grith*, *Sax.*] Peace, Agreement.

GRITHBRECH [*grithbrech*, *Sax.*] the Breach of the Peace. *O. L. T.*

GRISTOLE. See *Fridsole*.

To **GROAN** [*groan*, *Sax.* *Groonen*, *Du.*] to fetch deep and hard Sighs.

A **GROAN** [*groan*, *C. Br.*] a deep Sigh.

To **GROAN** [*groan*, *Hunt. Term.*] the Buck groans, i. e. he makes a Noise at Rutting Time.

A **GROAT** [*groat*, *F.*] a Coin in Value four Pence.

GROATS, Oats hull'd, great Oatmeal.

GROBIAN, a slovenly Fellow. *O.*

GROBIANISM, slovenly Behaviour.

To **GROCHE**, to grudge. *Chaucer.*

GROCERS [of *groesse*, *F.* *Minshew* says they are so called, because they formerly

sold nothing by small Parcels, but *a la-Groesse*,

by the Great, or probably from *Grossis*,

Figs, which they very considerably trade in] one of the 12 chief Companies of *London*

trading in Foreign Fruits, Spicery, &c.

GROCERY, Commodities sold by Grocers; small Money, as Farthings and Half-pence.

GROFE, grovelling, flat on the Ground.

GROGRAM [*grogram*, *F.* *i. e.* thick Grain] Stuff made of Silk and Hair.

The **GROIN** [*groin*, *Sax.* to grow, from the Increase of Nature] the Part between the Belly and the Thighs.

GROIN, the Snout of a Swine. *Ch.*

A **GROINE**, a froward Look. *O.*

GRONETS [in a Ship] small Strings fastened to the upper Side of the Yard by Staples, to tie or fasten *Laskirs* to it.

GRONIN, to groan. *Chaucer.*

GRONNA, a deep hollow Pit, a Bog, or Quagmire. *O. L.*

A **GROOM** [*groom*, *Minshew* and *Versagan* derive it from *Grom*, *Du.* a Boy or Youth] one who looks after Horses.

GROOM, a Shepherd, Herdsman. *Sp.*

GROOM-Porter, an Officer of the King's Court, who has the Direction of Games.

GROOM of the Stole, [of *στολή*, *Gr.* a Robe] an Officer who takes the Charge of the King's Wardrobe.

GROOP, a Pissing-Place. *G.*

GROOVE, a Channel cut in Wood Stone, &c. a Passage into Lead-Mines.

To **GROPE** [*grope*, *Sax.*] to feel untowardly.

GROPERS, Blindmen. *Cant.*

GROPING, a Manner of Pissing by putting one's Hands into Water-Holes, and tickling the Fish by the Gills.

GROSS [*gross*, *Tent.* *Gros*, *F.* of *Crausus*, *L.*] thick, fat, dull, foul.

GROSS [in *Law*] absolute, independent.

GROSS-Weight, the Weight of Merchandizes, with their Dross and Cask, Bag, &c. containing them.

A **GROSS** [*grosse*, *F.*] twelve Dozen.

GROSSOME, Amercement or Fine. *O. L. T.*

GROSVENOUR [of *Le Gros-Veneur*, *F.* a great Hunter] a Surname.

GROSSUS [with *Physicians*] the same as *Crausus*, *gros*, or coarsly powdered. *L.*

GROT } [*grotte*, *F.* *grotta*, *Ital.*]
GROTTO } a Cave or Den.

GROTESK } [*grotesque*, *F.* *gro-*
GROTESK-Work } *tesca*, *Ital.*] an-

tique Work, either in Painting or Carving,

rude Figures made at the Pleasure of the Artist, or Pictures representing odd Sorts

of Things, without any peculiar Meaning,

but only to please the Eye; and it is sometimes used for any mishapen Thing.

A **GROVE** [*grove*, *Sax.*] a little Wood: Also a kind of Mine.

GROVELING [of *groniller*; *F.* *g. d.* Groundling] lying on the Face, or with the Face to the Ground.

To **Feed GROVELING** [among *Hunters*] a Deer is said to do so when she feeds lying upon her Belly.

To **GROUL** [*groul*, *Tent.* to be angry] to grumble or mutter.

GROOM

GROOM, grumbling. *Chaucer.*
GROUND [ɣrʊnd, *Sax.* Ȝrʊnd, *Dan.* and *Teut.* Ȝrʊnd, *Du.*] the Earth, a Pavement, &c. the Bottom.

GROUND-*Angling*, a Fishing under Water, without a Float.

GROUND-*Ivy*, the Herb Alehoof.

GROUND-*Plumbing* [in *Fishing*] is to find out the Depth of the Water.

GROUND-*Tackle* [of a *Ship*] Timbers laid on her Keel, and fastened to it with Bolts through the Keelson.

To GROUND, to lay a Ground, to establish, to found an Opinion upon.

To GROUND, to lay, or light, or set upon the Ground.

To GROUND a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] is to bring her to the Ground to be trimmed.

GROUNDLESS, that has no Grounds or Foundation.

GROUNDLING [Ȝrʊndling, *Teut.*] a Fish that keeps at the Bottom of the Waters.

GROUNDS [ɣrʊnd, *Sax.* the Bottom] the Principles of any Art or Science; the Settling or Dregs of Drink; Reasons.

GROUNDSEL } [of Ȝrʊnd, *Sax.* and
GROUNDSIL } *Sueil*, *F.*] the Threshold of a Door; also an Herb.

GROUP [in *Painting*, &c.] is a Knot or separate Collection of Figures, which appear to have a plain Connection with, or Relation to one another by the Piece. *F.*

To GROUPE [grouper, *F.*] to make a Complication of Figures.

GROUPE [in *Horsemanship*] a lofty kind of Manage.

GROUT [ɣrʊt, *Sax.*] the Great of, or large Oatmeal.

GROUT, Wort of the last running, new Ale. *N. C.*

To GROW [ɣrʊpan, *Sax.*] to increase, to thrive, to wax, to flourish.

I GROW, I am troubled. *N. C.*

To GROWL [Ȝrʊllen, *Teut.*] to make a Noise, as a Dog irritated.

GROWN, an Engine to stretch Cloth on.

GROWNING, growling, snarling. *Ch.*

GROWSE, a Fowl in the North of *England*.

To GROWSE, to be chill before the Beginning of an *Ague-Fit*. *N. C.*

GROWTH *Half-Penny*, a Rate paid in some Places for Tithe of every fat Beast.

To GRUB [Ȝrʊben, *Teut.*] to delve or dig up Trees; to muddle in the Dirt.

GRUB, a Sort of Maggot; also a Dwarf or short Fellow.

GRUBBAGE, } a Tool to grub up
GRUB-AX, } Roots of Trees, &c.

GRUBBING a *Cock*, is cutting off his Feathers under the Wings.

To GRUBBLE } [Ȝrubelset, *Teut.*]
To GROBBLE } to search, or feel all over, or about.

To GRUDGE [Ȝruget, *F.*] to think much of, to envy one a Thing.

A GRUDGE secret Hatred, Ill-will.

GRUEL [ɣrus, *F.* of *grunan*, great Oatmeal] Portage made of Oatmeal and Water.

GRUFF, churlish, dogged.

GRUM [of Ȝrim, *Sax.*] grim'd-fac'd, sour-look'd.

To GRUMBLE [Ȝrommelen, *Du.* *Grommeler*, *F.*] to mutter between the Teeth.

GRUME [among *Physicians*] a thick viscid Consistence of a *Fluid*, like what is call'd *Ropy*, as the White of an Egg, or clotted like cold Blood.

GRUMOSITY [Ȝrummeu, *F.* of *Grumus*, *L.*] Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS [Ȝrummeux, *F.* *Grumofus*, *L.*] full of Clods or Lumps.

GRUMOUS Roots [in *Botany*] knotty Roots fastened to one Head.

GRUMOUS Blood, Blood that is too thick for Circulation, and stagnates.

To GRUNT [Ȝruntzen, *Teut.* Ȝruntter, *Dan.* *Grunire*, *L.*] to cry like a Hog.

GRUNTING-Peck, *Pork.* *Cant.*

GRUSCILL, a Grittle. *Chaucer.*

GRY [ɣpɔ, *Gr.*] according to *Mr. Locke*, is a Measure containing one Tenth of a Line, and a Line one Tenth of an Inch.

GRIFFITH [Ȝrpfich, *C. Br.* who has a great or strong Faith] a proper Name of Men.

GUAIAACUM, the Wood of an *Indian* Tree, used in Decoctions to provoke Sweat; called also *Lignum Sanctum*.

GUAIAVAS, a sort of *Indian* Apple.

GUARANTEE, a Person agreed on to see Articles performed in Treaties between Princes.

GUARD [Ȝarde, *F.*] Defence, Protection.

GUARD [in the *Military Art*] is a Duty performed by a Body of Men to secure the Army or Place, from the Attempts and Surprize of an Enemy.

Advanced-GUARD, a Party of Horse beyond, but within Sight of the main Guard, design'd for the greater Security of the Camp.

Main-GUARD [in a *Camp*] is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army, [in a *Garrison*] is that, to which all lesser Guards are subordinate.

Picquet-GUARDS, are small Guards at the Head of every Regiment, as they lie encamped.

GUARDS

GUARDS *du Corps*, Troops of Horse-guards, for the Defence of the King's Person. *Life-Guards*.

Regiments of GUARDS, are certain Regiments of Foot, which do Duty wherever the King's Person is.

GUARDANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term for a Lion borne in a Coat of Arms, when his face is turn'd toward the Spectator, and he appears in a Posture of Defence of himself.

GUARDIAN [*Guardian*, F.] one who has the Care of any Person or Thing.

GUARDIAN [of the *Spiritualities*] is one who collects the Spiritualities of any Bishopsrick, during the Vacancy of that See.

GUASTALIANI, a religious Order of Monks and Nuns, instituted by the Counts of *Guastalia*, A. C. 1537.

GUBBINS [of *Gobeau*, F. a Gobbet] fragments; Parings of Haberdine; Codfish, &c.

GUBERNATION, Government. L.

GUDE, good. *Chaucer*.

GUDGEON [*Gonjon*, F. *Gobio*, L.] a small Fish.

GUDGEONS [in a *Ship*] Rudder-Irons. **GUELPHS** and **GIBBELLINES**, two potent Factions in *Italy*, the one of which took Part with the Emperor of *Germany*, and the other with the Pope.

GUERDENLESS, unrewarded. O. R.

GUERDON, Recompence, Reward. Sp. To **GUERDON**, to pay, to reward, to give to. *Shakesp.*

GUERDONABLE, that may be fit or deserving Reward.

To **GUESS** [*Ghissen*, Du.] to conjecture.

A **GUESS** [*Ghisse*, Du.] a Conjecture.

A **GUEST** [*geyt*, Sax. and Dan. *gust*, Du. and Teut.] a Person invited, or received at a Feast; a Stranger that dines with one the second Night. O. R.

GUEST-Rope [in a *Ship*] is a Rope by which the Boat is kept from steering, or being too much in and out, as she lies in the Tow of a Ship.

To **GUGGLE** [*Gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a Noise, as a narrow-mouth'd Bottle does while it is emptying.

GUIDAGE, Money paid for a safe Conduict through a strange Territory.

GUIDANCE, a Guiding or Leading.

To **GUIDE** [*Guider*, F.] to direct or conduict in the Way.

A **GUIDE**, a Director or Conduictor.

GUIDON, the Standard of a Troop; also the Standard-Bearer. F. R.

GUILD [*gild*, Sax.] a Tax, Tri-

bute or Fine; a Company or Society of Men incorporated by the King's Authority.

GUILD-Hall. See *Gild-Hall*.

To **GUILD**. See to *Gild*.

GUILDER [*Gulden*, Teut.] a Dutch Coin, in Value 2 s. or 1 r. 10 d. Sterling; of *Germany* 3 s. 8 d. 4-5ths; the Golden one 4 s. 9 d. 1-2. Sterling.

GUILE, Fraud, Deceit. F.

GUILEN, to beguile, or deceive. Sp. To **GULL**, to dazzle, as the Eyes. *Chefsb.*

GUILFORD [either of *Guldeford*, or *g. d.* Golden-Ford, or of *Gild*, Sax. a College, and *Ford*, a Town in *Surry*.

GULLIAM, a Bird.

GUIMAD, a Fish peculiar to the *Dee* in *Chefsbire*, and the *Lake Pemble-meer*.

GUINEA } [of *Guinea* in *Africa*] a

GUINEY } Gold Coin, in Value 21 s.

GUIRDON, Reward, Prize. *Spencer*.

GUISE, Custom, Carriage, Mode, Fashion. F.

GUITARE, a Guittar, a Musical Instrument now out of Use. *Ital.*

GULCHIN [*g. d.* Gulekin, of *Gule*, L. Gluttony] a little Glutton.

GULD, a Weed growing among Corn.

GULE of *August* [of *Gnill*, C. Br. a Feast] the Day of St. Peter, *ad vincula*, celebrated on the First of *August*.

GULES [in *Heraldry*] the Red or Vermilion Colour in a Coat of Arms.

GULF } [*Gouffre*, F. *Golpe*, Du.] a

GULPH } Part of the Sea that runs between two Lands called *Straits*.

Sea-GULL, a kind of Bird.

GULL, a Breach in the Bank of a River.

To **GULL** [*Guillier*, F.] to deceive, cheat, cozen, chouse, defraud, &c.

GULLET [*Goulet*, F. of *Gule*, L.] the Windpipe; also a little Stream or accidental Courle of Water.

GULLING [*Sea Terms*] is when the Pin of a Block or Pulley eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Malt.

To **GULLY** [*Goulet*, F. the Throat] to make a Noise in Drinking.

GULLY-Hole, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals, into the Common-Shore.

GULOSITY [*Gulostas*, L.] Gluttony.

To **GULP** [*Golpen*, Du.] to swallow down with a Noise.

GULTWIT, an Amends for Trespass.

GUM [*Gummi*, L.] a congealed, tough Juice, issuing out of Trees, &c. also a Distemper in Fruit Trees.

GUMMA-Gallicum, the Eating out of a Bone by the *French Pox*.

GUM-*Ammoniac*, -- *Arabic*, -- *Copal*, -- *Elemi*, -- *Lac*, -- *Opopanax*, -- *Sassafras*, several Sorts of GUMS.

GUM *Sarcocolla*, a Gum so called, because it glues Flesh together.

GUMMATA [among *Physicians*] stromous Tumours.

The GUMS [*gomay*, *Sax.*] the Flesh covering the Jaw-Bone, wherein the Teeth are set.

A GUN [*Mangan* being a warlike Machine used before the Invention of Guns: *Somnerus* derives *gun* from it, by taking away the first Syllable] a Fire-Arm, or Weapon of several Sorts.

GUN, a great Flagon for Drink. N. C.

GUN-Powder, a Composition of Salt-Petre, Brimstone, and Charcoal-Dust, first invented by *Bartholdus Schwartz*.

GUN-Powder-Treason-Day, a Festival Day kept the 15th of November, for the happy Deliverance of King *James I.* and the Estates of the Realm, by the Discovery of the Gun-Powder-Plot.

GUNNALE. See *Gunwale*.

A GUNNER [of a *Ship*] an Officer who takes Charge of the Ordnance and warlike Stores, and directs in the Management of them in a Fight.

GUNNERY, an Art shewing how to charge, level, mount, and discharge great Guns, Mortar-Pieces, &c.

GUNTER's Chain, an Instrument made use of in surveying Land.

GUNTER's Line, Lines of Numbers first invented by *Mr. Edward Gunter*.

GUNTER's Quadrant, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, Azimuth, &c.

GUNTER's Scale, a large Scale to resolve Questions in Plain Sailing.

GUNWALE [of a *Ship*] is the Piece of Timber which reaches on either Side of the Ship, from the Half-Deck to the Fore-castle: Also the lower Part of the Port where any Ordnance are,

GURGIANS, a coarse Meal.

GURGINS, the Chaff of Wheat or Barley.

GURGITATE [*gurgitatum*, L.] to devour, or swallow down.

GURNARD, or GURNEY, a Fish.

GURTHELES, Girdles. *Chaucer*.

To GUSH [*gocan*, *Sax.* *Goffelen*, *Du.* *Geissen*, *Teut.*] to pour or run out suddenly, and with Force.

GUSSET. [*Gouset*, F.] a Hem, a Piece of Cloth put into Shirts and Smocks, &c.

GUSSET [in *Herndry*] is an Abatement formed of a Traverse Line drawn from the dexter Chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extreme base Parts or contrariwise.

GUST [*gijt*, *Sax.*] a sudden Blast or Puff of Wind.

A GUST [*Gustus*, L.] a Taste or Relish.

GUSTATION, a Tasting. L.

GUSTO, Taste, Savour, or Relish. *It.*

St. GUTHLAC [of *Guð*, *Sax.* *Wat* and *Laac*, *Praise*, *g. d.* one praised for his warlike Exploits, or *Lac*, *Sax.* a Victim, *g. d.* one sacrificed or slain in the Wars] an *English Saxon* Monk, in Honour of whom *Abelbald*, King of the *Mercians* built the most lately Abbey of *Crovan* in *Lincolnshire*.

GUTHREMION [of *Guarsh*, *c. b.* a Reproach, and *Enlaw*, *Just*] a Castle in *Kadneshire*, given by King *Vortimer* to a German Saint, in Compensation of the ill Treatment he had from *Vortigern* for justly and friendly reproving him.

GUTS [*Gutten*, *Teut.*] the Bowels.

GUTTA *Rosacea*, is a Redness with Pimples in the Nose and Cheeks, and sometimes in the whole Face. L.

GUTTA *Serena* [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye, wherein there is an Appearance of a clear Speck, causing a Dimness, or total Loss of Sight. L.

GUTTÆ Drops. L. [in *Arbit.*] little Parts like Bells, which, to the Number of six, are put below every Triglyph every Architrave of the *Doric* Order.

GUTTE de l'Eau [in *Heraldry*] a Drop painted, argent or white.

GUTTE de l'Armes. [in *Heraldry*] when Drops of Tears are represented in Coat of Arms, of a blue Colour. F.

GUTTE de l'Or [in *Heraldry*] Drops of melted Gold borne in a Coat of Arms and painted Or, or gold Colour. F.

GUTTE de Sang [in *Heraldry*] Drop of Blood. F.

GUTTER [*Esguter*, F.] a Canal or Rain-Spout for Water.

GUTTERA, a Gutter or Spout. O.

GUTTULOUS [*Guttifus*, L.] belonging to, or full of little Drops.

GUTTURAL [of *Guttus*, L. the Throat] belonging to the Throat.

GUTTURAL Letters [in *Grammar*] Letters which are pronounced in the Throat.

GUTTIDE, Shrovetide. O.

GUVE de Rond [in *Fortification*] signifies the same as a *Single Tenaille*. F.

All goes down Gutter-Lane. This Proverb is applied to those who spend all in Drunkenness and Gluttony, meer Belly-Gods, alluding to the Lat. Word *Guttus*, which signifies the Throat.

GUY [of *Guido*, a Leader, or *Guido* F. a Banner] a proper Name.

GUY [in a Ship] is a Rope used to keep off Things from bearing against the Ship's Side, when they are to be hoisted in.

To GUY, to Guide. *Chaucer.*

GUZEZ [*Heraldry*] Little Balls in a Coat of Arms of a Murry Colour. *F.*
To GUZZLE, to drink greedily, or much; to Tittle.

GWABER *Merced*, a Payment or Fine made to the Lords of some Manours, upon the Marriage of their Tenants Daughters, or otherwise upon their committing the Act of Incontinency. *Wolsh.*

GWALSTOW [*Spal*, a Gallows, and *Top*, a Place, *Sax.*] a Place for the Execution of Malefactors, &c.

GWAYF, Goods left in the Highway, by Felons, which were forfeited to the King or Lord. *S. L. T.*

GY, a Guide. *O.*

GYBE, any Writing or Pass. *O.*

GYDERESSE, A Woman Guide. *Ch.*

GYLT-WISE [*Sylt* *Wise*, *Sax.*] Satisfaction or Amends for a Trespas.

GYMNASIARCH [*Gymnasiarcha*, *L.* of *γυμνασιάρχης*, of *γυμνασιον*, a Place of Exercise, and *ἀρχος*, a Ruler, *Gr.*] a Chief School-Master, the Governour a College.

GYMNASTICKS [*Gymnastica*, *L.* of *γυμναστική*, *Gr.*] that Part of Physick which teaches how to preserve Health by Exercises.

GYMNOSOPHISTS [*Gymnosophiste*, *F.* *Gymnosophiste*, *L.* of *γυμνσοφισταί*, of *γυμνός* naked, and *σοφιστής*, a Sophister, *Gr.*] certain Philosophers in India, who went always naked; and lived solitary in Woods and Deserts, feeding on Herbs.

GYNECOCRACY [*γυναικράτια*, of *γυνή*, a Woman, and *κράτος*, Power] Feminine Rule, Petticoat Government.

GYNÆCOMASTOS [among ancient Physicians] Tumours of the Breasts in Women.

GYRATION, a turning round, a Dizziness. *L.*

GYRE [*Gyrus*, *L.*] a Circle, a Rings turning round. *Spencer.*

GYRE [of *Gyro*, to turn round, *I.*] a Trance, a Fit, a Dizziness. *Chaucer.*

GYRON [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary, consisting of two Strait Lines, issuing from divers Parts of the Escutcheon, and meeting in the *Fesse* Point.

HAAK or Hake, a sort of dry'd Fish.

HABAKKUK [*חַבְקֻק*, *H. i. e.*] Wrestler one of the smaller Prophets.

HABANDON, to abandon. *Chaucer.*

HABEAS Corpora, a Writ that lies for the bringing in a Jury, or so many of them as refuse to come upon the *Venue-Faciatis*. *L.*

HABEAS Corpus, a Writ, which a Man imprisoned may have out of the King's Bench, to remove him thither, and to answer the Cause there. *L.*

HABENDUM, a Word or Form in a Deed or Conveyance, which must be two Parts, viz. the *Premises*, and the *Habendum*, i. e. to have or to hold. *L.*

HABERDASHER [*Minster* derives it of *Quat* *isher*, *Das*? *Teut.* Will you have this? as Shopkeepers commonly say] a Seller of small Wares, Hats, &c. *H.*

HABERDINE [*Haberdeau*, *F.* *Abhter* *Dant*, *Du.*] a sort of Salt Fish.

HABERE Facias Seisnam, a Writ judicial, which lieth where a Man has recovered Lands, commanding the Sheriff to give Possession of the Land so recovered.

HABERE Facias Visum, a Writ lying in divers Cases, where View is to be taken of Lands or Tenements in Question.

HABERGEON [*Haubergeon*, *F.*] a little Coat of Mail, covering the Head and Shoulders.

HABERJECTS, a sort of Cloth of a mix'd Colour.

HABILE [*Habilis*, *L.*] active, nimble *F.*

HABILIMENT [*Habitimens*, *F.*] Apparel, Clothing, Attire.

HABILIMENTS of War, all sorts of Armour and Warlike Stores.

HABILITY [*Habilitas*, *F.* of *Habilitas*, *L.*] Ableness, Fitness or Capacity.

To HABIT [*Habiller*, *F.*] to Attire or Dress; also to accustom one's self too.

HABIT [*Habitus*, *L.*] The Constitution or Temper of the Mind or Body; Use or Custom, dress or Attire: Also one of the Predicaments in *Logick*. *F.*

HABIT [among Physicians] any particular Disposition or Temperament of Body, obtained by Birth, or Manner of Living.

HABITALE [*Habitabilis*, *L.*] that may be inhabited. *F.*

HABITATION, Dwelling-place, or Dwelling. *F.*

HABITACLE [*Habitaculum, L.*] a Dwelling-Place. *F.*

To **HABITEN**, to dwell. *Chaucer.*

HABITUAL [*Habituel, F.*] grown to a Habit by long Use, Customary.

HABITUATED [*Habitus L.*] that has got a Habit of, or is accustomed to a Thing.

HABITUDE [*Habitus, L.*] a Disposition of Mind or Body, gotten and confirmed by repeated Acts; as the Knowledge of Virtue and Vice, Skill in Arts, &c. [*F.*

HABLE, a Sea Port or Haven.

HABLE, apt, nimble. *Spencer.*

HABNAB [Contraction of *Habban*, to have, and *Nabban*, not to have, or *q. d.* *happen, hap, (i. e.)* whether it happen or no] Rashly, at a Venture:

To **HABOUND**, to abound. *Chaucer.*

HACE [of *Haye, Sax.*] hath; also harsh, hoarse.

A HACH, *ῥ Hachis, F.*] a Dish of minc-

A HASHE, *ῥ ced Meat, a Hash.*

To **HACK** [*Hacken, Teut.*] to hew or cut.

An-HACK [*Hacca, Sax. Hæck, Du.* a Door-Bar] an Hatch. *Lincoln.*

An-HACK, a common Hackney-Horse.

A HACK, a Cratch for Hay. *N. C.*

A HACK, a Pick-ax, a Mattock. *N. C.*

To **HACKLE**, [*Hackelen, Du.*] to cut small.

HACKLE, the Slough, or cast-off Skin of a Snake. *C.*

HACKNEY, a Town about 3 Miles from London, whence any Coach or Horse which is let out to Hire, is called a Hackney, &c. unless you had rather have it from the *French, Hacquenée*, the same.

HADAD [*הדד, i. e.* rejoicing] a

HADEREZER [*הדרצר, H. i. e.* of *הדר*, Beauty, and *צר*, Help, beautiful Help] a King of *Zobab*.

HADBOTE, a Recompence made for Holy-Orders, and Violence offered to the Clergy. *S.*

HADDER, Heath or Ling. *N. C.*

HADDOCK, a sort of Codfish,

HADERUNGA [of *ῥad*, a Person, and *Runḡ*, Respect, *Sax.*] Partiality, Respect of Persons. *O. L.*

HADES [*q. d.* I wist, or thought I

HAD-ywif *ῥ had it*] an Uncertainty, a dubious Matter, a Court Preferment. *Spencer.*

HÆCCEITY [with *Chymists*] the same specifick Essence or active Principle, by which a Medicine operates.

HÆMALOPS [*ῥΑμαλῶψ, Gr.*] the Extravasation of Blood about the Eye. *L.*

HÆMATOCHYSIS [*ῥΑματοχυσίς, Gr.*] any preternatural Flowing of Blood,

whether Critical or Symptomaticl; the same as *Hæmorrhage*.

HÆMATOKELE [*ῥΑματοκλή, Gr.*] a Tumour turgid with Blood. *L.*

HÆMATOSIS [*ῥΑματώσις, Gr.*] the the Art or Faculty of making Blood. *L.*

HÆMODIA [*ῥΑμοδία, Gr.*] a painful Numbness of the Teeth. *L.*

HÆMOPTICA [*ῥΑμοπτικῶν, Gr.*] Remedies, which cure Spitting of Blood. *L.*

HÆMOPTOICK [of *ῥΑμα*, Blood, and *ῥῥῶν*, to Spit] one that spits Blood.

HÆMOPTYSIS [*ῥΑμοπτυσίς, Gr.*] a spitting Blood from the Lungs. *L.*

HÆMORHAGE [*ῥΑμορραγία, Gr.*] is a Flux of Blood from Nostils, Mouth, Eyes; or any Part of the Body. *L.*

HÆMORRHOIDAL *ῥVeins* [among *Anatomists*] Veins which spread about the Fundament and the *Sphincter ani*.

HÆMORRHOIDES [*ῥΑμορροίdes, Gr.*] swelling Inflammations in the Fundament, the Piles. *L.*

HÆREDE *Abudo*, a Writ lying for a Lord, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under Age, can't come by his Body, he being conveyed away. *L.*

HÆREDE *deliberando alii qui babes custodiam terræ*, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to command one, having the Body of another's Ward, to deliver him to him whose Ward he was, by Reason of his Lord. *L.*

HÆRESIARCH [*Heresiarche, F. Hæresiarcha, L.* of *ῥηρησιάρχης*, of *ῥΑρησις*, an Heresy, and *ῥρχή*, Dominion, *Gr.*] an Arch-Heretic.

HÆRETARE, to give a Right of Inheritance. *L. L. T.*

HÆRETICO *Comburendo*, is a Writ, which lies for the burning of one who has been convicted of Heresy.

A HAFT [*ῥαφτ, Sax. Hæft, Du.*] an Handle of a Knife, &c.

AN HAG [*ῥαḡeḡe, Sax. Hætkic, Du. Hære, Teut.*] a Witch.

HAGA [*ῥαḡa, Sax.*] a Mansion or Dwelling-house.

HAGAR [*ῥḡ, H. i. e.* a Stranger] *Sarah's* Handmaid.

HAGARD, that has a fierce or wild Look. *F.*

HAGARD *Hænt*, a wild Hawk, who prey'd for her self, before she was taken.

A HAGESTER, a Magpie. *Kent.*

HAGGAI [*ḡḡ, H. i. e.* Pleasant] the Name of a Prophet.

HAGGESS [*Hacken, Du.* to cut small] a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minced Meat.

HAGGER [of *Hagard, F.*] lean, thin. *To*

To HAGGLE, to stand hard in buying.
 To HAGGLE, [*q. d.* to Hackle, of Hack-
 len, *Du.*] to cut unhandfomely.
 It HAGGLES, it Hails. *N. C.*
 HAGHES, Haws. *N. C.*
 HAGS, a kind of fiery Meteor, which
 appears on Men's Hair, or on the Manes
 of Horses. See *Hag*.
 HAGWORTHINGHAM [of *Hæg*, an
 hedge, *Woj* *Sig*, a Street, and *Ham*, an
 Habitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Lincoln*.
 HAI [*Hæg*, *Sax.*] an Hedge. *Chauc.*
 HAIL [*Hægele*, *Sax.* *Hæghel*, *Du.*
Hagel, *Teut.* and *Dan.*] a known Meteor.
 HAIL [*Hæil*, *Sax.*] all Health.
 To HAIL a Ship [*Sea-Term*] to salute her,
 or enquire whether she is bound, &c.
 HAILES, Happiness. *Chaucer.*
 HAILSIN, to salute. *Chaucer.*
 HAIL-Stone, [*Hægolytan*, *Sax.*] small
 Globules of the Meteor Hail.
 HAIL-Work-Folk [*i. e.* Holy Work-
 Folk] Persons who hold Lands for the Ser-
 vice of repairing or defending some Church
 or Sepulchre.
 HAIN, hatred. *Chaucer.*
 HAINOUS [*Haineux*, *F.*] odious, hate-
 ful, horrid, outrageous.
 HAINOUSNESS, Odioufness, &c.
 HAINS [*Camden* derives it of *Ainuiph*,
 and that from *Ana*, alone, and *Ulph*, *Sax.*
Help, *q. d.* one who needs not the Assistance
 of others] a Simame.
 HAIR [*Hæpie*, *Sax.* *Hæyr*, *Du.*] a
 flexible Substance growing out of the Skin.
 HAIRS-Breadth, among the *Jews* ac-
 counted the 48th Part of an Inch.
 HAKE, a Poi-hook.
 To HAKE [*Hæcken*, *Du.*] to banker or
 rape after, to sneak or loiter. *N. C.*
 HAKEDS, a sort of large Pike-fish, ta-
 ken in *Ramsfey-moor*.
 HAKETON, a Jacket without Sleeves.
Chaucer.
 HALBARD γ [*Halebarde*, *F.*] a Weapon
 HALBERD ζ well known.
 HALBERDEER [*Halebardier*, *F.*] one
 who carries an Halbard.
 HALCYON [*Αλκυών*, *Gr.*] a Bird called
 a King's-Fisher, which breeds on the Sea-
 shore, about the Winter-Solstice; and for
 about fourteen Days the Eggs are hatching
 there is no Tempest or Storm. Hence
 HALCYON-Days, quiet or peaceable
 Times, pleasant Days, fair Weather.
 To HALE [*Hæler*, *F.*] to pull or drag.
 A HALE, a Trammel. *Essex.*
 HALEDON [of *Hælig*, Holy, and *Dun*,
Sax. an Hill, a Place where *Oswald* by Di-
 vine Help got the Victory over *Cadwalla*
 the *Britain*: It is also called *Hæapen* field,
Sax. of *Hæapen*, Heaven, and Field. *q. d.*
 the heavenly Field, whereunto Aid was

sent from above] a Place in *Northumber-*
land.

HALF [*Hæly*, *Sax.* *Hælf*, *Du.*]
 HALF-Bloom [among *Miners*] a round
 Mass of Metal, which comes out of the
 Finery of an Iron-work.
 HALF-BORD, Six-pence. *Can.*
 HALFENDEAL, half. *Spencer.*
 HALF-Moon [in *Fortification*] an Out-
 work, having only two Faces, forming
 together a saliant Angle, flanked by some
 Part of the Place, and of the other Ba-
 rations.
 HALF-Seal [in *Chancery*] sealing Com-
 missions to Delegates appointed upon any
 Appeal in Ecclesiastical Cases, &c.
 HALF-Tongue, a Jury impannelled in a
 Cause where a Foreigner is a Party.
 HALIDOM [*Hæligdom*, *Sax.* *i. e.* Ho-
 ly Judgment] whence in old Times, By
 my Halidom, was a solemn Oath among
 Country People.
 HALLIEUTICKS [*Hælietica*, *L.* of
Αλιευτικα] Books treating of Fishes, or
 the Art of Fishing.
 HALIFAX [of *Hælig*, Holy, and *Fear*,
Sax. Hair] from the sacred Hair of a cer-
 tain Virgin, whom a Clerk beheaded, be-
 cause she would not prostitute her Body to
 him; she was afterwards canonized.
 HALIMAS, the Festival of All-Saints,
 or *All Hallows*, Nov. 1.
 HALIMOTE, a Court-Baron, the
 Meeting of the Tenants of a Hall or Ma-
 noure.
 HALINITRON [among the *Paracel-*
fians] Sal. Nitre, or, Salt-petre.
 HALIOGRAPHY [of *Αλις*, the Sea,
 and *γραφια*, *Gr.* Description] the Descrip-
 tion of the Sea.
 HALITUOUS [of *Halituosus*, *L.*] thin,
 vaporous, passing through the Pores.
 HALL [*Hæal*, *Sax.* of *Aula*, *L.*] a
 large Room at the Entrance of a House, a
 publick Building belonging to a Society;
 also a Pleading-place, or Court of Justice.
 HALLAGE, a Fee paid for Cloths
 brought for Sale to *Blackwell-hall*, *London*.
 HALLELUJAH [*הללויה*, of *הללו*:
 praise ye, and *יהוה*, the Lord, *H.*] Praise
 ye the Lord.
 HALLIARDS γ [in a Ship] are those
 HALYARDS, ζ Ropes which serve
 for hoisting up the Yards, except the Cross-
 jack, and the Sprit-sail Yards.
 HALLIBUT, a Fish like a Plaice.
 HALLIER, a Net for catching Birds.
 To HALLOW [*Halgian*, *Sax.* to make
 holy, to consecrate, to set apart for Di-
 vine Service,
 HALLOWES, Saints. *Chaucer.*
 To HALLOO [probably of *Hæller* *F.*
Hæhsten, *Teut.*] to set on or incite a Dog.
 To

To HALLUCINATE [*Hallucinatorum*, L.] to mistake, to blunder.

HALLUCINATION, a Blunder or Oversight, an Error of Opinion. L.

HALM } [*Healm*, Sax.] the Stem,

HAULM } or Stalk of Corn.

HALMYRODES [*ἅλμυροδῆς*, Gr.] a Fever attended with sharp brackish Sweats.

HALO [*ἅλων*, Gr.] a certain Meteor in Form of a bright Circle, that surrounds the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

HALO [among Physicians] the red Circle round the Breasts of Women.

HALOOE, hallow. Chaucer.

HALLOWID, hallowed to. Chaucer.

HALP, helped. Chaucer.

HALSE, the Neck. Chaucer.

To HALSE, to embrace. O.

HALSER } [of *Haly*, Sax. the Neck,

HAWSER } and Seel, a Rope] a Cable to Haul a Barge, &c. along a River or Channel.

HALSER, } one who so hauls a Barge,

HALSTER, } Ship, &c.

To HALT [*Healtan*, Sax.] to go lame.

HALT [*Healt*, Sax.] lame, crippled.

To HALT [*Faire Hulte*, F.] to stand still, to discontinue the March.

HALT, holdeth. Chaucer.

An HALTER [*ἄλκτρον*, Sax. *Hälter*, Du.] a Rope to tie about the Neck of a Horse or Malefactor.

HALYSTON [*ἅλυστον*, Gr.] a Place where St. Paul, the first Apostle of the North of England, baptized many thousand Persons] a Place in Northumberland.

HAM [*ἄμ*, H. i. e. Crafty or Heat] one of the three Sons of Noah.

HAM [*Ham*, Sax.] a Home or Dwelling-place; also a Borough or Village.

HAM [*Ham*, Du. *Hamme*, Teut.] that Part of the Body of an Animal behind the Knee; the Leg and Thigh of a Hog.

HAMAN [*ἄμ*, H. i. e. making an Upror] the Son of *Hamedatha*.

HAMBLES, a Port of Haven. O.

HAMELING of Dogs, the same as expeditating. F. L.

HAMELED [*Hamelan*, Sax.] abated. O.

HAMES, } the two crooked Pieces of

HAUMES, } Wood which encompass a Horse-Collar. N. C.

HAMKIN, a Pudding made in a Shoulder of Mutton.

HAMLET [*Hameau*, F. a Village; *Magnus* derives it from *Ham*, Sax. and *Let*, Teut. a Member] a little Village, Division of a Town, or Suburbs of a City into Precincts, as the Tower Hamlets, &c.

HAMMA, a Home-closet, a little Meadow. O. L.

To HAMMEL, } to cut the Ham, to

To HAM-Siring, } Hough.

A HAMMER [*Hame*], Sax. *Hammar*, Dan.] a Tool used by Carpenters, &c.

HAMMOCKS [*Hamacca*, Sax.] little hanging-Beds on Ship-board.

HAMOR [*חמור*, H. i. e. an Ass, or Dirt] the Father of *Stechem*.

A HAMPER } [as *Minbew* thinks, q. d.

HANAPER } Hand Pannier] a Sort of large strong Basket.

To HAMPER, to entangle, to perplex.

HAMSEL, a Hamlet or small Village.

HAMSHIRE [*Hanteyrcine*, Sax. so call'd from the River *Anton*] a County on the South-West part of England.

HAMSOKEN } [in the Scotch Law]

HOMESOKEN } the Crime of violently assaulting a Man in his own House.

HAMPTON [formerly call'd *Avona*, from *Abon*, C. Br. a Water or River, q. d. River-Town] a Town on the River *Thames* in *Middlesex*, where is a stately Pallace built by Cardinal *Woolsey*.

HAMUS } [among Surgeons] an Instrument used to extract the Child in difficult Labour. L.

HAN, have. Spencer.

HANAPER, a sort of large Basket. Clerk of the HANAPER [in *Chaucery*] is an Officer whose Business is to receive all Moneys due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, &c.

HANCELED, cut off. O.

HANCHES [in *Architecture*] are the Ends of elliptical Arches.

HANCHES [in a Ship] Falls or Descents of the Fife-rails, placed on Banisters in the Poop, &c. and down to the Gang-way.

HANCH [*Henche*, F. *Hanket*, Du.] the Hip, a Part of the Body.

HANCLING, is the measuring the Girth of a fighting Cock's Body, by the grasp of the Hand and Fingers.

HAND [*Hant*, Sax. *Hand* and *Hant*, Du. and Teut.] a Member of the Body.

To HAND, is to pass a Thing by Hand from one to another.

HAND-BOROW, a Surety, a manual Pledge, S. L. T.

HAND-Breadth, a Measure of 3 Inches.

HAND, in the Height of a Horse 4 Inches.

HANDFUL [*Hantfulle*, Sax.] as much as can be grasp'd in the Hand.

HAND-GIRTH [*Hond Lipi*, Sax.] his own Hand.

HAND-HABEND [*Hæbbenþrehand*, Sax.] a Thief taken in the very Fact, with the Thing stolen in his Hand.

HAND-HOVEN-BREAD, Bread with little Leaven, stiff.

HANDKERCHER } [of *Hand* and *Ker-*

HANDKERCHIEF } cher, and *Ker-*

chief] an Utensil for wiping the Face, &c.

Sec *Kerchief*.

HAND-SPECK, } A sort of Wooden Le-
HANDSPIKE, } ver for moving heavy
 Things.

HANDLE [Handle, S.] a Part of any Instrument or Vessel to be held in the Hand.

To **HANDLE** [Hanblian, Sax. *Hant-ber, Dan.*] to hold or feel with the Hand: Also to treat of.

HANDSOM, Comely, Beautiful: Also Becoming.

HANDY [Handigh, Du.] Ready with the Hand.

HANDY-WARP, a sort of Cloth.

HANDY-WORK, [Handpeojic, Sax.] Work done by the Hand.

HANEGA, a Corn Measure at *Bilboa* in Spain 1 3/5 of a Bushel *English*.

To **HANG** [Hangan, Sax. *Hanger, Dan.*] to suspend or hang upon.

HANGER [Hangher, Du.] a broad short crooked Sword.

HANGERS, Irons to hang a Pot with.
HANGINGS, Linings or Curtains for Rooms, of Arras, Tapestry, &c.

HANGING-PEAR, a kind of Pear which ripens about the End of September.

Save a Chief from hanging, and he'll cut your Throat.

This Proverb is as severe a Lecture against doing an *unthankful* Person a Kindness, as against saving a Thief from the Gallows, intimating that there is as much Impudence in the one, as Danger in the other; for nothing can engage an Ingrate against abusing his Benefactor, or a Thief unbang'd against cutting his Friend's Throat. Thus say the Romans, *Perit quod facis ingrato*, and the French, *Otez un vilain du Gebet il vous y mettro*.

HANGWITE [Hang'an, Sax.] to hang and give a Fine] a Liberty to be quit of a Felon hang'd without a Trial.

HANK, a Skein of Thread or Silk.

A **HANK**, a habit, custom, or propensity of Mind.

To **HANKER** [q. d. hanger] to cover after, to be very desirous of.

HANNAH [חַנָּה, H. i. e. gracious] the Mother of Samuel the Prophet.

HANOCK, a Corn Measure at *Malaga* in Spain, containing unheaped 29 Pound, or heaped 144 Pound *Averdupois*.

HANSEL [q. d. Handfale, perhaps of Hand and Syllan, Sax. to give, or *Hant-fel*, a New Years or Days Gift] the Money taken upon the first Part sold of any Commodity, or first in a Morning.

HANS in *Kelder* [i. e. Jack in the Cellar] a Child in the Mother's Belly, Du.

HANSE [an old Gothic Word] a Society or Corporation of Merchants, Combind together for the good Usage, and safe

Passage of Merchandize from Kingdom to Kingdom.

HANSE TOWNS, certain Free Towns in Germany, in Number 27, as *Hamburg, Lubbeck, Magdenberg*, &c. join'd in a League offensive and defensive, and against all Eneinies whatsoever.

HANSE LINES, Upper Slops or *Hose-Cl.*
HANSIATICK, belonging to the Hanse Towns or Hanse Merchants.

HANSON [of Han, the Diminutive of *Randal* and *Son*, q. d. the Son of *Randal*] a Surname.

To **HANTEN**, to accustom or use. O.
HANTY, wanton, unruly: Spoken of a Horse, or the like, when Provender pricks him. N. C.

HAP, Fortune. Chaucer.

To **HAP** } [q. d. to heap up of Mea-
 To **HAPPE** } pian, Sax.] to cover or
 wrap up warm with Bed Cloths, N. C.

HAPPA [hap ye] thank you? N. C.

To **HAPPE** [of *Happer*, F.] to snatch, catch, or seize. F. L. T.

To **HAPPEN** [*Happer*, F. *Happen*, D. to snatch up a Thing] to fall out.

HAPPERLET, } a sort of a Coarse Co-
HAPPARLET, } verlet for a Bed.

HAPPY [*Happus*, C. Br.] Prosperous, felicitous, blessed.

HAPSE, a Catch or Bolt of a Door.

HAQUE, a Hand-Gun.

HAQUELIN, a Piece of Armour.

HAQUERUT, a Gum call'd also a *Harquebus*.

HARAN [הָרָן, H. i. e. anger] the Father of Lot.

HARANGUE, an Oration or Speech made in Publick. F.

To **HARANGUE** [*Haranguer*, F.] to make a Speech in Publick.

To **HARASS** [*Harasser*, F.] to tire, to wear out, to disquiet, to ruin a Country with continual Inroads.

HARATIUM, a Race or Stud of Horses kept for Breed. O. L.

HARBERE, an Arbour. Chaucer.

HARBINGER [*Herberger*, Teut. and Du.] an Officer of the Court, who provides Lodgings in a Prince's Progress.

HARBOROUGH [of *Haber*, Teut. *Haber*, Du. Oats, and *Burgh*, Sax. a Borough] a Town in *Leicestershire*, so called from its producing great Plenty of Oats.

HARBOTTLE [of *Heste*, an Army and Botl. Sax. an House, so called, because it was a Place where Soldiers kept their Quarters] a Town in *Northumberland*.

HARBOUR [*Heneberga*, Sax. *Herberghe*, of *Here*, and *Berget* to hide, Teut.] a Station where Ships may ride safely at Anchor; also a Lodging, Shelter, or Place of Refuge.

To HARBOUR [*Heberger, F.*] to receive, entertain, or lodge.

To HARBOUR [among *Hunters*] a Hart is said to do so, when it lodges or goes to rest.

HARBROUGH, a Harbour. *Spencer.*

HARD [*ἄσπερον* and *ἄσπρον, Sax.* *Hard, Du.*] close, compacted, difficult.

HARD *Beam*, a kind of Tree.

To HARDEN [*ἄσπερον, Sax.*] to grow or make hard.

To HARDEN, as the Market hardens, *i. e.* Things grow dear. *N. C.*

HARDIMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

HARDIMENT, } Hardiness, Boldness,
HARDISHED, } *Spencer.*

HARD *Meat* [for *Horses*] Hay and Oats.

HARDS of *Flax* and *Hemp* [*ἄσπερον, Sax.*] the coarser Part separated from the fine Stuff.

HARDSHREW, a Kind of wild Mouse.

HARDY [*Hardi, F.*] bold, daring, stout, patient of Labour and Weather.

All HARE [*ἄρα, Sax.* *Hare, Dan.*] an Animal well known, and peculiarly so called in the second Year of her Age.

HARE-Brained, Headless.

HARE-Lip, a Lip cloven, or parted, like that of a Hare.

HARE-Pipe, a Snare to catch Hares.

To HARE [*Harier, F.*] to hurry, or put into Confusion.

HARFAGER [*ἄσπερον, Sax.* *i. e.* fair-hair'd] as *Harold Harfager*, a Danish King of England.

HARICOT [in *Cookery*] Mutton Cutlets, with several Sorts of Fish and Fowl in a Ragoo, &c. *F.*

HARIED, pulled. *O.*

HARIER, a sort of Hunting-Dog.

HARIFF and *Catchweed*, Goose-Grease. *N. C.*

HARIOLATION, a Soothsaying. *O.*

HARIOT } [*ἄσπερον, Sax.* of *Hepie*,
HERIOT } Lord, and *ἄσπερον, Sax.* Beast, as *Sir Edward Coke* thinks] the best Beast that a Tenant has at the Hour of his Death, due to the Lord of the Manour by Custom.

HARIOT *Custom*, is the holding of Lands, by paying Hariot at the Time of Death.

A HARL, a Mist. *N. C.*

HARLOT, *q. d.* Whorester, *i. e.* a little Whore, as *Dr. T. Hens.* thinks; but some derive it from *Arletts*, Milk to *Robert Duke of Normandy*, and Mother to *William the Conqueror*; but *Camden* draws it from one *Arletta*, Concubine to *William the Conqueror*; and others take it from *Arletta, Ital.* a proud Whore.

HARLOTREIS, Bawdry. *Chancier.*

HARM [*ἄσπερον, Sax.*] Hurt, Damage.

To HARM [*ἄσπερον, Sax.*] to hurt, damage, &c.

Harm watch, Harm catch.

This Proverb intimates, that *Malice, Spight, and Envy* are generally Self-Murderers upon the Upshot; that to intend, sludy, or contrive any Harm to our Neighbours; is Birdlime all over, and will catch ourselves at last. This, though Persons are generally apt to forget, in the Raging of their Anger, or in Insensibility, is a Triple Adage; and accordingly *תרוץ פתון מרעין מרעין*, say the Hebrews, or *sibi parat malum, qui alteri parat*, say the Latins.

HARMONIA, Harmony: The Result or Agreement of several different Notes or Sounds, join'd together in Accord. *Ital.*

HARMONIA [in *Anat.*] a Joining of Bones by a plain Line, as may be seen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

HARMONICAL } [*Harmonicus, L.* of
HARMONICK } *ἁρμονικός, Gr.*] be-
longing to Harmony, musical.

HARMONICAL *Division of a Line* [in *Geometry*] is the Division of a Line so, that the whole Line is to the one of the Extreams as the other Extream is to the intermediate Part.

HARMONIOUS [*Harmonicus, L.*] full of Harmony or Melody, agreeable.

HARMONY [*Harmonie, F.* *Harmonia, L.* *ἁρμονία, Gr.*] Melody, a musical Consort, a due Proportion, or agreeable Union in Sounds; Agreeableness, or due Proportion of any Thing; mutual Agreement.

HARNESS [*Harnisch, Teut.* *Harnois, F.*] all the Accoutrements of an armed Horseman; also the Furniture for a Horse in a Coach or Waggon.

To HARNESS [*Harnacher, F.*] to accoutre, or dress with Harnesk.

Hasting-HARNESS, a sort of Armour, the Bearer of which has but single Allowance.

HARNS, Brains. *N. C.*

HARO } [*Law*] a Hue and Cry af-
HARRON } ter Malefactors.

A HARP [*ἄσπερον, Sax.* *Harpe, Du.* *Harpe, F.*] a musical Instrument.

To HARP [*Harper, F.*] to play upon an Harp.

To HARP on the same String, pertinaciously to insist on a particular Matter; to mention a Thing over and over.

HARPEGGIO } [in *Musick Books*]
HARPEGGIATO } signifies to cause

the several Notes or Sounds of an Accord to be heard not together, but one after another,

another, beginning always with the lowest.
Ital.

A HARPER [*Harpere, Sax.*] one who plays upon a Harp.

HARPIES [*Harpia, Lat. Ἄρπυια, Gr.*] poetical Monsters, teigned to have the Faces of Virgins, the Bodies of Vultures, and crooked Talons.

HARPINEERS, they who catch Fish with harping Irons.

HARPING-Irons [*Harpeau, F. Harpago, L.*] certain Irons to strike great Fish, being at one End like a barbed Arrow, and having a Rope fastened to the other.

HARPINS [*Sea Term*] is the Breadth of a Ship at the Bow, or the Ends of the Timbers called *Bends*.

HARPSICORD } [*Harpsicorde, F.*] a mu-
HARPSICOL } sical Instrument.

HARQUEBUSS [*Arquebuse, F.*] a sort Hand-Gun.

A Sea-HARR, a Sea-Storm. *Line.*

HARRECTI-Canes, Hounds for hunting the Hare.

HARRIER [of *Harier, F.* to hurry] a Hound of an admirable good Scent and Hold in the Pursuit of his Game.

HARRIOT. See *Harriot*.

HARROW [of *Herce, F.*] a Drag with Iron Teeth, to break the Clods of Earth after Ploughing.

To HARROW [*Hercer, F. Herzian, Sax.*] to break the Clods, &c. to lay waste, ravage, or destroy. *Spencer.*

HARROW [of *Haro, Norm. F.*] alas! *Chaucer* and *Spencer.*

To HARRY [*Harier, F.*] to hare or hurry.

To HARRY, to daunt, to fright, to scold at, to handle roughly. *Shakesp.*

A HARRY-Gaud, a Rigsby, a wild Girl. *N. C.*

HASLET } [*Hastiller, F.* of *Haste, a*
HARSLET } Spit, because roasted on a Spit] the Entrails of a Hog.

HARSH [*Herbisch, Teut.*] sharp, tart, severe.

A HART [*Heort, Sax. Hert, Du.*] a Stag of five Years old.

HART *Proclaimed*, a Hart that, having been hunted by the King or Queen, has fled so far from the Forest or Chase, that it is unlikely he will ever return of his own Accord to the Place aforesaid; and that thereupon Proclamation is made in all Towns or Villages thereabouts, that none shall kill or offend him; but that he may safely return, if he list.

HART *Royal*, one that has been hunted by the King or Queen, and has escaped with his Life.

HARTICHOKE. See *Artichoke*.

HART-Claver, Melilot. *N. C.*

HARTLE-Pool [*q. d.* the Isle of *Harts* of *Neopt, Sax.* an *Hart*, and *Pool*] in the *Billopprick* of *Durham*.

HARVEST [*Harvest, Sax.* probably *q. d.* *Herb-Fest*, Farmers usually making a Feast for their Reapers] the Time of reaping Corn.

HARVY [of *Harve, an Army, and Wic, Sax.* a Fort] a Surname.

HARWICH [of *Harve, an Army, and Wic, Sax.* a Port or Bay] a Haven in *Essex*.

HARYID, carried out by Force, hurried out. *Chaucer.*

To HASE, to fright with a sudden Noise.

HASEL-Tree } [*Hæyl, Sax. Hæsel,*
HASLE-Tree } *Teut.*] a Nut-Tree.

To HASH Meat [*Hacher, F.*] to stew Meat already dressed, with favouring Herbs, Seasoning, &c. See *Hech*.

HASK, a Fisher's Rod, or Basket. *Spencer.*

HASK, harsh. *Lincolnsb.*

HASK, a Sign. *Cent.*

HASLE-Hen, a Fowl.

HASLE-Nut [*Hæyl-Nutu, Sax.*] the Fruit of a Hasle-Tree.

HASLE-Wort, an Herb.

An HASP [*Haster, F.*] a Reel to wind Yarn on

An HASP [*Hæpy, Sax.*] a sort of Fastening for a Door, window, &c.

HASPAT, } a Stripling, or young

HATSPALD, } *Lad. N. C.*

HASSOCK [*Hatek, Teut.* probably of *Hast, Teut.* an *Hare*, and *Socks*, because *Hare Skins* are sometimes worn instead of *Socks* to keep the Feet warm in Winter] a Bals or Cushion made of Rushes to kneel upon in Churches.

HASTA-Porti, a Shield of Land. *O. L.*

HASTE [*Hæste, Du. Hâte, F.*] Expedition, Speed, Hurry.

To HASTEN [*Hæstren, Du. Hâter, F.*] to quicken, press, push on.

HASTINGS, Fruit early ripe; also Green-Peas, or Peascods.

HASTINGS [*Somnerus* writes *Hæytingz*, and *Hæytingzaceayte*], *Sax.* derives it of *Hæyte*, Heat because of the Bubbling or Boiling of the Sea in that Place; but *Camden* surmises, that it was so called from one *Hasting*, a *Dane*, a great Robber, who either seized, built, or fortified it] a Haven in *Suffex*.

HASTOW, hast thou. *Chaucer*,

HASTY [*Hâtif, F.*] done in haste, sudden, quick, hurrying; soon angry, passionate.

A HAT [*Hæt, Sax. Hett, C. Br.*] a Covering for the Head.

A HATCH [*Hæca, Sax. Decke, Du.* a Half-Door, frequently grated, and with *Ecc* Iron

Iron Spikes; a Vessel or Place to lay Grain in; a Trap to catch Weefels, &c.

To HATCH [*Hacken, Teut.*] to breed young, by sitting upon Eggs; also to contrive or plot.

A HATCH, a Brood of young Birds

To HATCH [in *Drawing*] to draw final Strokes with a Pen.

A HATCHEL } a Tool to dress Flax,

A HITCHEL } Hemp, &c.

To HATCHEL [*Hatchelsen, Du.*] to dress Flax, Hemp, &c.

HATCHES, Flood-Gates in a River, to stop the Current of the Water.

HATCHES [of a *Ship*] the Coverings in the Midship, as it were Trap-Doors, by which any Goods of Bulk are let down into the Hold.

HATCH-Way [in a *Ship*] that Place which is directly over the Hatches.

A HATCHET [*Hachette, F.*] a little Ax.

HATCHING [in *Drawing*] a Manner of shading by a continual Series of many Lines shorter or longer.

HATCHMENT [in *Heraldry*] the Marshalling of several Coats of Arms in an Escutcheon; also an Escutcheon erected over a Door where a Person died.

HATCHMENTS, Achievements.

To HATE [*Hatien, Sax. Hatten, Du.*] to bear ill Will to.

HATFIELD [probably of *Hat, hot, and Field*, from the hot sandy Soil of the Ground] a Town in *Essex*, called *King's Hatfield*, from a Country House of the King's there, and *Hatfield Broad-Oak*, from a large Oak there.

HATTLE, skittish, wild, mischievous, N. C.

A HATTOCK, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. N. C.

HATE, or *Hatte*, is called or named. *Ch.*

HATLETS [in *Cookery*] Veal Sweet-breads, &c. fried and roasted. *F.*

HAUBER-*Jannock*, an oaten Loaf or Cake. N. C.

To HAVE [*Habban, Sax. Avcir, F.*] to possess, to hold, to enjoy.

HAVEN [*Haven, Du. Havn, C. Br. Hæfen, Dan.*] an Entrance of the Sea at the Mouth of a River, a Harbour for Ships.

HAVEN, Skin which Snakes cast yearly. *C.*

HAVER, Oats. *O.*

HAVERING [of *Aber, C. Br.* a Port, and *Ring*, which a Pilgrim there gave to King *Edward* the Confessor, as if it had been sent from *John* the Baptist] a Town in *Essex*.

HAUGH } [*Camden* expounds it a

HAUGH } little Meadow lying in a Valley] a noted Surname in the North of *England*.

HAUGHT, haughty. *Spencor.*

HAUGHTINESS [*Hauhtesse, F.*] Loftiness.

HAUGHTY [*Hautain, F.*] proud, lofty, elated.

HAUL-Bots, great Woods. *F. L. T.*

HAUNCIN [*Haufter, F.*] to enhance, to promote. *Chaucer.*

HAUNSING, Elevation. *Chaucer.*

To HAUNT [*Hanter, F.*] to go often to a Place.

A HAUNT, a Place frequently resorted to; a Habit or Custom. *Chaucer.*

A HAUNT [among *Hunters*] the Walk of a Deer.

HAVOCK [so called from the destroying Bird the Hawk, in *Sax. Hæroc*] Waste, Spoil, great Slaughter, Destruction.

HAURIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term used when a Fish is represented in a Coat of Arms in an erect Posture.

The HAUSE, } the Throat. *N. C.*

The HOSE, }

HAUSIBLE [*Hausibilis, L.*] that may be drawn or emptied. *L.*

HAUST, or *Hofte*, a dry Cough. *N. C.*

HAUT, high or shrill.

HAUTBOIS, a Hoboy, or Hautboy. *Ital.*

HAUT Centre [in *Musick Books*] signifies Counter-Tenor. *Ital.*

HAUT *Deffus*, first Treble. *Ital.*

HAUTBOY, a musical Instrument called a Hoboy.

An HAW [of *Hagan, Sax.*] a sort of Berry, the Fruit of the White Thorn.

HAW [of *Hæg, Sax.*] a Close or small Piece of Land near a House, *Kent.*

HAW [among *Farriers*] a Gristle growing between the Neither Eye-Lid and the Eye of a Horse.

HAW, a Web or Spot in the Eye. *C.*

HAWS [in *Doomsday-Book*] Mansions, or Dwelling-Houses.

HAWGH, a green Plat in a Valley.

A HAWK [*Hæroc, Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A HAWK, a fore Finger bound up. *C.*

A HAWK of the first Coat, [*Falconry*] a Hawk in the fourth Year of her Age.

To HAWK, to go a Fowling with Hawks; also to spit or spawl.

HAWKERS, Pedlars who go about the Town or Country selling Wares.

HAWLKS, Corners. *O.*

HAWM [*Healm, Sax.*] the lower Part of the Straw after the Ears are cut off.

HAWSER [of *Hauffer, F.*] a Three Strond Rope, or small Cable.

HAWSES [in a *Ship*] are two round Holes under the Head, through which the Cables pass, when the is at Anchor.

A Bold HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when the Hole is high above Water.

A Fresh HAWSE [*Sea Term*] is when there is Reason to suspect the Cable may be fretted in those Holes.

Burning in the HAWSE, is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress.

Clearing the HAWSE, is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two different Hawses, are twisted about one another.

Freshing the HAWSE, is when new Pieces are laid upon the Cable in the Hawse.

Riding upon the HAWSE, is when any weighty Substance lies across, or falls directly before the Hawse.

HAWTEN, haughty, proud. O.

To HAWZE, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. C.

HAY [*Fræg, Sax. Hay, Du.*] Grass cut and dried.

HAY [*Fræg, Sax. Haye, F.* an Hedge] Net to catch Conies in; an Enclosure, Forest or Park fenced with Rails. Hence to dance the Hay, is to dance in a Ring.

HAY-Boot, a Permission to take Thorns, to make or repair Hedges. L. T.

HAYDEGINES, a Country Dance or Round. O.

To HAYSLE, to charge or command.

HAYNE, Hatred. O.

HAYWARD, a Keeper of the common herd of Cattle of a Town.

HAYZ [*Astrology*] a Strengthening of a Planet by its being in a Sign of its own Sex, and in a Part agreeable to its own Nature.

HAZAEEL חזאל, of חזק, he saw, and אל, God, H. i. e. seeing God] a King of Syria.

HAZARD, Chance, Peril; also a Term of Tennis-Play.

HAZARDS, the Holes in the Sides of a Billiard-Table.

To HAZARD [*Hazarder, F.*] to run the Risk, to venture.

HAZARDOURS, Gamesters. Chaucer.

HAZARDOUS [*Hazardeux, F.*] full of hazard, dangerous.

HAZARDRIE, Gaming. Chaucer.

A HAZE, a thick Fog or Rime.

To HAZE. See to Hawze.

It HAZES, it mingles small Rain. N. C.

HAZY, foggy, rimy.

HE [*Hye Du, Hype, Sax.*] a Pronoun of the third Person, singular, masculine.

A HEAD [*Hea γος, and Heγος, Sax.*] that Part of the Body which contains the Brains, &c.

To HEAD, to behead, to cut off the Head; to put a Head on any Thing; to lead on, or be the Ring-leader of a Party.

HEAD [of an Anchor] is the Shank or longest Part of it.

HEAD of a Camp [*Military Term*] is the Ground before which an Army is drawn out.

HEAD of Flax, is twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a Bunch.

HEAD of a Work [*in Fortification*] the Front of it, that is next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place.

HEAD-Borough [of Dead and Bojize, Sax.] he that was the Chief of the Frank-Pledge, now an Officer subordinate to a Countable.

HEAD-Land, the Part plough'd across at the Ends of other Lands.

HEAD-Land [*in Navigat.*] a Point of Land lying farther out at sea than the rest.

HEAD-Lines [*in a Ship*] are the Ropes of the Sails which are uppermost, and next the Yard.

HEAD-Mould-Sbot. [among Anatomists] is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride, that is, have their Edges shot over one another.

HEAD-Pence, the Sum of 51 l. which the Sheriff of Northumberland anciently exacted of the Inhabitants of that County, every 3d and 4th Years, without any Account to be made to the King.

HEAD-Piece, Armour for the Head, an Helmet.

HEAD-Sails [*in a Ship*] are those Sails which belong to the Fore-mast and the Bolt-sprit.

HEAD-Sea [*Sea Term*] is a great Wave coming right a Head of a Ship.

HEADSMAN, an Executioner who beheads Malefactors.

HEADS, Tiles which are laid at the Eaves of an House.

HEADY, headstrong, stubborn.

HEADY [*Liquors*] strong, which are apt to fly up into the Head.

To HEAL [*Hælan, Sax. Heelen, Du. Heplen, Teut.*] to cure a Wound, Sore, &c.

To HEAL [*Hælan, Sax.* to hide] to cover up with the Bed-Clothes. Suffex.

HEAL-Fang [*Halyang, Sax.*] a Pil-lory.

A HETLING, a Coverlet. N. C.

HEALING, } Covering with the Bed-
HYLLING, } Clothes. C.

HEALTH [*Hæle, Sax. Hepl, Teut-Hepl, C. Br.*] Soundness of Body.

HEALTHINESS [*Hepl, C. Br.*] Soundness of Constitution.

HEAM, is the same in Beasts as the After-Burden in Women.

HEAM, Home. Spencer.

An HEAP [*Heape, Sax.*] a Pile of Things laid one upon another.

HEAPED [*Behyepes, Sax.*] piled up.

To HEAP up [Behypan, Sax.] to lay or pile one upon another.

To HEAR [Hyan, Sax. hōzen, Teut.] to receive a Sound or Voice by the Ear: To examine a Cause as a Judge does.

The HEARING [Hearung, Sax.] the Sense of receiving Sounds, &c.

To HEARKEN [Hearcian, Sax.] to listen, to give Ear to.

HEARSE, a covered or close Waggon to carry a dead Corps in.

HEARSE [among Hunters] is a Hind in the 2d Year of his Age.

HEART [Heort, Sax.] the most noble Part of the Body.

HEART of the Sun [in Astrology] the same as *Cosimi*.

To HEARTEN [Hyrtan, Sax.] to animate, encourage, or put into Heart, to strengthen.

HEART-Burning, a Pain in the Stomach: Also a Grudge or Spleen against a Person.

HEART of the Tree, the middle Part longitudinally.

HEARTY [Heorta, Sax.] healthy, lusty, lively: Also cordial, sincere.

HEARTS-Ease, an Herb.

AN HEARTH [Heort, Sax.] the Floor or Pavement of a Chimney.

HEARTH-Money, a Tax upon Fire-Hearts: Chimney-Money.

HEATH [according to the New Philosophy] very much consists in the Rapidity of Motion, in the smaller Parts of Bodies, and that every Way; or in the Parts being rapidly agitated all Ways. Its Operation upon the Senses we call *Heat*, and is estimated according to its Relation to the Organs of Feeling: Which Motion of its small Parts, must be brisk enough to encrease or surpass that of the Parties of the Sensitive; for if it be more weak or languid, it is said to be cold.

HEAT [Hea, Sax. hitte, Du. heit, Teut.] one of the four primary Qualities.

To HEAT [Hætan, Sax. heeten, Du.] to warm, to make hot.

HEATH [Hæth, Sax.] a sort of wild Shrub, or a Plain covered with it.

HEATH-Cock, } a Bird of the Game.

HEATH-Powl, }

HEATH-Rose, a Flower.

HEATHEN [Hæden, Sax.] Pagans, Idolators.

To HEAVE [Heavian, Sax. heben, Teut. and Du.] to lift up; also to swell or rise as Dough does.

To HEAVE [Sea Term] to sling a Thing overboard.

To HEAVE at the Captain [Sea Term] is to turn it about.

To HEAVE a Flag Aboard, is to hang it out.

To HEAVE out the Top Sails, is to put them aboard.

HEAVE-Offerings, the First-Fruits given to the Priests of the Jews.

HEAVEN [Heven, of Heavian, Sax.] to elevate or lift up, because it is placed on high, or because we must lift up our Eyes to behold it] the Firmament or Abode of heavenly Beings.

The HEAVEN, the Breast. *Cant.*

HEAULME [in Heraldry] an Helmet

HEAUME [or Head-Peace.

HEAVY [Heavig, of Heve, Sax. a Weight] weighty: Also sad, melancholy.

HEBBERMAN, a Fisherman below London-Bridge, who fishes at ebbing Water. *L. T.*

HEBERTHEFT, a Privilege of having the Goods of a Thief, and the Trial of him, within a particular Liberty.

HEBBING Wears, Devices or Nets laid for Fish at ebbing Water.

HEBDOMADAL [of *Hebdomada*, *L.* of ἑβδομάς, *Gr.* a Week] weekly.

HEBDOMADE [of ἑβδομάς, *Gr.* the Number Seven] as seven Years, seven Weeks, but most commonly seven Days.

HEBE [Ἥβη, *Gr.*] the first Hair appearing about the Genital Parts, also the Parts themselves; but more especially the Time of Youth, at which it first appears.

To HEBETATE [Hebeter *F.* of *H. betatum*, *L.*] to make dull or blunt.

HEBETATED [Hebetatus, *L.*] blunted, made dull.

HEBETUDE [Hebetudo, *L.*] Bluntness, Dulness.

HEBRAISM [Hebraism, *F.*] an Idiom of the Hebrew Language.

HECATOMB [Hecatombe, *F.* and *L.* ἑκατομῆ, of ἑκατόν, a Hundred, and βίς, an Oxe. *Gr.*] a Sacrifice, wherein an hundred Oxen were sacrificed at one Time.

HECK, a Door; a Rack for Cattle: Also an Engine to take Fish in the River Ouse by York. *N. C.*

To HECKLE Flax, [Hackelen, *Du.*] to break Flax.

A HECKLE, an Instrument for dressing Flax or Hemp.

HECKLED, wrapped. *Chaucer.*

HECTICA, an Hectick Fever; arising from the very Habit of the Body, often accompanied with an Ulcer in the Lungs, and a Cough.

HECTICK [Hecticus, *F.* of ἑκτικός, *Gr.*] subject to such a Fever, Conlumptive.

HECTOR [the Son of Priamus, who resolutely defended the City of Troy against the Greeks] it is now commonly taken for a Bully, or vapouring Fellow.

To HECTOR, to play the Hector, to
sult, to vapour, to vaunt.

HEDA, a Haven or Port, a Landing-
place, a Wharf. *O. L.*

HEDAGIUM, Toll or Custom paid at
the Wharf for landing Goods.

HEDE, Care, Attention. *Chaucer.*

HEDDE, hid. *Chaucer.*

HEDERAL [of *Hedera L.*] of Ivy.

HEDERIFEROUS [*Hederifer, L.*] bear-
ing or producing Ivy.

HEDERIFORMIS *vena* [in *Anatomy*] a
vein passing along the Sides of the Womb.

An HEDGE [Hedge, *Sax.* heege, *Du-*
tsche. Teut.] a Fence about Lands.

To HEDGE [Hegian, *Sax.* haget,
ut.] to encompass with a Hedge.

HEDGE-Hog, an Animal.

An HEDGE-Sparrow, a Bird.

To HEED [Hedan, *Sax.*] to beware,
mind or observe.

HEED, Head. *Chaucer.*

A HEEL [Hele, *Sax.* hael, *Dan.*] the
back Part of the Foot.

HEEL of a Mast [in a *Ship*] that Part
of the Foot of it, that is pared away
intending, that it may be staid astward on.

To HEEL, a Ship is said to beel, when
it lies down on her Side.

HEELER [among *Cockfighters*] is a Cock
which strikes much with his Spurs.

HEEP, help. *O.*

HEER and Hae, hoarse and harsh. *O.*

HEER and Houn, a Hare and a Hound.
Chaucer.

HEFT [Heft, *Sax.*] the Heaviness or
weight of any Thing.

HEFTED, disposed, as tender kested,
orderly disposed, &c. *Shakespeare.*

HEGIRA, a Term in Chronology, sig-
nifying the Epochs or Account of Time

used by the *Arabians* and *Turks*, who begin
their Accounts from the Day that *Mahomet*

was forc'd to make his Escape from the
City of *Mecca*, which was on *Friday July*

5. A. C. 622.

HEGLER, a Forefaller, a Huckster;
one who buys Provisions which are brought
into the Country, in order to sell them
again by Retail.

HEIDEGIVER, a Country Dance. *Sp.*

An HEIFER [Heahcowe, *Sax.*] a
young Cow.

HEIGHT [of Heah, *Sax.* high, *Haut,*
ut.] the Tainels of a Thing.

HEIGHT [in *Rhetoric*] is an Excellency
in Speaking or Writing.

HEIGHT of a Figure [in *Geometry*] is a
perpendicular Line drawn from the Top to
the Base.

HEIGHT of the Pole. See *Elevation*,
&c.

HEINFARE. See *Hindfare.*

HEINUSE [among *Hunters*] a Roebuck
of the fourth Year.

An HEIR [Heretier, *F. of Hares, L.*]

HEIR [in *Civil Law*] he who by Will
succeeds in the Right of the Testator.

HEIR of Blood [in *Common Law*] is he
who by Right of Blood succeeds in any
Man's Lands or Tenements in Fee.

HEIR-LOOM, Household Furniture, which
are never inventoried after the Owners De-
cease, but come to the Heir. *O. L.*

HEIRE, a Hair-cloth. *O.*

HEIRESS, a Female Heir.

HEISAGGE, an Hedge-Sparrow. *O.*

HELAW, Bashtfulness. *N. C.*

HELCHESAITES, a Sect of Hereticks,
who had one *Helchesaus* for their Ringlea-
der; who held, it was no Sin to deny *Je-*
sus Christ in Time of Persecution.

HELDER, rather, before. *N. C.*

To HELE [Helan,] to hide, to cover,
Chaucer.

HELE, Health. *Chaucer.*

HELELESSE, void of Health. *Chaucer.*

HELENA, a beautiful Lady of *Greece*,
who was the Occasion of the *Trojan War*,
and Destruction of *Troy*; also a sort of
Light or Fire, which sometimes appears
about the Masts and Yards of Ships.

St. HELENS Head [so called from *St.*
Helena, the Mother of *Constantine* the Great,
who had a Temple there] a Place in *Ire-*
land.

HELIACAL [*Heliacus, L.* of *ἡλιακός*,
Gr.] belonging to the Sun.

HELIACAL Rising of a Star [in *Astro-*
nomy] is when a Star having been under the
Sun's Beams, and so invisible, gets from
the same so as to be seen again.

HELIACAL Setting of a Star, is when
a Star can be no longer seen, by Reason of
the near approach of the Sun.

HELICOMETRY, an Art which
HELICOSOPHY, teaches how to
draw or measure Spiral Lines.

HELICONIAN, belonging to *Helicon*,
a Hill in *Phocis*, sacred to the *Muses*. *L.*

HELIOCENTRICK [of *ἥλιος*, the Sun,
and *κέντρον*, Centrick, *Gr.*] belonging
to the Centre of the Sun.

HELIOCRYSUM [of *ἥλιος* and *χρυσός*,
Gold, *Gr.*] any Flower of a yellow Co-
lour, but especially the *Sun Flower*.

HELIOSCOPE [ἡλιοσκοπίον, *Gr.*] a
Prospect-Glass to view the Body of the
Sun.

HELIOTROPE [ἡλιότροπον, *Gr.*] the
Plant Turnsole, which is said always to
follow the Course of the Sun.

HELISPHERICAL-Line [in *Navigation*]
is the Rumb Line.

HELIX

HELIX [$\epsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}$, Gr.] is the exterior Brim of the Ear. *Anatomy.*

HELIX [in *Geometry*] is a Spiral-Line or Figure.

HELL [$\eta\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon$, Sax.] the State of the Dead, or the Residence of damned Spirits.

HELLEBORE [*Helleborum*, L. of $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\iota\beta\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] a Plant.

HELL-Becks, little Brooks in *Rickmondshire*, which are so called from their Gallinets and Depth.

HELL-Hound, a Fiend or outrageous Devil; a very impious and flagitious Person.

HELL-Kettles, certain Pits full of Water in the County of *Durham*.

HELLENISM [*Hellenismus*, L. of $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu\iota\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] an Imitation in *Latin*, or any other Language, of the proper Idiom or peculiar Phrases in the *Greek* Tongue.

HELLENIST [*Hellenista*, L. of $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$, Gr.] a *Grecian*, also a *Grecizing Jew*, who used the *Septuagint* Translation of the Bible.

HELLENISTICAL, ζ [$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\nu\iota\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\iota}$, Gr.]

HELLENISTICK, ζ belonging to *Greece*, or to the *Hellenists*.

*HELLENISTICAL Language, is that used in the *Apocryphal* Writings, and the *New Testament*, according to *Heinsius*.

HELLESPONT [$\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\sigma\pi\omicron\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] the narrow Sea, or Strait of *Constantinople*.

HELM [$\eta\epsilon\lambda\mu$, Sax.] a piece of Timber, or a Bar put into the Rudder of a Ship or Boat to guide or steer it.

To *Alce* the HELM [*Sea Phrase*] is to put the Helm to the Lee Side of the Ship.

Bear up the HELM, is let the Ship go more large before the Wind.

Port the HELM, put the Helm over to the right Side of the Ship.

Right the HELM, or ζ [*Sea Phrase*] is HELM a *Midship*, ζ keep it even with the middle of the Ship.

Starboard the HELM, is put it to the right Side of the Ship.

HELM, a Covering. N. C.

HELM [among *Chymists*] is the Head of a Still or Alembick, so called because it is something like an Helmet.

HELMET [$\eta\epsilon\lambda\mu$, Sax. *Heume*, F.] an Head-piece or Armour for the Head.

HELMED in *Stark Stowers* [*Old Phrase*] defended in sharp Attacks.

HELMID, wearing an Helmet. *Chaucer*.

HELMINTHAGOGUES ζ [$\epsilon\lambda\mu\iota\nu\theta\iota\kappa\alpha$, Gr.]

HELMINTHICKS ζ Medicines which expel Worms by Stool.

HELLUATION, a playing the *Helus* or Glutton. L.

HELODES [$\epsilon\lambda\omega\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, Gr.] a particular kind of Fever attended with colliquative

Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard.

HELP [$\eta\epsilon\lambda\pi\epsilon$ Sax.] Aid, Assistance.

To HELP [$\eta\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha\iota$, Sax. $\eta\epsilon\lambda\pi\alpha\iota$, Du.] to aid and assist, &c.

HELTER-Skeller [perhaps of $\eta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\theta\epsilon\alpha\delta\omicron$, Sax. Chaos of Darkness] confusedly, disorderly, violently.

HELVE [$\eta\epsilon\lambda\upsilon$, Sax.] the Handle of a Hatcher, Ax, &c.

HEM, an Oven in which *Lapis Calaminaris* is baked.

A HEM [$\eta\epsilon\mu$, Sax.] an Edge or utmost Part of Cloth; also the edge turned down and sowed.

To HEM in [$\eta\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\mu$, Teut.] to enclose, surround, or encompass.

To HEM a Person [$\eta\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\mu$, Du.] to call him by crying Hem!

HEMEROBAPTISTS [$\eta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\beta\alpha\pi\tau\iota\varsigma\tau\eta\varsigma$, Gr.] daily Baptists, a Sect who baptized themselves every Day.

HEMEROCALLIS [*Hemerocallis*, F. $\eta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma$, Gr.] a sort of Lilly that opens its self in a very clear Day, and shuts it self up at Night. L.

HEMEROLOGIUM [$\eta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\omicron\nu\mu$, Gr.] a Book in which the Transactions of every Day are registred. L.

HEMERALOPIA [$\eta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha\lambda\omicron\pi\iota\alpha$, Gr.] a Distemper, when a Person can only see by Day-light, in Opposition to *nyctalopia*, wherein the Patient can see only by Candle-Light.

HEMI [$\eta\epsilon\mu\iota\sigma\upsilon$, Gr.] half, a Word used only in Composition.

HEMICRANIA [$\eta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\omicron\nu$, Gr.] a Pain in either half Part of the Head. L.

HEMICYCLE [$\eta\epsilon\mu\iota\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\lambda\iota\omicron\nu$, Gr.] an half Cycle.

HEMIPLEGIA ζ [$\eta\epsilon\mu\iota\pi\lambda\epsilon\zeta\iota\alpha$, Gr.]

HEMIPLEXIA ζ a Palsy on one Side only. L.

HEMISPHERE [*Hemispherium*, L. of $\eta\epsilon\mu\iota\sigma\phi\alpha\iota\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, Gr.] half a Globe or Sphere, cut by a Plain through the Center; the conspicuous Hemisphere, is so much of the Heavens as is visible above our Horizon; also Prints of the Heavens. F.

HEMISTICK [*Hemistiche*, F. *Hemistichium*, L. $\eta\epsilon\mu\iota\sigma\tau\iota\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, Gr.] half a Verse.

HEMITONE [in *Musick*] a half Tone

HEMLOCK, a Poisonous Plant.

HEMORRHAGIA [*Hemorrhagic*, F. $\eta\epsilon\mu\omicron\beta\eta\rho\alpha\gamma\iota\alpha$, Gr.] a Flux of Blood. L.

HEMORRHOIDS [$\eta\epsilon\mu\omicron\beta\eta\rho\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, Gr.] *Emmerods*, a Disease in the Fundament commonly call'd the Piles.

HEMP [$\eta\epsilon\mu\pi$, Du.] Coarse Flax.

HEMUSE [among *Hunters*] a Roe in the third Year.

HEN-Bane, a poisonous Herb.

A HEN [$\eta\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon$, Sax. a Female Fowl]

HENBIT [*Heonan, Sax.*] from this lace, Time, &c.

HENCEFORWARD [*Heononforwrd, ax.*] after this Time, for Time to come.

HENCHMAN, ζ a Foot Page, a Sir-HEINSMAN, ζ name. *Germ.*

To HEND, to hold. *Spencer.*

HEND, Neat, fine, genteel. *O.*

HENDECAGON [of $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\epsilon\kappa\alpha$ $\pi\iota$, and $\nu\lambda\alpha$, a Corner, *Gr.*] a Figure in Geometry at has $\pi\iota$ Sides and as many Angles.

HENDECASYLLABON, a Word consisting of eleven Syllables. *Gram.*

HENDIADIS [$\epsilon\upsilon\delta\iota\alpha\delta\iota\varsigma$, *Gr.*] a Figure Rhetorick, when Two Noun Substantives are us'd instead of a Substantive of Adjective. *L.*

HENFARE [*Doomsday-Book*] a Fine for eight upon Account of Murther.

HEND Fish, the Dog Fish. *O.*

HENGEN, a Prison or House of Correction. *O. L. T.*

HENGIST [Hengest , *Sax.* Hengist, *it.* an Horse, probably so call'd, because he had the Figure of a Horse in his standard, or because his Brother's Name is *Horsa*] a famous Captain, the first Eng-Saxon that led the Angles or English in the Island of Britain.

HEN-PECK'd, is commonly apply'd to a man who is govern'd by his Wife.

HENGSTON-Hill [Hengestoun , *Sax.* Downs or Banks of Hengist, a Saxon general] a Place in Cornwall formerly famous for Stannaries or Mines of Tin.

HENOCH [חֲנוּךְ , *H. i. e.* taught or instructed] the Son of Cain.

HENRY [*Camden* derives it of *honore*, Honour; *Verstegan* from *hatt*, *Teut.* Hat, and *Rice*, *Sax.* Rich: But *Kilian* writes *Heynrick*, *q. d.* *Heynrick*, *i. e.* rich at me] a Christian Name.

HENSHAW [of *han*, *Teut.* for Haven; *Sshaw*, *Du.* *Sshawe*, *Teut.* a Wood Shade] a Village in Cheshire.

HENT, caught, took hold of. *Spencer.*

HENTERS, Huntsmen. *Chaucer.*

HENTIN [Hentan , *Sax.*] to get, to take, to catch. *Chaucer.*

A HENTING, one that wants good feeding. *N. C.*

HEPATICAL ζ [*hepaticus*, *L.* of $\epsilon\pi\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\iota\varsigma$, *Gr.*] belonging to the Liver.

HEPATIC Flux, a bilious Looseness, occasioned by overflowing of Choler.

HEPATIC Vein [in *Anatomy*] the Liver Vein, the inner Vein of the Arm.

HEPATIC Medicines, such as are good for the Liver.

HEPATIC Duct, a Passage in the Liver, call'd also the *Porus Biliaris*.

HEPE, a Company, a Troop. *Chaucer.*

HEPTHEMIMERIS [$\epsilon\pi\theta\eta\mu\iota\mu\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, *Gr.*] is a *Cesura* in a Latin Verse, when after the 3d Foot there is an odd Syllable, which serves to help to make a Foot with the next Word.

HEPPEN, or *Heply*, Neat, handsome. *N. C.*

HEPS, ζ The Fruit of the Black Thorn
HIPS, ζ Shrub.

HEPTAEDRON [$\epsilon\pi\tau\alpha\epsilon\delta\rho\omega\nu$, *Gr.*] a Geometrical Figure consisting of 7 Sides.

HEPTAGON [$\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega\nu\alpha$, of $\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}$ seven, and $\gamma\omega\nu\iota\alpha$ a Corner, *Gr.*] a Figure of Seven Sides, and as many Angles. *Geom.*

HEPTAGON [in *Fortification*] is a Place which has seven Bastions for its Defence.

HEPTAGONAL, of, &c. an Heptagon.

HEPTANGULAR [of $\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}$, *Gr.* and *Angularis*, *L.*] that hath Seven Angles.

HEPTAPHONY [$\epsilon\pi\tau\alpha\phi\omega\nu\iota\alpha$, *Gr.*] the having seven Sounds.

HEPTARCHY [$\epsilon\pi\tau\alpha\rho\chi\iota\alpha$, *Gr.*] a Government of seven Kings or Sovereign Princes, as that of the Saxon Kings here in England.

HERALD [*berauld*, *beralt*, *F.* *beralde*, *Span.* *herold*, *Teut.* *Verstegan* derives it from Herc , *Sax.* an Army, and Held , a Champion, *Teut.* but *Minseus* takes it from *Heterholven*, to put an End to, because they are sent to bring Wars to an End, and to proclaim future Peace] an Officer at Arms, whose Duty is to denounce War, to proclaim Peace, or to be employ'd by the King in Martial Messages; they are Judges and Examiners of Gentlemens Coats of Arms, Marshal all Solemnities at the Coronation of Kings, Funerals of Princes, &c.

HERALDS College, a Corporation, which consists of Kings at Arms, Heralds and Pursuivants.

HERALDRY [*Heraldique*, *F.*] the Art of Blazoning Coats of Arms.

To HERAUDE, to proclaim. *Chaucer.*

HERAWDEN, Feats of Activity. *O.*

An HERB, *herbe*, *F.* of *herba*. *L.*

HERBA *Sancti Pauli*, ζ is commonly call'd HERBA *Paralytica*, ζ ken to be the Primrose. *L.*

HERBÆ *Capitatae* [*Botany*] Herbs whose Flowers are made up of many small, long, and hollow Flowers, collected in a round Knob or Head. *L.*

HERBA *Salutaris*, the White Thorn, so called upon a Supposition that our Saviour was crown'd with it in Derision, when he suffered on the Cross.

HERBAGE, is the Fruit of the Earth provided by Nature for Cattle, &c. *F.*

HERBAGE [in *Law*] the Liberty to feed Cattle in another Man's Ground: Also what is customarily paid in lieu of Tithes for Pasture Ground.

HERBAL [*herbale*, *Ital.* of *herba*, *L.*] a Book which gives an Account of the Name, Nature, and Use of Plants or Herbs.

HERBALIST } [*herboristie*, *F.* *herbarius*,
HERBARIST } *L.*] one who is skill'd in distinguishing the Forms, Vertues, and Nature of all Sorts of Herbs.

HERBALISM, Skill in Herbs.

HERBEK, an Arbour. *O.*

HERBEROWE, an Harboure.

HERBERGEOURS, Inn-keepers. *O.*

HERBERT [of *Hejje*, an Army, and *Beoþht*, *Sax.* bright, *q. d.* the Glory of an Army; *Verstegan* derives it of *Hejje*, *Sax.* and *Bericht*, *Teut.* instructed, *q. d.* an expert Soldier] a Christian and Surname.

HERBIFEROUS [*herbifer*, *L.*] bearing or bringing forth Herbs.

HERBIGAGE, Loading, *Sax.* An Inn, a Lodging. *Chaucer.*

HERBIVOROUS [of *herba* and *Vivax*, *L.*] devouring or eating Herbs or Grass.

HERBOSE [*herbosus*, *L.*] Grassy, full of Grass, or Herbs.

HERBOSITY [*herbositas*, *L.*] abundance of Herbs or Grass.

HERBULENT [*herbulentus*, *L.*] the same as *herbosus*. *L.*

HERCULEAN, 'belonging to *Hercules*, a famous ancient Hero.

HERCULEAN Labours, great and dangerous Exploits, such as *Hercules* performed.

HERCULES's Pillars, two Pillars which *Hercules* is said to have erected, one at *Cadis* in *Spain*, and the other at *Ceuta* in *Africa*.

HERCULEUS Morbus, the Epilepsy or Falling Sickness: So called from the Terror of its Attacks, and the Difficulty of Cure.

HERD [*Heorð*, *Sax.* *Herð*, *Teut.*] a Company of Cattle or of wild Beasts.

HERDSMAN, a Keeper of Cattle.

HERDEGOMES, Herdsmen. *Chaucer.*

HERDELENGE [among Hunters] the Dressing of a Roe.

HERDWERCH, } Labours of Herds-

HEERDWERCH, } men, formerly done at the Will of their Lord. *Sax.*

HERE [*Hejje*, *Sax.*] Army.

HERE [*Hejje*, *Sax.* *Her*, *Du.* *Hier*, *Teut.*] in this Place.

HEREAFTER [*Hejje-æfter*, *Sax.*] after this Time.

HERD *De Cesar*, an Account of Time, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* reckoned their Number of Years; it took Date 38 Years before Christ, and was in use in *Spain* till *A. C.* 1383.

HEREDITAMENTS [in *Law*] are a such Things as descend to a Man and his Heirs, by way of Inheritance, not falling within the Compass of an Executor or Administrator, as Chattels do.

HEREDITARY [*hereditaire*, *F.*] of *hereditarius*, *L.*] belonging to Inheritance or Succession, that which passes from Family to Family, or from Person to Person, by Right of a natural Succession.

HEREDITARY Diseases, such which Children derive from their Parents, in the first Rudiments of the *Fetus*.

HEREFAR, a going to a Warfare, *Sax.*
HEREFORD [of *Hepe*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Fort*,] a Bishop's See.

HEREGATE, a Tribute paid in some Times to the Lord of the Soil, for the carrying on a War. *Sax.*

HEREGELD, a Tax raised for maintaining an Army. *Sax.*

HERESIARCH [*heresiarche*, *F.* of *heresarchus*, *L.* of *αἰρεσιάρχης*, of *αἵρεσις*, *Heresy*, and *ἀρχή*, *Chief*, *Gr.*] the Chief of a Sect of Heretics, or the Author of an Heresy.

HERESLITA, } a Soldier who goes
HERESLIA, } from his Colour without leave. *Sax.*

HERESY [*heresie*, *F.* *heresis*, *L.* of *αἵρεσις*, *Gr.*] an Opinion contrary to the fundamental Points of Religion.

HERETEG, } [of *Hejje*, an Army, and
HERETOG, } and *toegen*, *Sax.* lead] a Leader of an Army, a Duke.

HERETICAL [*heretique*, *F.* *hereticus*, *L.* *αἰρετικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to Heresy.

An **HERETICK** [*Un heretique*, *F.* *hereticus*, *L.* of *αἰρετικός*, *Gr.*] one who holds Heretical Opinions, or is tainted with Heresy.

HERETUM, a Court to draw up Guards or Military Retinue in, which usually attended our Bishops and Nobles.

HERIE, Worship. *Spencer.*

HERIN, made of Hair. *Chaucer.*

HERILITY, Mastership. *L.*

HERISSON [in Fortification] a Partition made of a Beam stuck with Iron Spikes to block up a Passage. *F.*

HERITAGE, Inheritance by Last Succession. *F.*

HERMAN [of *Hejje*, *Sax.* an Army, and *Man*] a proper Name of Men.

HERMAPHRODITE [*hermaproditus*, *L.* of *ἑρμαφροδίτης*, *Gr.* of *Hermes*, and *Aphrodite*, *Venus*, *q. d.* Male and Female] one who has the Genital Parts of both Sexes. *F.*

HERMES [*Ἑρμῆς*, *Gr.*] Mercury, the God of Eloquence.

St. HERMES's Fire, a sort of Meteor appearing in the Night on the Shores of Ships.

HERMETICAL, } *i. e.* belonging to
HERMETICK, } *Hermes*, or *Mer-*
cury, or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the fa-
mous Egyptian Philosopher.

HERMETICK Art, Chymistry.

HERMETICAL Philosophy, is that which pretends to solve and explain all the *Phænomena*, and Operations of Nature, by three Chymical Principles, *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Physick, is that Hypothesis in Physick which refers the Causes of all Diseases to the same Chymical Principles of *Salt*, *Sulphur*, and *Mercury*.

HERMETICAL Seal } [among Chy-
HERMES'S Seal } *mists*] a pecu-

liar Way of Stopping the Mouths of Vessels so close, that the most subtil Spirits cannot flee out, which is done by heating the Neck of a Glass, till it is just ready to melt, and then with a Pair of hot Pincers to twist it close together.

HERMETICAL Sealing of a Glass, is to heat the Neck of it, till it is just ready to melt, and then to close it together with a Pair of red hot Pincers.

HERMIT [*hermite*, *F.* *eremita*, *L.* of *ἐρημίτης*, *Gr.*] a solitary Monk, or a Person devoted to religious Solitude.

HERMITAGE, the Place where a Hermit lives. *F.*

HERMITAN, a dry North and North Easterly Wind that blows on the Coasts of *Guinea* in *Africa*; a Hurricane.

HERMITESS, a Woman Hermit.

HERMETICAL [*Eremiticus*, *L.* of *ἐρημιτικός*, *Gr.*] of or belonging to an Hermit.

HERMITORY [*Hermitorium*, *O. L.*] an Oratory, Chapel, or Place of Prayer belonging to an Hermitage.

HERN [*beron*, *F.*] a large Fowl; also a Corner.

HERN-Shaw } a Place where Herns
HERNERY; } breed.

HERN [*Camden* says, in the *Saxon*, it signifies a Cottage] a Surname.

HERN at Siege [among *Fowlers*] is a Hern standing at the Water-Side, and watching for Prey.

HERNESIUM, any Sort of Household Furniture: Also Implements of Trade or Ship-Tackle. *O. L.*

HERNIA, a Rupture; also a Swelling in the Navel. *L.*

HERNIA *Aquosa*, a watery Rupture, *L.*

HERNIA *Carnosa*, a fleshy Rupture, *L.*

HERNIA *Humoralis*, is when the Testicles are filled with unnatural Humours.

L
HERNIA *Scrotalis*, } is a Disease when
HERNIA *Veneris*, } the Testicles

grow too big, by Reason of immoderate Venery. *L.*

HERNIA *Ventosa*, a windy Rupture. *L.*

HERNIA *Uteri*, the same as *Procidencia Uteri*. *L.*

HERNIOUS, troubled with the *Hernia*, or *Burstenness*.

HEROD [*Ἡρώδης*, *Gr.*] surnamed the Great, a King of *Jerusalem*.

HERODIAN, belonging to *Herod*.

HERODIANS, a Sect of *Jewish* Heretics, who took *Herod* for the *Messiah*.

HERO [*heros*, *F.* and *L.* of *ἦρως*, *Gr.*] a great and illustrious Person, a Person of singular Valour, Worth, and Renown among the Antients; who, altho' he was of mortal Race, was yet esteemed by the People to partake of Immortality, and after his Death was reckon'd among the Gods.

HEROICAL } [*heroique*, *F.* of *heroicus*,
HEROICK } *L.* of *ἥρωϊκος*, *Gr.*] noble, stately, excellent, belonging to, or becoming an *Hero*.

HEROICK Poem, so called because it sets forth the noble Exploits of Kings, Princes, and Heroes.

HEROICK Verse, an Hexameter Verse consisting just of six Feet, such as the ancient *Greeks* and *Latins* made use of in their Heroick Poems.

HEROIN [*heroïna*, *L.* of *Ἡρώϊνη*, *Gr.*] a Woman Hero.

HEROISM, the Actions or Principles of a Hero.

HERON, a sort of large Water-Fowl. *F.*

HERONER, a Hawk which flies at a Heron. *O.*

HERONWARD, on this Condition. *Cb.*

HERONSEWS [*heronceaux*, *F.*] young Herons. *Chaucer*.

HERPES [*ἑρπης*, *Gr.*] a spreading Inflammation, a kind of *St. Anthony's Fire*.

HERPES *Miliaris*. [*Physick*] a cutaneous Inflammation, which is like Millet-Seed upon the Skin, and itches.

HERPES *Exedens*, a cutaneous Inflammation, more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form like Ulcers, *L.*

HERRICANE. See *Hurricane*.

HERRING [*Ἡρίγγιον*, *Sax.*] a Fish.

HERRING-Bufs, a Vessel proper for the Herring-Fishery.

HERRING-Cob, a young Herring.

HERRING-Silver, Money formerly paid in lieu of a certain Quantity of Herrings for a religious House.

HERRIOT. See *Hariot*.

HERSAL, Rehearsal.

HERSE [in *Fortification*] is a Lattice or *Portcullice*, made in the Form of a Harrow, and beset with Iron Spikes. *F.*

HERSILION [in *Fortification*] is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same Use as the Herse. *F.*

HERST [Ἠρστ, *Sax.*, a Wood] a Place in *Suffex*.

HERTFORD [Ἠρτφορντ, *Sax.*, *q. d.* the Red Ford] a County Town.

To **HERY** [Ἠρϊαν, *Sax.*] to praise, to honour. *Chaucer*.

To **HESITATE** [Ἠσϊτερ, *F.* *hesitatum*. *L.*] to doubt, to be uncertain what to do or say, to stammer, or falter in Speech.

HESITATION, a Doubting, an Uncertainty, a Faultering in Speech. *F.* of *L.*

HESTS [Ἠεστ, *Sax.*] Commands or Decrees.

HETE, promised. *O.* also heated. *Ch.*

HETROCLITES [*Gram.*] all Nouns which vary in their Gender or Declension.

HETEROCRANY [*heterocrania*, *L.* of ἡτεροκρανία, *Gr.*] a Pain in one Part or other of the Head.

HETERODOX, [*heterodoxe*, *F.* *heterodoxus*, *L.* of ἡτεροδοξος, *Gr.*] differing in Sentiments or Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETERODOXY [ἡτεροδοξία, *Gr.*] the Difference, or being different in Opinion from the Generality of Mankind.

HETEROGENEAL ζ [*heterogeno*, *F.* of *HETEROGENEOUS* ζ *heterogeneousus*, *L.* of ἡτερογένης, *Gr.*] of a different Nature, Kind, or Quality.

HETEROGENEAL Nouns [in *Gram.*] are such as have one Gender in the Singular Number, and another in the Plural.

HETEROGENAL Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as consist of Integers and Fractions.

HETEROGENEAL Surds [in *Algebra*] such as have different radical Signs.

HETEROGENEITY, the being Heterogeneous.

HETEROGENIUM [in *Physick*] is used when any Thing that is disproportionate is mingled with the Blood and Spirits.

HETEROGENEOUS Light [among *Naturalists*] is that which consists of different Degrees of Refrangibility.

HETEROGENEOUS Particles [in *Philosophy*] are such as are of different Kinds, Natures, and Qualities.

HETERORYTHMUS [of ἡτερος, another, and ῥυθμος, *Gr.* a certain Measure] is a Life unsuitable to the Age of those who live. It is also applied to Pulses when they beat differently in Diseases.

HETEROSCII [*heterosciens*, *F.* of ἡτεροσκιοι, of ἡτερος, and σκία, a Shadow] *Gr.*] are such Inhabitants of the Earth as have their Shadows falling but one Way; as those who live between the Tropicks

and *Foley Circles*, whose Shadows at Noon in North Latitude are always to the Northward, and in South Latitude to the Southward.

HETH [ἠθ, *H. i. e.* Fear, or aMnished] the Brother of *Canaan*, from whom descended the People of the *Hittites*.

HETHEN, Mockery. *O.*

HETHIN, a Heathen. *Chaucer*.

HETHNESS, the heathen World, opposed to Christendom. *Chaucer*.

To **HETTE**, to commit; to dedicate.

HETTER, eager Earnest. *N. E.*

To **HEW** [Ἠεπϊαν, *Sax.* ἡαυθεν, *Du.*] to cut Stones or Timber.

HEW ζ [Ἠεπ, *Sax.*] Form or Colour, **HUE** ζ Appearance.

HEWID, coloured. *Chaucer*.

HEWOND, shining. *Chaucer*.

HEXACHORD [ἡξαχορδον, *Gr.*] an Interval of Musick, commonly called a *Sixth*.

HEXAEDRON [ἡξαεδρον, *Gr.*] a solid Geometrical Figure, consisting of six equal Sides.

HEXAMERON [ἡξαμήρον, *Gr.*] the Six Days Work of Creation.

HEXAGON [ἡξάγωνος, *Gr.*] a Geometrical Figure which has six equal Sides, and as many Angles.

HEXAGONAL [*Hexagone*, *F.* *Hexagonus*, *L.* of ἡξάγωνος, *Gr.*] belonging to a Hexagon.

HEXAM [Somner writes ἡαγυτταλγυham, from ἡαεγυτταλδ, *Sax.* a Bachelor, of an Order of Monks called the *Culdees*, who liv'd a single Life there with the Bishop. But *Beda* writes it ἡαγγυτταλδ; but *Skinner* rather approves ἡαγγυτταλδ, formerly called *Hertofbesham*, from the River *Hertofu*] a Town in *Northumberland*, formerly a Bishop's See.

HEXAMETER [*Hexametro*, *F.* ἡξαμέτρος, *Gr.*] consisting of six Feet. *L.*

HEXANGULAR [of ἑξ, *Gr.* six, and *Angular*, *L.*] having six Angles.

HEXAPLA [ἡξαπλά, *Gr.*] a Work of *Origen's*, in six Columns, containing the four first *Greek* Translations of the Bible, together with the *Hebrew* Text, and the *Hebrew* written in *Greek* Characters.

HEXAPTOTON [in *Grammar*] a Noun declin'd with six Cases,

HEXASTICK [ἡξάστιχος, *Gr.*] an Epigram consisting of six Verses.

HEXASTILE [ἡξαστυλή, *Gr.*] an ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six behind.

HEXT, highest. *Chaucer*.

HEYDEGÜES, Country Dances. *Sp.*

HEYRAT, an *American* Badger.

HEYRS, young Timber-Trees, usually left for Standils in felling of Woods.

HEZEKIAH [ἠεκιαν, *H. i. e.* strong in the Lord] a King of *Judab*.

HIBERNIAN, an *Irishman*.
HICKET } [*Hickett, Dan. Dik-*
HICKUP } ung, *Teut.*] a con-
HICKOUGH } vulsive Motion of the
 Stomach, caused by tough and irregular
 Particles.

HICKWALL, } a Bird, called other-
HICKWAY, } wise a *Woodpecker*.

HIDAGE, a royal Aid or Tribute raised
 on every Hide of Land.

HIDDER and *Shidder*, he and she. *Sp.*
A HIDE [*Hyd, Sax.*] the Skin of a
 Beast.

HIDE-Bound [among *Ferriers, &c.*] a
 Disease in Horses and Cattle, when the
 Skin cleaves to their Sides.

HIDE-Bound [of *Trees*] Trees are said
 to be so, when the Bark sticks too close.

HIDE of Land, was as much as one
 Plough would cultivate in a Year.

HIDE and Gain, arable and ploughed
 Lands. *O. L. T.*

HIDE-Lands, belonging to a Hide, or
 Mansion-House.

HIDEL, a Place of Protection, a Sanc-
 tuary. *O. S.*

HIDEOUS [*Hideux, F.*] dreadful,
 frightful, terrible to look at.

To **HIE** [*Higan, Sax.*] to hasten. *Sp.*

HIERA Picra, a purging Electuary,
 made of Aloes, Lignum-Aloes, Spikenard,
 Saffron, Maltick, Honey, &c.

HIERARCHICAL [*Hierarchie, F. hierar-*
chieus, L. of ἱεραρχικός, Gr.] belong-
 ing to the Government of the Church.

HIERARCHY [*Hierarchie, F. hierar-*
chieia, L. of ἱεραρχία, Gr.] Church-Govern-
 ment; also the holy Orders of Angels,
 which consist of nine, *Seraphims, Cheru-*
bims, Thrones, Dominions, Principalities,
Powers, Virtues, Angels, Archangels.

HIERATICK Paper [among the *An-*
cient] the finest Sort of Paper, which
 was set apart only for religious Uses.

HIERDE [*Hiet, Sax.*] a Shepherd
 or Herdsman, *Chaucer*.

HIERDESS, a Shepherdess. *Chaucer*.

HIEROGLYPHICAL } [*hieroglyphique,*
HIEROGLYPHICK } *F. hierogly-*

phic, L. of ἱερογλυφικός, Gr.] belonging
 to Hieroglyphicks, Symbolical.

HIEROGLYPHYCKS [*hieroglyphes, F.*
hieroglyphica, L. ἱερογλυφικά, Gr.] certain
 mysterious Characters of Creatures, or
 Letters used among the *Egyptians*, where-
 by they kept their Policy and *Ethicks* secret.

HIEROGLYPHICK Marks [in *Palmis-*
try] are those crooked Lines in the Hand,
 by which they who profess that Science,
 pretend to foretel future Events.

HIEROGRAMS, sacred Writings. *Gr.*
HIEROGRAPHER, a Writer of divine
 Things.

HIEROGRAPHY, sacred Writings.

HIEROM [*Hieronimus, L. ἱερονόμος,*
Gr. i. e. Holy Law] *Jerom*, one of the
 antient Fathers of the Church.

HIERONOMIANS, an Order of Monks
 established by *St. Jerom*.

HIEROSOLOMITE, belonging to *Je-*
rusalem.

HIGGINS } [all Contractions of
HUGGINS } Hugh, and in,
HIGGENSON } which *Alfricus* says,
 signifies a Son, *q. d.* little Hugh, or Hugh's
 Son] a Name.

HIGHAM [*q. d.* High House, or Ha-
 bitation, *Sax.*] a Town in *Suffex*.

HIGH [*Heah, Sax, hep, Dan.*] tall,
 lofty.

HIGH Bearing Cock, a large Fighting-
 Cock.

HIGH-Crested } [*Archery*] the same as
HIGH-Rigged } shouldered,

HIGHT [*Haten, Sax.*] named, called
Spencer.

A HIGLER, one who buys Poultry, &c.
 in the Country, and brings it to Town to
 sell.

HIGRA, the Raging of the River *Severn*
 below *Gloucester*.

HILARITY [*bilaritas, L.*] Cheerful-
 ness, Merriness.

HILDEGERT [of *heldu, Teut.* a No-
 blemán, and *Beophu, Sax.* famous, *q. d.*
 famous Lord] a proper Name.

HILDETH, yieldeth, belloweth. *Ch.*

HILDING [*q. d.* Hinderling] degene-
 rate. *Spencer*.

HILKIAH [*חלקיה, H. i. e.* the Lord's
 Portion] the Father of King *Eliakim*.

HILL [*Hil, Sax.*] a Rising or high
 Ground.

HILLEL, a little Hill.

HILLOCK [Dimin. of Hill] a little Hill.

HILT [*Helt, Sax. Hiltz, Du.*] the
 Handle of a Sword, &c.

HIM [*Him, Sax.* an oblique Case of
 the Pronoun *he*.

To **HIMPLE**, to halt. *N. C.*

HIN [*הין, Jewish*] Measure for liquid
 Things, containing one Gallon, two Pints,
 two and a half solid Inches Wine Measure.

HIND [*Hint, Sax.*] a Female Stag of
 the third Year.

HIND [*Hine and Hineman, Sax.*] one
 of the Family; a Servant, especially for
 Husbandry; a Husbandman.

HIND-Berries [*Hint-Bepian, Sax.*] the
 Fruit of the Raspberry-Tree. *N. C.*

HIND-Calf, a Hart of the first Year.

To **HINDER** [*Hynthian, Sax. Hinte*
beren, Du.] to let, stop, to prevent.

HINDER [*Hynthian, Sax.*] remote,
N. C.

HINDERANCE, an Impediment.
 A HINDERLING, one who is degenerated. *Devonsh.*
 HINDEFARE, the going away of a Servant from his Master.
 HINE, hence. *Cumberl.*
 HINE [*q. d.* behind, or after a while] ere long. *N. C.*
 HINE, a Servant. *O.*
 A HINGE [*Hinge, Du.*] an Iron Device on which a Door turns.
 To HINT [*Enter, F.*] to give a Brief, or partial Notice of a Thing.
 A HIP [*Hipe, Sax.*] the upper Part of the Thigh.
 .HIP-*Skel*, is when the Hip-Bone of a Horse is mov'd out of its right Place.
 HIP-*Wort*, an Herb.
 HIP ζ [*Hope, Sax.*] a Berry, the HEP ζ Fruit of the large Bramble.
 To HIPE, to Gore with the Horn, as Bulls, &c.
 A HIPPING-*Hold*, ζ a Place where
 A HIPPING-*Hawd*, ζ People stay to chat, when they are sent of an Errand. *N. C.*
 HIPPOCENTAURS, Monsters feign'd by Poets, represented by Painters as half Men half Horses.
 HIPPOCRASS, a Wine spiced and strained thro' a Flanel Bag, called *Hippocrater's* Sleeve.
 HIPPOCRATES [*'Iπποκράτης, of 'Iππος, a Horse, and κράτος, Might, Gr. a mighty Horseman*] a famous Physician.
 HIPPOCRATES's Sleeve [with *Physicians*] a Woollen Bag, made by joining the opposite Angles of a square Piece of Flanel, in Form of a Pyramid, to strain Syrups and Decoctions for Clarification.
 HIPPODROME [*Hippodromus, L. ἵπποδρόμος, of ἵππος, a Horse, and δρόμος, a Race, Gr.*] a Place for the Courting or Running of Horses.
 HIPPOMACHY [*Hippomachia, L. of ἵππος, Gr.*] a Juggling on Horseback.
 HIPPURIS [*'Iππυρίς, Gr.*] such Disorders that are incident to much Riding; as Debility and weeping of the Genital Parts.
 HIPPIUS [*of ἵππος, Gr. a Horse*] An Affection of the Eyes, that make them shake so as to represent Objects in the like kind of Motion, as when on Horseback.
 HIP-*Roofs* [in *Architecture*] are such as have neither Gable-Heads, Shread-Heads, nor Jerkin-Heads.
 HIPS [in *Architecture*] are those Timbers which are the Corners of a Roof.
 HIRCINE [*Hircinus, L.*] of a Goat.
 HIRCOSI, salacious Persons of a Goat-like Disposition; those who are just come to Puberty. *L.*
 HIRCUS, the Name of a fixed Star, the same with *Capella, L.*

TO HIRE [*Dylian, Sax. Hueten, Du.*] to take a Thing to use for a Price agreed on with the Owner.
 HIRE [*Dyde, Sax. Huere, Du.*] the Price or Wages of a Thing hired.
 HIRELING [*Dyplinga, Sax.*] one who does any Thing for Wages.
 HIRST [*Heryt, Sax.*] a little Wood.
 HIRSUTE [*Hirsutus, L.*] rough, bristly, full of Hair.
 HIS [*Hij, Sax.*] of or belonging to him.
 HISPID [*Hispidus, L.*] rough, hairy, shaggy, rough with Hair.
 To HISS [*Hyscean, Sax. hissen, Du.*] to imitate the Hissing of a Serpent, by way of Contempt.
 HISTORIAL, Historical. *Chaucer.*
 HISTORIAN [*Historien, of historicus, L. ιστοριός, Gr.*] one that is vers'd in, or writes Histories.
 HISTORICAL [*Historique, F. historicus, L. ιστοριός, Gr.*] belonging to History.
 HISTORIOGRAPHER [*Historiografe, F. Historiographus, L. ιστοριογράφος, Gr.*] a Writer of History, a Historian.
 HISTORIOLOGY [*ιστοριολογία, Gr.*] Knowledge of Histories.
 HISTORY [*Histoire, F. Historia, L. ιστορία, Gr.*] a Narration or Relation of Things as they are, or Actions as they did pass.
 HISTRIONICAL ζ [*Histrionicus, L.*] beh-
 HISTRIONICK ζ longing to an Actor, Player-like.
 To HIT [of *Illus, L. Minib.*] to strike.
 To HITCH [probably of *Hiezan, Sax.*] to wriggle or move by Degrees.
 To HITCH [*Sea Term*] is to catch hold of any Thing with a Hook or Rope.
 HITHE [*Hyt, Sax.*] a little Port or Haven, for landing, loading, and unloading Goods, as *Queen-Hithe*; also one of the five Ports in the County of *Kent*.
 HITHER [*Hieer, Sax.*] to this Place.
 HITHERWARD [*Hieer-peajb, Sax.*] towards this Place.
 A HIVE [*Hive, Sax.*] a Receptacle for the preserving of Bees.
 HIVE-*Drofs*, a sort of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hives to expel the Cold.
 HOARSE [*Hay, Sax. Hertsch, Du.*] having a rough Voice.
 HOARY [*Haj, Sax.*] Gray-headed, covered with Hoar-Frost.
 To grow HOARY [*Dajian, Sax.*] to grow Grey-headed; to grow white with Frost.
 HOARY [*Dojig, Sax.*] musty or mouldy; also white with Frost.
 HOAST-*Men*, an ancient Company of Traders in Sea-Coal, at *Newcastle*.

HOB [contract of Robin] a Clown or untry Fellow; the Back of a Chimney.

HOBBLE [Hubbelen or hobben, .] to limp or go lame.

HOBBLEERS, Men who by their Tere were obliged to maintain a little light Nag for the certifying any Invasion towards the Sea-Side; certain Irish Knights, who served as light Horsemen on Hobbies.

HOBBY [Haubereau, F. hobbie, Du.] a sort of Hawk, that preys upon Doves, rks, &c.

HOBBY [Hobbin, F. of happe, Dan.] a game.

HOBOBLIN [q. d. Robgoblins, from in Goodfellow] imaginary Apparitions, rits, Fairies.

HOBITS, a sort of small Mortars useful annoying the Enemy at a Distance with all Bombs.

HOBKINS } [q. d. Hobs, a Diminutive of
HOPKINS } Robert, q. d. little Robert] a name.

HOBS [of Robert] a Name.

HOCCUS, Salis [in Doomslay-Book] a KE or lesser Pit of Salt.

HOCK [Hoh, Sax.] the Small of a Gammon of Bacon.

HOCKLE [q. to bouggle of bougb, Knee, Hoh, Sax.] to hamstring or the Joints towards the Hough.

HOCKLEY in the Hole [of Hoc, Dirt, Leag, a Pasture. Sax. q. d. Dirty] a Place in Bedfordshire: Also another London, near Clerkenwell.

HOCK-Tide [Heah-tit, Sax. q. d. a high Time] a Festival celebrated in England, anciently in Memory of the sudden Death of King Hardicanute, A.C. 1042. and Downfall of the Danes.

HOCK-Tuesday Money, was a Duty that was paid to the Landlord, that his Tenants and Bondsmen might celebrate Hock-day, which was the Tuesday seven-night or Easter Week.

HOCCUS Pocus [probably from Hoche, F. shake, and Pocher, to poke] a Juggler, who shews Tricks by Slight of Hand; or the Practice it self.

AHOD, a sort of a Tray for carrying Mortar, in Use with Bricklayers.

HODMAN, a young Scholar, admitted in Westminster-School to be a Student in St. Dunstons-Church College in Oxford; also a Lawyer that bears a Hod.

HODDY, well disposed, pleasant, in good Humour. Scotch.

HO [Eto, L.] an Interjection of Calling.

HODGE Poage, a Dish of Meat cut to pieces, and stewed with several Sorts of Herbs together.

HODGE-Pot [in Law] is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

HODGEKINS [of Hodges, and that from Roger, q. d. little Roger] a Name.

HODSDON [i. e. the Son of Oddo, or Otto] a Name.

HODIERNAL [hodiernus, L.] belonging to the present Day or Time.

A HODMANDOD, A Shell-Snail. C.

A HOG [Skinner derives it of Suge, Sax. Soggh, Du. a Sow] a Swine, a wild Boar in the second Year.

A HOG [of Hoga, Sax. Care, much Care being required in bringing them up when young] a young Weather Sheep. N.C.

HOG-Grubber, A hoggish, niggardly Fellow.

HOGLEUSE, an Insect.

HOG-Steer, a wild Boar 3 Years old.

HOGAN Mogan [high and mighty, Du.] a Title of the States of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

HOGARTH [of Heah, High, and Cearð, Earth, Sax. or hooth, high and Herb, Nature, Du. or Heart, Eng.] a Name.

HOGENHINE, one who comes to an Inn or House as a Guest, and lies there the third Night, after which the Host was answerable for the Breach of the King's Peace, if continued. S. L. T.

HOGGACIUS } A young Sheep of the
HOGGASTER } second Year, O. L.

HOGGEL, } the same as Hoggacius.
HOGGREL, } C.

HOGOO [haut gust, F.] a high Savour or Relish: Also a Stink, or noisom offensive Smell.

HOGSHEAD [Hogshed, C. Br.] a Vessel containing of Liquids 63 Gallons.

HOIDEN [of heyde, Teut.] a Rampant, ill-bred clownish Wench.

To HOISE } [bauser, F.] to heave or
To HOIST } lit up.

HOCKERLY, awkwardly, crookedly, crossly.

HOKER, Peevishness, Ill-Nature. Ch.

To HOLD [Healdan, Sax. houden, halten, Teut. hosden, Dan.] to lay hold on, keep, or retain, &c.

HOLD [among Hunters] a Cover or Shelter for Deer, &c.

HOLD [of a Ship] that Part between the Keelson, and the lower Deck, where the Goods, Stores, &c. are laid up.

A HOLD-Fast, An Iron-hook in Shape of the Letter S. fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool.

To Clear the HOLD [in a Ship] is to lay that Part handsome.

To Rummage the HOLD, is to search what is in it.

To

To **HOLD** of [*Sea Term*] is to hold the Cable fast with Nippers, or else to bring it to the Jeer-Capstan, when in hearing it is stiff, or apt to slip back.

To **HOLD** *Water* [among *Watermen*] is to stop a Boat, by a particular Way of turning the Oar.

HOLDERNESSE [call'd by *Ptolemy* the Promontory *Ocellum*, from *H*ill, *C. Br.* a Foreland, *Hold-Deonia*, *Neyye*, *Sax.* the Promontory of *Hollow Deira*] a Place in *Turkshire*.

HOLDIN, Beholding. *Chaucer*.

HOLDIR, a Supporter. *Chaucer*.

A **HOLE** [*Hole*, *Sax.*] a hollow Place, also whole, wholly. *Chaucer*.

HOLIDOM } [either of *Hali*g'dome,
HALIDOME } *Sax.* Sanctity or *Hali*g'dom, *Sax.* Holy Judgment, or of Holy and Dame, i. the *Virgin Mary*] an ancient Way of Swearing.

HOLLAND [*q. d.* hollow Land, because it abounds with Ditches full of Water,] a Place in *Lincolnsbire*.

HOLLAND [most properly called so (by the *Danes* that conquer'd it) after an Island of that Name in the *Baltick* Sea, of *W. Cimbr.* Ale, and Land, *q. Ale-Land*] a Province of the United *Netherlands*.

HOLLOUR, } a Whoremonger, an A-
HOLOUR, } dulterer. *Chaucer*.

To **HOLLOW** [*Holian*, *Sax.*] to make hollow.

To **HOLLOW**. See *Halloo*.

HOLLOW *Square* [in *Art. Milit.*] a Body of Foot drawn up with an empty Space in the middle for the Colours, Drums and Baggage, facing and covered every Way by the Pikes; to oppose the Enemies Horse.

HOLLOW *Tower* [in *Fortification*] is a Rounding made of the Remainder of two *Bristles*, to join the Curtain to the *Orillon*, where the Small Shot are plaid, that they may not be so much exposed to the View of the Enemy.

HOLLY-*Tree* [*Hole*zn, *Sax.*] a Shrub that is green Winter and Summer.

HOLM, A sort of Oak Tree.

HOLM [*Holm*, *Sax.*] an Hill or Fenny Ground, encompassed with little Brooks. *O. Rec.*

HOLM-*Castle* [of *Holm*, an Hill or Isle encompassed with little Brooks, *q. d.* a Castle in an *Holm*] a Place in *Surry*.

HOLMSDALE [of *Holm*, *Sax.* and *Dale*] in *Surrey*, so called from its abounding in plentiful Pastures.

HOLM *Pierpoint* [of *Holm*, *Sax.* *Pierpoint*, of *Pierre* a Stone, and *Pont* a Bridge, &c.] a Place in *Nottinghamshire*.

HOLOCAUST [*holocauste*, *F.* *holocaustum*,

L. of *δολοκαυτων*, *Gr.*] a Sacrifice that altogether burnt on the Altar, a whole Burnt-Offering.

HOLOGRAPH [*holographe*, *F.* *hologræphum*, *L.* *δολογραφον*, *Gr.*] a Will written all with the Testator's own Hand.

HOLSOM [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *holsom* at Sea when the will hull, try and ride well without rolling or labouring.

HOLSTAINS, Hailstones. *O.*

HOLSTERS [*q. d.* *holders*, *huister*, *Teut.* *Leathern Cases* for Pistols.

HOLT [*Holt*, *Sax.*] a small Wood or Grove. Hence, as some say, *Holborn* took its Name.

HOLYBUT, a Sea-Fish.

HOLYHOCK } [*Holi*hock, *Sax.*] a kind
HOLIHOCK } of Garden Mallows,
Flower.

HOLY [*Hali*g, *Sax.*] Sacred, Divine.

HOLY-*Rood*-*Day*, a Festival observ'd twelve Days before *Whitsuntide*, upon Account of our Saviour's Ascension.

HOLY *Water* *Sprinkle* [among *Hunters* signifies the Tail of a Fox.

HOMAGE [*homage*, *F.*] is the Submission, Promise, and Oath of Loyalty and Service, which a Tenant makes to his Lord, when he is at first admitted to the Land, which he holds of the Lord in Fee. Also that which is owing to a King or an Superior.

HOMAGE *Ancestrel*, is where a Man and his Ancestors, have Time out of Mind held their Land of the Lord and his Ancestors by Homage. *L. T.*

HOMAGEABLE, subject or belonging to Homage.

HOMAGER [*homager*, *F.*] one that pays homage, or is bound so to do.

HOMAGIO *respetuando*, a Writ to the Escheator, commanding him to deliver Seisin of Lands to the Heir, that is at the Age, though his Homage be not done.

HOMAGIUM *reddere*, was renouncing Homage when a Vassal made a solemn Declaration of disowning and denying his Lord.

HOME [*Ham*, *Sax.*] House or Place Abode.

HOMELICH, Domestick, Plain, without Disguise. *Chaucer*.

HOMELY [*q. d.* such as is usually worn at home, (spoken of Apparel)] unadorned, not handsome, mean, coarse.

HOMER [*Ὅμηρος*, *Gr.*] a famous *Greek* Poet.

HOMER [*חומר*, *H.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing twenty-four Bushels.

HOMERICAL, after the Manner of, or belonging to *Homer*.

HOME-*Stall*, a Mansion-house or Seat in the Country.

HOMESOKEN, } Freedom from Amer-
HIAMSOKEN } cements for entering
 oufes violently, and without Licence-
L. T.

HOMEWARD [*Hem-pearð, Sax.*] towards Home.

HOMICIDE [*bomicida, L.*] a Murderer. *F.*

HOMICIDE [*bomicidium, L.*] Murderer, and is either voluntary or casual.

HOMICIDE voluntary, is deliberate, and committed designedly on Purpose to kill, her with precedent Malice or without; former is Murder, the latter only manslaughter. *F.*

HOMICIDE casual, is when the Slayer is a Man by meer Mischance.

HOMILETICAL *Vertues*, Vertuous Habits required in all Men of all Conditions the regulating their mutual Conversation.

HOMILIST, a Writer of Homilies. *Gr.*

HOMILY [*homilie, F. homilia, L. of ἁμα, Gr.*] a Sermon, a plain Discourse to the People.

HOMINE eligendo, &c. a Writ to a Corporation for the Choice of a new Man, keep the one Part of the Seal appointed Statutes-Merchant. *L.*

HOMINE replegiando, is a Writ to bail a Man out of Prison.

HOMINE capto in Wilternamiam, is a Writ to take him, who hath taken any Man, and convey'd him out of the County, so that he cannot be replevy'd.

HOMOCENTRICAL [*of ἕμοιος like, κεντρικός central, Gr.*] that has the Center or a like Center.

OMOEOMERY [*homozomeria, L. of ομομερία, Gr.*] a Likeness of Parts.

OMOEOMERICAL *Principles* [*in Philo- sophy*] certain Principles, which according to *Pythagoras*, are in all mix'd Bodies.

OMEOPTOTON [*ομοιόπτωτον, Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where several Members of a Sentence end in like Cases.

OMEOOTELEUTON [*ομοιοτέλευτον, Gr.*] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, where several Members of a Sentence end alike.

OMOGENEAL } [*homogene, F. homoge-*
OMOGENEUS } *neus, L. of ὁμογε-*
Gr.] of the same Kind and Nature.

OMOGENEAL *Light* [*in Opticks*] is that whose Rays are all of one Colour and Degree of Refrangibility, without any mixture of others.

OMOGENEAL *Numbers* [*in Arith.*] are all of the same kind and Nature.

OMOGENEAL *Surd's* [*in Algebra*] such as have one common radical Sign.

OMOGENEITY, Sameness of Nature.

OMOGENEOUS *Partisles* [*in Philoso-*

phy] are such as are of the same Kind, Nature, and Properties.

HOMOGENEUM *Comparationis* [*in Algebra*] is the absolute Number or Quantity in a Quadratick or Cubick Equation, and which always possesses one Side of the Equation.

HOMOLOGAL [*homologus, L. ὁμολόγος, Gr.*] agreeable or like one another.

To **HOMOLOGATE** [*homologuer, F. homologatum, L. of ὁμολογῶ, Gr.*] to assent to, or agree with one's Judgment in any Thing.

HOMOLOGATION, an Admission, Allowance, or Approbation. *F.*

HOMOLOGOUS [*homologuée, F. homologus, L. of ὁμολόγος, Gr.*] having the same Reason or Proportion, agreeable or like to one another.

HOMOLOGOUS *Quantities* or *Magnitudes* [*in Geometry*] such as are proportional or like to one another in Reason.

HOMOLOGOUS *Things* [*in Logick*] are such as agree only in Name, but are of different Natures.

HOMOLOGY [*homologia F. ὁμολογία, Gr.*] Proportion, Agreeableness.

HOMONYMOUS [*homonymie, F. homonymus, L. ὁμώνυμος, Gr.*] comprehending divers Significations under the same Word.

HOMONYMY [*homonymia, L. of ὁμωνυμία, Gr.*] is when divers Things are Signified by one Word.

HOMOPLATA [*homoplata, L. of ὁμων- πλάτη, Gr.*] the Shoulder Blade.

HOMOTONOS [*ὁμίτονος, Gr.*] a Term apply'd by *Physicians*, to such Distempers as keep a constant Tenor of Rise, State, and Declension; and by *Galen*, to such continued Fevers, as others call *Acmaestic*.

HOMOUSION [*ὁμοουσιον, Gr.*] a Term among *Divines*, which signifies a Being of the same Substance or Essence.

HOMUNCIONITES, Hereticks who deny'd the Godhead of Christ.

HONDIS, Hands. *Cbaucer.*

HONE [of *Hæn, Sax.* a Stone, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *ἄκινη, Gr.*] a fine Sort of Whetstone for Razors, &c.

HONEST [*bonnête, F. of honestus, L.*] Good, Just, Vertuous.

HONESTY [*bonnêteté, F. of honestus, L.*] Sincerity, Uprightness, &c. also the Name of a Flower.

HONEY [*Huniz, Sax. honig, Du.*] a sweet liquid Substance made by Bees.

HONEY-Comb [*in Gunnery*] a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance when it is ill cast.

HONEY-Dew, a sort of Mildew on Plants, Flowers, &c.

HONEY *Moon*, the first Month of Matrimony, or after Marriage.

HONEY-

Intemperate Meekery, or uncharitable Cen-
sure. And so the French say, *Il n'y a bon eba-
vis, qui ne bronke*; and *Quandque bonus dor-
mitat Hamerus*, says Horace.

HORSHAM [q. d. *Horsya* and *Ham*,
or *Horsfa's* Town] in *Suffex*, so called from
Horsfa, a famous *Saxon* General, Brother of
Hengist.

HORSE-Knobs, Heads of Knapweed.

HORSE-Leechery, the Art of curing
Horses of Diseases.

HORSEMANSHIP, the Art of Riding
or managing Horses.

HORSE-Measure, a Measuring-Rod, di-
vided into Hands and Inches for measuring
the Height of Horses.

HORSE-Shoe [in *Fortification*] is a Work
either of a round or oval Figure, raised
in the Ditch of a Marshy Place, and bordered
with a Parapet, either to secure a
Gate, or to lodge Soldiers in, to prevent
a Surprise.

HORSE-Twitchers, a Tool used by Farriers,
to hold unruly Horses by the Nostrials.

HORSTED [of *Horsya* Stead, *Sax.* q. d.
Horsfa's Place; so called from being the
Place where *Horsfa's* Corps was burned] a
Village in *Kent*.

HORTATION, an exhorting. *L.*

HORTATIVE } [*Hortativus*, *L.*] be-
HORTATORY } longing to Exhorta-
tion.

HORT-Yard, an Orchard.

HORTICULTURE [of *Hortus* and *Cul-
tura*, *L.*] the Art of Gardening.

HORTUS, a Garden. *L.*

HORTUS [by some Writers] the privy
Parts of a Woman.

A HOSE [*Hoya*, *Sax.*] a Stocking, *Du.*
and *Dan*.

HOSANNA [*הושענה*, *H. i. e.* save
we beseech thee] a solemn Acclamation
used by the Jews in the Feast of *Tabernaes*.

HOSE-Husk [in *Botany*] a long round
Husk within another.

HOSKINS, the same as *Hedgekins*.

HOSPITABLE [*Hospitalis*, *L.*] that uses
Hospitality. Friendly. Courteous. *F.*

HOSPITAL [*Hospital*, *F.* of *Hospitalium*,
L.] an House erected out of Charity, for
the Entertainment or Relief of the poor,
sick, impotent, or aged People.

HOSPITALERS, an Order of Knights
who built an Hospital at *Jerusalem*, for En-
tertainment of Pilgrims whom they pro-
tected in their Travels.

HOSPITALITY [*hospitalité*, *F.* of *hospita-
litas*, *L.*] the entertaining and relieving
Strangers.

HOSPITICIDE [*hospiticide*, *L.*] that re-
ceives Guests, Friendly.

AN HOST [*Hôte*, *F.* *Hospes*, *L.*] an Inn-
keeper or Landlord.

The HOST *hostie*, *F.* of *hostis*, *L.*] the
consecrated Bread at the Communion a-
mong the *Roman Catholics*.

AN HOST [*hostis*, *L.*] an Army.

HOSTAGE [*hostage*, *F.* of *hospes*, *L.*] a
Person left as a Surety for the Performance
of the Articles of a Treaty.

HOSTELAGIUM, a Right which Lords
have to take Lodging and Entertainment
in their Tenants Houses.

HOSTELLERS, Inn-keepers. *F.*

HOSTELRIE } [*hostellerie*, *F.*] an Inn-
HOSTERIE } Chancer.

HOSTERS, they who take in Lod-
gers. *O.*

HOSTESS [*Hostesse*, *F.* *Hospita*, *L.*] the
Mistress of an Inn.

HOSTIA [a Sacrifice] the consecrated
Hoft or Bread in the Sacrament of the
Lord's Supper. *L.*

HOSTICIDE [*hosticide*, *L.*] one that con-
quers or kills his Enemy.

HOSTILE [*hostilis*, *L.*] Enemy-like.

HOSTILEMENTS, Furniture, Utensils,
Household Goods. *Chancer.*

HOSTILITY [*hostilité*, *F.* of *hostilitas*,
L.] Enmity, Hatred, the State or Practice
of Enemies.

HOSTILLARIA, a Place in religious
Houses, where Guests and Strangers were
received. *O. L.*

HOSTLER [*hostlier*, *F.*] a Groom who
looks to the Stables in an Inn.

HOSTRICUS, a Gosh-Hawk. *O. L.*

HOSTRY [*hostlerie*, *F.*] the Stables of
an Inn.

HOT [*Hot*, of *Hotian*, *Sax.*] contri-
ty to Cold; also eager, passionate.

HOT } [of *Hotan*, *Sax.* to call or
HOTE } speak to] called, named, also
to name or make mention of. *Spencer.*

To HOTAGOE [spoken of the *Tongar*]
to move nimbly.

HOT Beds [among *Gardeners*] Beds made
in wooden Frames with fresh Horse-dung,
and cover'd with Glasses to raise early
Plants, &c.

HOT Shoots, a Compound, made by taking
one third Part of the smallest of any Pit-
Coal, Sea, or Charcoal, and mixing them
very well together with Loam, to be made
into Balls with Urine, and dry'd for Firing.

HOTCH-Pot, Flesh cut into small Pieces,
and sodden with Herbs or Roots. Hence
metaphorically [in *Law*] it signifies the
putting together of Lands for the equal Di-
vision of them.

HOTTS, } Round Balls of Leather, fa-
HUTTS, } stened to the sharp Ends of
the Spurs of Fighting Cocks.

HOT Cockles [*hautes Coquilles*, *F.*] a Play.

HOVE, heave. *Sax.*

A HOVEL [*Hoy, Sax.*] a Shelter for Cattle, &c. made of Hurdles, &c.

HOVEN [*Cheest*, that is swell'd up. C.]

To HOVER [*Huperen, Du.*] to shiver for Cold.

To HOVER [*Heavian, Sax.* to heave up] to flutter or fly over,

HOVER-Grounds, Light Grounds. S. C.

HOUGH [*Hoh, Sax.*] the Joint, of the hinder Leg of a Beast.

To HOUGH [*Hoshen, Teut.*] to cut the Houghs, to hamstring: Also to break Clods of Earth.

HOVILSES. See *Hot Shoots*.

HOULET [*Houlette, F.*] a little Owl.

A HOUND [*Hunde, Sax. Hond, Du.*] a hunting Dog, also a kind of Fish.

To HOUND a Stag [*Hunting Term*] to assault the Dogs at him.

HOUNDS [in a Ship] are Holes in the Cheeks at the Top of the Mast, to which the Tyes run, to hoise the Yards,

HOUP a Bird. See *Hoop*.

An HOUR [*heure, F. of hora, L.*] the 4th Part of a natural Day.

HOOR Circle [in Astronomy] great Circles meeting in the Poles of the World, and crossing the Equinoctial at right Angles, dividing it into 24 equal Parts.

HOOR Lines [on a Dial] are Lines which arise from the Intersection of the Dial-Plane, with the several Planes of the Hour Circles.

HOUSAGE, Money paid by Carriers and others, for laying up Goods in a House.

HOUSE [*Hus, Sax. Hush, Du.*] a house, a Place of Abode.

HOUSE [in Astrology] is a 12th Part of the Heavens.

HOUSAGE, a Fee that a Carrier, or any other Person, pays for laying up Goods in a House.

HOUSE-Bois, an Allowance of Timber out of the Lord's Wood, to support or repair a Tenant's House, &c.

HOUSE-Leek, an Herb growing on the sides of Houses or on Walls.

HOUSED in [Sea Term] is when a Ship ster the Breadth of her Bearing, is brought too narrow to her Upper Works.

HOUSEL [*Husl*] the Eucharist, or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *Chaucer*.

HOUSELIN to receive the Sacrament. *Ch.*

HOUSING [*houffe, F.*] a Horse-cloth, worn behind the Saddle.

HOUSLING Fire [of Hysel, Sax. the Eucharist] Sacramental Fire. *Spencer*.

HILL-HOUTER, on Owl. *Cheest*.

HOUTON, hollow. O.

To HOUST [*Hpeoytan, Sax. hoesten*] to cough.

HOW? [*Du? Sax. hoc? Du.*] By what means? After what Manner?

HOW, a Cap or Hood. *Chaucer*.

A HOW, a Tool used by Gardeners,

A HOE, S &c. to cut up Weeds.

HOW [of Hoch, Teut. high, according to Camden] a Surname,

HOWARD [*i. e.* of *Hofward*, the Warden of an Hall, *Spelman* or *Hofward*, the Keeper of a strong Hold, *Versegan*, of *Hoch*, Teut. high, and *Ward* a Warden, Camden, or *Hofd Favour*, Teut. and *Worth* worthy, *Kilian*, or of *Hofte*, Hospitality, and *Ward*, *Skinner*] a Surname.

HOWEL [Camden draws it from *ηλιος*, Gr. the Sun] a Surname.

HOWGATES? how, which way? O.

HOWKER, a Vessel built like a Pink, but masted and rigg'd like a Hoy,

To HOWL [*Houler, F. Houten, Du.*] to cry like a Dog or Wolf.

To HOWL [among Shipwrights] when the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarred into the Ground Timbers, and bolted, and then the Plank laid on them up to the Orlop, 'tis said, they begin to make her Howl.

HOWPEDE, hooped, hallow'd. *Ch.*

HOWLET, a Night-Bird.

HOWSEL. See *Housel*.

HOXTON, [formerly *Hogilston*, perhaps by a *Metathesis* for *Haligton*, *i. e.* an holy Town] a Town in *Suffex* memorable for the Martyrdom of St *Edmund* the King.

HOY [probably of *Hue, F.* or *Hoogh, Teut.* high] a small Bark.

To HOZE Dogs, to cut off their Claws, or Balls of their Feet.

HUBERT [of *Hupe*, Colour, and *Beopt*, Clear, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

HUBBUB, a Tumult or Uproar.

HUCKLE-Bone [of *Hucken, Teut.* to sink down] the Hip-bone.

HUCKLE-back'd [Huckend of *Hack, Teut.* Bent] having a Bunch on the Back, Crump-shoulder'd.

HUCKSTER [of *Hack, Teut.* or *Hucker, Du.*] a Seller of Provisions by retail.

HUET [Dimin. of *Hue*] a Surname.

A HUDDLE, a Bustle, Disorder, Confusion.

To HUDDLE, to put up Things after a confus'd Manner.

HUE, [*Hupe, Sax.*] Colour, Countenance.

HUE and Cry [of *Huer, F.* to cry out a loud] a Pursuit or a Highway-Man.

A HUFF, a swaggering Fellow, Bully.

To HUFF [*Hogzan, Sax.*] to puff or blow: Also to swagger, rant or vapour.

HUGE [probably from *Hugig, Sax.* heavy; but *Minsheu* derives it of *augere, L.* to encrease] great, large, high, vast.

To HUGG [*Hogzan, Sax. hugghen*, to be tender of] to embrace.

A *Cornish* HUGG [amongst *Wrestlers*] is when one has his Adversary on his Breast, and there holds him.

HUGGER-*Mugger* [perhaps of *Notan*, *Sax.* *huggen*, *Du.* and *moeker*, *Dan.* *Darkness*] privately, clandestinely.

HUGH [Heb. *Engl.* *hewen*, *Teut.* to cleave, or *hoogh*, *Du.* high] a Name.

HUGUENOTS [either from *huc nos venimus*, the Beginning of the first Protestation of the Apologetical Oration made before Cardinal *Lotharingus*, in the Time of *Francis* the 2d of *France*; or from *Hugon*, a Gate in the City of *Tours*, where they assembled when they first stirred; or *q. d.* *Les Guenots de Huses*, i. e. *John Huiss's* Imps] a Nick-Name given by the *Papists* in *France*, to the Protestants there.

HUGUENOTISM, the Profession or Principles of a *Huguenot*.

HULET [of *Hulette*, *F.* a Shepherd's Crook] a Surname.

HULFERE, holly. *Chaucer*.

HULK [Hulcke, *Du.*] a great broad Ship, chiefly in Use for setting in Masts into Ships, and the like.

To HULK [Hunting Term] to take out the Garbage of a Hare or Coney.

HULL [Hull, *Teut.*] the Chaff of Corn, the Cod of Pulse.

HULL [Sea Term] the main Body or Bulk of a Ship without her Rigging.

To HULL [Sea Term] to float, to ride to and fro upon the Water.

To lye a HULL [Sea Term] is said of a Ship, when she takes all her Sails in, so that nothing but her Masts, Yards and Rigging are abroad either in a dead Calm, or a Storm, when she cannot carry them.

To Strike a HULL [Sea Term] is to lie closely or obscurely in the Sea in a Storm, or tarry for some Comfort, bearing no Sail; with the Helm *loos'd a Lee*.

HULL [probably of *Hullen*, *Teut.* to houl; from the Noise the River makes, when it meets with the Sea.] in *Yorkshire*.

This Town was famous for its good Government, and thence rose this Saying, call'd the Beggars and Vagrants Litany, *From Hell; Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us; Hull, for the severe Chastisement they met with there, Halifax, for a Law of instantly beheading with an Engine, those who were taken in the Fact of stealing Cloth, without any further Legal Proceedings, being probably more terrible to them than Hell* it self.

HULLOCK, a Piece of the Mitten-Sail cut and let loose, to keep the Ship's Head to the Sea in a Storm.

HULSTERED [of *Heolpstra*, *Sax.* a Cave] hidden, retired. *O.*

HULVER, a Shrub.

HUMANE [*Humana* *F.* of *humanus*, *L.*] belonging to Mankind: Also affable, courteous, gentle, mild.

HUMANE Signs [in *Astrology*] are those Signs of the Zodiack, which have the Form of a Man, as *Virgo*, *Aquarius*, and half *Sagittarius*.

HUMANIST [*Humaniste*, *F.*] one who is skill'd in humane Learning.

HUMANITY [of *Humanité*, *F.* *Humanitas*, *L.*] Manhood, the Nature and Condition of a Man: Gentleness, Courtesy, Affability, Mildness; also humane Learning.

To HUMANIZE [*Humaniser*, *F.* to make tractable.

HUMBER [Humbre, *Sax.* so called from its humming, because its Waters make a great Humming at the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, *Sonner*; or *hamit*, and *aber*, which in the *C. Br.* signifies the Mouth of a River, *Letland*] a River in the North of *England*.

HUMBLE [*Humilis*, *L.*] lowly minded modest, *F.*

To HUMBLE [*Humilier*, *F.* of *humiliare* *L.*] to lower, to bring down.

HUMBLES [*Nombles*, *F.* probably from *Umbilicus*, the Navel] part of the Entrails of a Deer.

HUMBLES, Humility. *Spencer*.

HUMECT [*Humectus*, *L.*] moist, wet.

To HUMECTATE [*Humectare*, *F.* *humectatum*, *L.*] to moisten.

HUMECTATION [in *Chymistry*] the moistening any mixt Body to prepare it for some Operation, or that its best and finest Parts may the better be extracted.

HUMERAL [*humeralis*, *L.*] belonging to the Shoulder.

HUMERAL Muscle [in *Anat.*] a Muscle moving the Arm at the Upper-end.

HUMFREY [of *Home*, *Engl.* and *Friset* or *Frisse*, *Sax.* Peace, *q. d.* one who make Peace at home] a Proper Name.

HUNGERFORD [formerly call'd *Inglford*, *q. d.* *Engla-ford*, i. e. the Ford of the *English*] a Town in *Barkshire*.

HUMID [*humide*, *F.* of *humidus*, *L.* damp, moist, wet.

Fest HUMID [in *Herzldry*] a sort *F.* in a Coat of Arms.

To HUMIDATE [*Humidatum*, *L.*] to make moist.

HUMIDITY [*Humidité*, *F.* *humiditas* *L.*] Dampness, Moisture, or the Power of wetting others, and differs much from Fluidity; depending altogether upon the Congruity of the competent Particles of any Liquor to the Pores or Surfaces of such particular Bodies as it is capable of adhering to, as *Quicksilver* will not wet

or adhere to our Hands, Cloaths, &c. but will to Gold, Tin, or Lead.

HUMIDUM primigenium [among Physicians] that Blood which is to be seen in Generation before any Thing else,

HUMIDUM Radicale [among Physicians] the Radical Moisture of Man's Body, concerning which there have been various Opinions, but by some understood to be nothing else but the Mass of Blood, which is the common Promptuary from whence all other Fluids in a humane Body are derived.

HUMIFEROUS [*Humifer*] bringing or producing Moisture.

HUMILE [*Humilis, L.*] low, humble, meek, lowly.

To **HUMILIATE** [*Humiliatum, L.*] to make low, or humble.

HUMILIATES, a Religious Order instituted A. C. 1160. who led very strict and mortified Lives.

HUMILIATION, a being humbled, F.

HUMILIS Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle which draws the Eye downward to the Cheek.

HUMILITY [*Humilité, F. of Humilitas, L.*] Humbleness, Meekness, Lowliness; the Name of a Bird in New England.

To **HUM** [*humesen, Du. hummen, Tent.*] to make a Noise like a Bee.

HUMLING, a Sounding Bee. O.

To **HUMMER**, to begin to Neigh. S, C.

HUMORES [among Physicians] the several Humours of Animal Bodies; also that are contained in Canals or Vessels, and which are distinguished from one another, by some manifest Qualities, as wealthful, vitiated, sanguine, choleric, and the like,

HUMOUR [*Humeur, of Humor, L.*] Moisture, Juice: Also Temper of Mind, Fancy, Whim.

HUMOURIST [*Humorista, Ital.*] one full of Humours, Whimies, or Conceits; a fantastical, or whimsical Person.

HUMOUROUS, belonging to Humours, fantastical, whimsical, wedded to his own Humours or Conceits.

HUMOURSOME, hard to please.

To **HUNCH** [of *Huttsch, Tent.*] a blow] to give a Thrust with the Elbow.

HUNCH-back'd, crooked-back'd.

HUNDRED [*Hund, Sax. Hundert, Du.*] Number, in Figures 100.

HUNDRED [*Hundred, Sax.*] a Century: Also a particular Part of a Shire or County, because it consisted of 10 Tithings, and each Tithing of 10 Households.

HUNDREDS-Lagh, the Hundred-Court. Sax.

HUNDRED-Penny, a Tax formerly raised in the Hundred by the Sheriff.

HUNDREDERS, Men living within the Hundred where the Lands lie, who are appointed to be of the Jury upon any Controversy about Land.

HUNDRED Sedes, the Payment of Personal Attendance, ordering Suit and Service at the Hundred-Court.

HUNDRED-Law, the Hundred-Court, from which all Officers of the King's Forest were freed

HUNGARY, a Kingdom so named of the *Huns*, a People of *Scythia*, who settled there.

HUNGER [*Hunzon, Sax. hunger, Dan.*] a craving of the Appetite after Food, or an animal Appetite arising from an uneasy Sensation at the Stomach for Food.

To **HUNGER** [*Hungrjan, Sax. hungrer, Dan.*] to be hungry.

HUNGRY, craving after Food.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.

This Proverb is used by Way of Satyr against those Persons, whose impetuous Lusts make them demean themselves beneath their Quality; for tho' tis certain, Dirty Water will quench Fire, and a mean Punk satisfy or cool a burning Lust, yet those who use them, are either very needy, or not very nice. The Proverb is also taken in another Sense, and is a severe Satyr against all our unnecessary Varieties and Delicacies of Food, and dictates the best Way of Living in the World, with an Instruction of Temperance, Health, and Frugality, only to drink when we are a dry, and to eat when we are hungry, for that there is nothing so wholesome, or so relishing, as true Hunger, according to the Proverb, Hunger's the best Sauce. Thus say the Hebrews, כלבא בכפנא אפילו גללי מבלע. the Greeks, τοις ους αποδουσιν ουκ δαλονται οι σποσις, and the Latins, *Ferunus raro Stomachus vulgaris tenuit, & Fames est optimum condimentum.* The French, *A la Faim, il n'y a point de mauvais pain.* and the Italians, *L' asino ebi ha fame Mangia d' ogni strame.*

HUNGRY Evil, a ravenous Appetite in Horfes.

HUNKS, a Miser, a covetous niggardly Wretch.

HUNSDEN [probably of *Hunde*, an Hound, and *Dune* an Hill, *Sax. q. d.* the Hounds-Town, because formerly a Place of great Resort for Hunting] a Town in *Heresfordshire*.

To **HUNT** [*Huntian, Sax.*] to chase wild Beasts; also to search after.

A **HUNTER** [*Hunta, Sax.*] one who chases wild Beasts.

HUNT-Change, is when Hounds take fresh Scent, hunting another Chace, till they stick, and hit it again.

To HUNT-Counter, is as much as to say, the Hounds hunt by the Heel.

HUNTING the Fall, is when the Chace falls off, and comes on again.

HUNTINGTON [Hunnersdune, i. e. the Mount of Hunters, formerly call'd Amesbury, from Arnulph an holy Man, who was there interr'd] the County-Town of that Shire.

HURDLES [in Fortification] are Oser Twigs, &c. wattled together, laden with Earth to make Batteries, firm and consolidate Passages over muddy Ditches.

HURDLES [Hyr]in, Sax.] a Frame of Hafel-Rods wattled together, to make Sheepfold Gates and Inclosures, &c.

HURE, Hire. O.

To HURL [g. d. to whirle] to sling or cast with a whirling Motion.

To HURL, to make a Noise. O.

HURLE, the Hair of Flax, which is either fine or wound.

To HURLEN Forth, to rush forth. Sp.

HURLERS, a Square set of Stones in Cornwall, so transformed (as the People think) for profaning the Sabbath by hurling the Ball.

HURLY Burly [of Whirle and Buph, Sax. a Town] Tumult, Uproar, or crowd of People.

HURN, [probably of Hyrn, Sax. a Horn] a Surname.

HURRERS, Cappers and Hatters. O.

HURRICANE [Huracan, Span.] a violent Storm of Wind.

To HURRY [Harier, F.] to hare, hasten over much, make great Haste.

HURST [Hyrst, Sax.] a little Wood or Thicket of Trees.

HURST [probably of Hyrsta, Sax. Horse-trappings] a proper Name.

HURSTLY [of Hyrsta, a Wood, and and Leaz, a Field] a proper Name.

HURT [Hyrst, Sax. wounded] a Hurt or Wound, an Injury or Damage.

To HURT [probably of Herten, Du.] to beat or Heurter, F. to thrust or squeeze] to wound, injure, damage, &c.

HURTARDUS, a Ram. O. L.

To HURTELEN, to skitmish.

HURTLING, thrusting, skirmishing. Spencer.

HURTS [in Heraldry] certain Balls resembling Hurtle-Berries.

HUSBAND [probably of Hyu, Sax. an House, and Band, Eng. q. d. the Tie of the House, or Hyu, Sax. and Bonra, a Master of a Family] a Wife's Consort.

HUSBANDRY, the Art of Tilling and improving Land; also Management of Expences.

HUSCARLE, a Household-Servant. Sax.

HUSE, a Fish, of which is made the white Glew, called Icing-glass.

HUSEANS [Huseau, F.] a sort of Boots or Spatterdashies. O.

HUSEBOOTE. See House-bote.

HUSEFASTNE [of Hyu and Jaxt, Sax.] one who holds House and Lands.

To be HUSH [of השקט, Heb. Aling.] to cease talking or crying, &c.

HUSGABLE, House-Rents. O. R.

A HUSK [Husche, Du.] the Coat of Corn, Grain, Seed, &c.

HUSSARS, Hungarian Horsemen, so called from the Huzza or Shout they give at the first Charge.

HUSSEL. See Husfel. O. S.

HUSSELING-People, Communicants at the Sacrament.

HUSSEY [Houffe, F. a fordid Garment] a Surname.

HUSTINGS [of Hyu, an House, and ping, a Cause or Trial, Sax.] a Principal and very ancient Court of Common Pleas, held before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of London.

HUSWIFE [of Hyu and Wiy, Sax. q. d. the Wife of the House] a Manager of Household Affairs.

An HUT [Hute, F. Hutt, Sax.] a small Cottage or Hovel; also a Soldier's Lodge in the Field.

An HUTCH [Hutca Sax. butche, F. butch, Sp.] a Place or Vessel to lay Corn in; also a wooden Cage or Device to keep Rabbits in; also a Trap for catching Vermin.

HUTESIUM, a Hue and Cry, in Pursuit of Robbers. O. L.

HUXING of a Pike [in Angling] a particular way of catching the Pike-Fish.

To HUZZ, to hum as Bees do.

HUZZA, a loud Acclamation or Shout for Joy.

To HY [Hygan, Sax.] to make Haste.

HYACINTH [hyacinthe, F. hyacinthus, L. of ὑακινθος, Gr.] a Flower of a Purple Colour; also a precious Stone.

HYACINTH [in Heraldry] the tawney Colour in Noblemen's Coats of Arms.

HYADES [ὑάδες, Gr.] a Constellation of seven Stars in the Head of the Bull, which always bring Rain.

HYÆNA [ὑαίνα, Gr.] a subtle, ravenous Beast, like a Wolf.

HYALOIDES [in Anatomy] the vitreous Humour of the Eye.

HYBERNAGIUM, the Season for sowing Winter-Corn. O. L.

HYBERNAL [of hybernus, L.] belonging to Winter.

HYBOMA [ὑβωμα, Gr.] an Incurvation of all the Vertebra's.

HYBRIDA, a mongrel Creature, whose Sire is of one Kind, and Dam of another.

HYDATIDES [ὕδατιδες, Gr.] watry Blifters on the Liver or Bowels of Hydrodical Perfons.

HYDATOIDES [ὕδατιδες, Gr.] the watry Humour of the Eye.

HYDE-GILD [Hyd-γίλο, Sax.] a Rapfome paid to fave ones Hide from beating.

HYDRA [Hydre, F. of ὕδρα, Gr.] a Water Serpent; alfo one of the Southern Conftellations. L.

HYDRAGOGUES [of ὕδραγωγός, Gr.] Medicines, which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out watry Humours.

HYDRAGOGY [Hydragogia, L. of ὕδραγωγία, Gr.] a conveying of Waters from one Place to another.

HYDRARGYRAL, Mercurial.

HYDRARGYRUM [ὕδραργυρον, Gr.] Quickfilver. L.

HYDRAULICAL, belonging to.

HYDRAULICKS [hydrauliques, F. of δραυλικός, Gr.] the Art of making Engines to carry or raife Water, and all Sorts of Water-works.

HYDRAULO Pneumatical Engines, fuch as raife Water by Means of the Spring of the Air.

HYDROCARDIA [of ὕδωρ and καρδία, Gr.] a Dropsy of the Pericardium, fo that the Heart fwims in Water.

HYDROCELE [ὕδροκύλη, Gr. a] kind of Burftnefs, called *Hernia Aquofa*, proceeding from a watry Humour. F. and L.

HYDROCEPHALUS [ὕδροκέφαλος, Gr.] a fwelling of the Head by Reafon of a watry Humour, where the Sutures of the Brain are forced afunder.

HYDROCRITICKS [of ὕδωρ and κριτικός, Gr.] critical Judgment of Diempers taken from Sweating.

HYDROENTEROCELE [of ὕδωρ and τεροκύλη, Gr.] a falling of the Inteftines into Water, into the Scrotum.

HYDROGRAPHER [hydrographus, F. by hydrographus, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφεύς, Gr.] one skilled in Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL [hydrographique, hydrographicus, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφικός, Gr.] belonging to Hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHICAL Charts, Sea-maps, delineated for the Ufe of Pilots, and where are marked the Points of the Compass, Rocks, Shelves, Sands, Capes, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY [hydrographie, F. by hydrographia, L. of ὕδωρ and γραφία, Gr.] an Art, teaching how to make Sea-Charts, and giving an Account of its Tides, Bays, Rivers, Creeks, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Pro-montories, Harbours, &c.

HYDROMANCY [hydromanteia, F. by hydromantia, L. of ὑδρομαντεία, of ὕδωρ and μαντεία, Divination, Gr.] Divination by Water.

HYDROMEL [hydromeli, L. of ὕδρομελι, Gr.] Mead, a Decoction of Water and Honey. F.

HYDROMPHALUM [ὕδρομφαλον, Gr.] a Protuberance of the Navel proceeding from watry Humours in the Adomem. L.

HYDROPEGE [of ὕδωρ, Water, and πήγη, Gr. a Fountain] Spring-water.

HYDROPHOBY [hydrophobia, L. of ὑδροφοβία of ὕδωρ, and φόβος, Fear, Gr.] is a Diftemper proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog, or a Contagion Analogous to it, wherein the Patient has a great dread of Water, and all Liquid Things.

HYDROPTHALMION [of ὕδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, an Eye, Gr.] that Part under the Eye, which is wont to fwell in Dropsical Perfons.

HYDROPTHALMY [of ὕδωρ and ὀφθαλμία, Gr.] a Difcfe of the Eye, when it grows fo big as it almost starts out of its Orbit.

HYDROPICAL [hydropique, F. hydropi-cus, L. of ὑδροπικός, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with the Dropsy.

HYDROPICKS [hydropica, F. hydro-pica, L. ὑδροπικά, Gr.] Medicines which expel watry Humours in the Dropsy.

HYDROPS ad natulam [among Physicians] a Difcfe; otherwife called *Diabetes*. L.

HYDROSCOPE [ὑδροσκόπιον, Gr.] an Inftrument for difcovering the watry Steams of the Air.

HYDROSTATICKS [of ὕδωρ and στατική, Gr. the Art of weighing] is that Part of the Science of Staticks that relates to the Gravities of Liquors, and teaches how to weigh Bodies in Water, or fome other Liquor, to estimate the fpecific Gravities.

HYDROSTATICALLY, according to the Science of *Hydrostaticks*.

HYDROTICKS [Ἰδρωτικά, Gr.] Medicines which caufe fwelling.

To **HYE**, to make haft to. *Shakspear*.

HYEMAL [hyemalis, L.] belonging to Winter.

To **HYEMATE** [hyematum, L.] to Winter in a Place.

HEYMATION, a Wintering. L.

HYGIASTICK, tending to preferve Health.

HYGIEA [ὑγίεια, Gr.] Health, which confifts in a good Temperature, and right Confirmation of Parts: Or, [accord. to modern Philofophy] a due Velocity of Blood in the Arteries and Veins of a living Body.

HYGIENA [ὕγιεινη, Gr.] that Part of Physick teaching to preserve Health.

HYGROCIRCOELE [ὕδροκυρκοῦλη, Gr.] a Branch of any winding Veins swoln with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

HYGROCOLLYRIUM [ὕδροκολλῦρια, Gr.] a Liquid Medicine for curing Distempers in the Eyes.

HYGROMETER } [of ὑγρὸς moist, and
HYGROSCOPE } and μέτρον, Gr. measure] an Instrument for measuring the Moisture and Dryness of the Air.

Statical **HYGROSCOPE**, an Instrument for making Discoveries of Moisture, and the Air by a Pair of Scales.

HYLARCHICK Principle, an Universal Spirit in the World. Dr. Hen. More.

HYLEG } [in *Astrology*] a Planet which
HYLECH } in a Man's Nativity, becomes the Moderator and Significator of Life. Arab.

HYLEGIAL Places [among *Astrologers*] are such in which, when a Planet happens to be set, it may be said to be fit to have the Government of Life attributed thereunto.

HYLTED, hid. O.

HYLYE, highly. Chaucer.

HYMEN [hymeneus, L. of ἡμῖνυτιος, Gr.] a heathen Deity, feign'd to preside over Marrimony; Marriage it self. F. of L.

HYMEN [ἡμῖν, Gr.] a circular folding of the inner Membrane of the *Vagina*, which being broke at the first Copulation, its Fibres contract in 3 or 4 Places; and form what by Anatomists is call'd *Glandula Myrtiformes*.

HYMENÆAN, belonging to *Hymen* or Marriage. L.

HYMN [hymne, F. hymnus, L. of ἕμνος, Gr.] a spiritual Song or Psalm.

HYMNIGRAPHER [hymnigraphus, L. ἕμνογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Hymns.

HYMNIFEROUS [hymnifer, L.] bringing or producing Hymns.

HYNGEN, hung. Chaucer.

HYOIDES [ὕοειδές, Gr.] a Bone at the Root of the Tongue.

HYOTHYROIDES [Anatomy] two Muscles of the *Larynx*, proceeding from the lower Part of the Bone *Hyoides*.

HYPALLAGE [ὑπαλλαγή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Order of Words is contrary to the Meaning of them. L.

To **HYPE** at one, to pull the Mouth awry; to do Mischief, or Displeas. N. C.

The Ox-**HYPES**, i. e. pushes with his Horn. N. C.

HYPERBATON [ὑπερβατον, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric* where the Words are trans-

posed from the plain Grammatical Order.
HYPERBOLA [in *Geometry*] is a Section of a Cone made by a Plane.

HYPERBOLE [ὑπερβολή, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric* which in Expression exceeds Truth, representing Things much greater, lesser, worse or better than they really are. F. and L.

HYPERBOLICAL } [hyperbolicus, F. hyperbolicus, L. of ὑπερβολικός, Gr:] exceeding Belief, belonging to an *Hyperbole* or *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOLICK }
HYPERBOLICK }
HYPERBOLICK Space [in *Geometry*] is the Spate or Content which is comprehend ed between the Curve of an *Hyperbola*, and the whole Ordinate.

HYPERBOICUM acutum, is a Solid made by the Revolution of the infinite Area of the Space made between the Curve and its *Asymptote* in the *Apollonian Hyperbola* turning round that *Asymptote*, which produces a solid infinitely long, which is nevertheless cubable. L.

HYPERBOLOIDS [in *Geometry*] are Curves which approach in their Propertie to the Nature of the *Hyperbola*.

HYPERBOREANS, very Northern People.

HYPERCATALECTICK Verse, [ὑπερκαταληκτικόν, Gr.] a Verse which has Syllable or two too many in the End.

HYPERCATHARTICKS [of ὑπερκαθαρσις, Gr.] Purges which work too low and too violently.

HYPERCRISIS [ὑπερκρισις, Gr.] a voiding any Thing above Measure in the Tur of a Disease, as when a Fever terminate in a Looseness, so that the Humours flow faster than the Strength can bear.

HYPERCRITICK [ὑπερκριτικός, Gr.] a Master Critick, or over Critical.

HYPERCRITICISM, a more than ordinary Judgment or Censure, over nic Criticism.

HYPERDISSYLLABLE [in *Grammar*] a Word consisting of more than two Syllables.

HYPERMETER [ὑπερμετρος, Gr.] Man of a higher Stature than ordinary.

HYPERMETER Verse, a Verse which hath a Syllable above its ordinary Measure, upon which Account the next Verse must begin with a Vowel.

HYPEROEA [ὑπερωέα, Gr.] two Holes in the upper Part of the *Ossa Palati*.

HYPERPHYSICAL [of ὑπὲρ and φυσικός, Gr.] that which is above Physicks or natural Philosophy, Metaphysical.

HYPERSARCOSIS [of ὑπερ above and σὰρξ Flesh] more Flesh than needful or Excesses of Flesh on the Lips or Wounds which Surgeons call *Fungus*.

HYPERTHYRON [ὑπερθυρον, Gr.] a Table usually placed over Bars or Gates of the Dorick Order.

HYPHEN [ὑφην, Gr.] a little Line set between two Words or Syllables, shewing they are to be joined together, as *House-ly*.

HYPNOTICKS [ὑπνωτικά, Gr.] Medicines which cause Sleep.

HYPOBOLE [ὑποβολή, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we answer what we pretend to be objected against by an Adversary.

HYPOCATHARSIS [ὑποκαθάρσις, Gr.] gentle Purging.

HYPOCAUSTUM [ὑποκαυστον, Gr.] a terraneous Place, where there was a furnace, to heat the Baths of the Ancients; Stove or Hot-house, a Bagnio.

HYPOCHONDRES [of ὑποχόνδριον, Gr.] the lateral Parts of the Belly about the short Ribs, where lye the Liver, Stomach, and Spleen. See *Hypoch. Regions*.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL } [ὑποχον-
HYPOCHONDRIACK } δριακός, Gr.] belonging to the *hypochondria*; also doubled with the Spleen, or a windy Melancholy in those Parts.

HYPOCHONDRIACK Regions [Anatom.] are 2 Regions lying on each Side the *Cartilago Ensiformis*, and those of the Ribs and the Tip of the Breast; which have in one the Liver, in the other the Spleen.

HYPOCHYSIS [ὑποχυσίς, Gr.] a Fault the Sight occasioned by a Suffusion, herein Gnats, little Clouds, &c. appear before the Sight.

HYPOCISTIS, the Juice of a Sprout which shoots out from the Root of the *Cistus* unlike Mistletoe of the Oak.

HYPOCRISY [ὑποκρισις, F. of *hypocrisis*, of ὑποκρισις, Gr.] Disimulation, Counterfeit Goodness or Holiness.

HYPOCRITE [ὑποκριτα, L. of ὑποκριτης, Gr.] a Dissembler, one who makes a false show of Virtue or Piety. F.

HYPOCRITICAL [ὑποκριτικὸς, F.] belonging to an Hypocrite or Dissembler.

HYPODESIS } [ὑπόδησις, Gr. a Ban-
HYPODESMUS } dage us'd by Surgeons before the Bolster be laid on.

HYPOGÆUM [ὑπογαίον, Gr.] a Place under Ground, in *Astrology*, the 4th House, otherwise call'd *Imum cæli*.

HYPOGASTRICK Artery [among *Anatomists*] is an Artery spreading it self amidst the Parts of the *hypogastrium*.

HYPOGASTRIUM [ὑπογάστριον, Gr.] the lowermost Region of the *Abdomen*, reaching from three Inches below the Navel to the *Or pubis*. L.

HYPOGLOSSIS } [ὑπογλωσσίς, Gr.] a
HYPOGLOTTIS } little Piece of Flesh

that joins the Tongue to the nether Part of the Mouth: An Ulcer or Inflammation under the Tongue: A Medicine that takes away the Asperity of the *Larynx*. L.

HYPOMOCHLION [ὑπομώχλιον, Gr.] in *Mechanicks*, is the fixed Point or the Center of Motion of a Body or Engine, by which it is suspended, and on which it rests in its Motion. Thus in a Balance, the Point on which the Beam moves is the *hypomochlion*.

HYPOPHORA [ὑποφορά, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, that produces the Objection as *Antihypophora* answers it.

HYPOPHTHALMIA [ὑποφθαλίμα, Gr.] is a Pain in the Eye under the horny Tunick. L.

HYPOPHYLOSPERMOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves.

HYPOPION [ὑπόπιον, Gr.] is a gathering together of Matter under the horny Tunick of the Eye.

HYPOSPHAGMA [ὑπόσφαγμα, Gr.] Bloodshot, from a Stroke in the Eye.

HYPOSPATHISMUS [ὑποσπαθισμός, Gr.] is an Incision in the Forehead, made by three Cuts or Divisions, where the *Spartula* is thrust in under the Skin.

HYPOSTASIS [ὑποστάσις, F. of ὑπέστασις, Gr.] among *Divines*, signifies the Subsistence of the Persons of the Trinity. L.

HYPOSTASIS [in *Physick*] is that thick Substance, which generally subsides at the Bottom of Urine. L.

HYPOSTATICAL [ὑποστατικὸς, F. of ὑποστατικός, Gr.] belonging to an *hypostasis*, or personal Subsistence.

HYPOSTATICAL Principles [with *Chymists*] Salt, Sulphur and Mercury, so call'd by *Paracelsus*, and his Followers.

HYPOTHENAR [ὑπόθεναρ, Gr.] is a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the Rest.

HYPOTHENUSE [ὑπόθενησα, Gr.] in a right-angled Triangle, is that Side which subtends the Right Angle. F.

HYPOTHENUSAL Line, the same as *Hypothenusæ*.

HYPOTHESIS [ὑποθέσις, F. of ὑπόθεσις, Gr.] a Supposition. L.

HYPOTHESIS [in *Mathematicks*] when for the Solution of any *Phænomena* in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. some Principles are supposed as granted, that from thence the Causes and Effects may be deduc'd, the Principles so laid down are call'd the *Hypothesis*.

HYPOTHETICAL [ὑποθετικὸς, F. of ὑποθετικός, L. ὑποθετικός, Gr.] belonging to an *Hypothesis* or Supposition.

H Y

HYPOTHETICAL *Syllogism* [in *Logic*] is a *Syllogism* which begins with a conditional Conjunction.

HYPOTRACHELIUM [*ὑποτραχήλιον*, Gr.] is the Top or Neck of a Pillar, or the most slender Part of it, which touches the Capital. *Arabit.*

HYPOTYPOSIS [*ὑποτύποισις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetoric*, which by a very lively Description represents any Person or Thing, as it were in a Picture set before the Eye; or a lively and exact Description of any Object made in Fancy.

HYPOZEUGMA [in *Grammar*] a Part of the Figure call'd *Zeugma*.

HYPOGLOSSUM [*ὑπόγλωσσον*, Gr.] a Pair of Muscles which draw the Tongue downwards.

HYPISISTARIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the fourth Century, which made a Mixture of the *Jewish* Religion with Paganism; for they observ'd the Sabbath, and Legal Abstinence with the *Jews*, and worshipp'd Fire with the *Pagans*.

HYSSOP [*κυσσοπέ*, F. *hyssopus*, L. of *ὑσσώπος*, Gr.] an Herb.

HYSTERA [*ὑστέρα*, Gr.] the Mother or Womb.

HYSTERICK *Passion* [*Hysterica Passio*] Fits of the Mother, a Disease in Women, according to some, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the *Parvagum*, and *Intercostal* in the *Abdomen*, proceeding from a pricking Irritation and Explosion of the Spirits.

HYSTERICAL [*hysterique*, F. of *hysterick* *ῥίσις*, L. of *ὑστερικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to the Womb.

HYSTEROCELE [*ὑστεροκηλή*, Gr.] the Rupture or falling down of the Womb.

HYSTEROLOGY [*ὑστερολογία*, Gr.] a Manner of speaking that first which should be last.

HYSTERON *Proteron* [*ὑστερον πρότερον*, Gr.] a preposterous Way of Speaking, putting that first which should be last.

HYSTEROMATOCIA [*ὑστεροματόκια*, Gr.] the curing of a Child out of the Womb.

HYSTEROATOMY [*ὑστεροτομή*, of *ὑστέρα* the Womb, and *τέμνω* to cut, Gr.] an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.

HYTH [*ἤϋ*, Sax.] a little *HAYTHE* *S* ven, or Port to load and unload Wares at, at *Queen-Hythe*, &c.

HUYST, huh! *Chaucer.*

I A

I, [*Ic. Sax.* *Ich*, *Teut.* *Ich*, *Du. Ego*, L. from *Eγώ*, Gr.] the Pronoun of the first Person singular.

I [corrupt, for *Yea*] Yes. To **JABBER** [*Gaber*, F. *Gabberer* *Du.*] to speak much, hastily and indistinctly, to talk *Gibberish*.

JABESH [*יבש*, H. i. e. Confusion] the Father of *Stallum*.

JABIN [*יבין*, H. i. e. Understanding] King of *Hazor*.

JACENT [*facens*, L.] lying along.

JACINTH [*facinte*, F. of *Hyacinthus*, L. of *ἵακινθος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a bluish Colour; also a Flower.

JACK, the Nickname for *John*.

JACK [from *Scullion* Boys commonly call'd *Jack*, us'd to be Turnspits] an Engine to roast Meat; also a Device to pull off Boots: Also a large Leather Vessel to Drink.

JACK [in a *Ship*] is that Flag which is hoisted up at the Sprit-Sail, Top-Mast Head.

JACK [in *Falconry*] the Male of Birds of Sport.

JACK [in *Bowling*] the Mark bowled at.

JACKS, small bits of Wood, fix'd to the Keys of *Virginals*, *Harpichords* or *Spinets*.

JACK, a Fish call'd also a Pike.

JACK *by the Hedge*, an Herb.

JACK *with the Lanthorn*, a fiery Exhalation or Meteor hovering in the Night about marshy Places, appearing like a Candle in a Lanthorn, which occasions Travellers sometimes to lose their Way.

JACK of *Dover*, a Joint of Meat dress'd over again. *Chaucer.*

JACKAL, a black shag-haired Beast who hunts out for the Prey for the Lion.

JACKET [*Jaquette*, F.] a Waistcoat or short undercoat.

JACK-Pan, a Device used by Barber to heat Water, and iron Linnen.

JACOB [*יאקוב*, H. i. e. a Supplanted or Peguiler] the Father of the 12 Patriarchs.

JACOBINE [in *Cookery*] a kind of Potage with Cheese. *F.*

JACOBINS, Monks and Nuns of the Order of *St. Dominick*.

JACOBITES, a Sect of Hereticks set up by one *Jacob* a *Syrian*, who acknowledged but one Will, Nature and Operation. *Chur.*

nist, used Circumcision, in both Sexes, and their Children with the Sign of the Cross, imprinted with a Burning Iron, and that Angels consisted of 2 Natures, Fire and Light. Also a Name given to the Rifans of King James II.

JACOB'S Staff, a Mathematical Instrument for taking Heights and Distances; a Staff used by Pilgrims, in travelling St. James's of Compostella in Spain.

JACOBUS [*i. e. James, L.*] a proper Name of Men; also Gold Coins stamped King James I. viz. the 20s. Broad-piece, & current at 2s. and the 22s. Broad-piece, now current at 2s.

JACTATOR, a Boaster or Bragger. *L.*

JACTATION, a vain Boasting. *L.*

JACTIVUS, } that loses by Default.

JACTIVUS, } *L. T.*

JACULABLE [*Jaculabilis, L.*] capable being shot or darted.

JACULATION, a shooting or darting. *L.*

JACULATORY [*Jaculatoire, F. of Jactatorius, L.*] that which is suddenly cast in one like a Dart.

JADE [probably of *Isa'd, Sax.* a Id or Spur] a sorry Horse, which will go without much spurring; also a sorry Woman, a lewd Wench, a Strumpet.

JAELE [*הַיָּל, H. i. e. a Doe*] the Wife of *Reber the Kenite.*

JAG of Hay, a small Load. *C.*

JAGG [probably of *Jagen, Teut.* to with a Saw] to notch or make ragged.

JAGG, a small Load of Hay.

JAGUE, a Ditch. *C.*

JAIL, see *Goal.*

JAKES [of *jacere, L. Minshew*] an House Office, a Lay-stall.

JALAP, the Root of a Sort of Indian brshade.

JALAP, a Dissolution of the reus Parts of Jalap in Spirit of Wine.

JAMAICA, a noted Island of *America.*

JAM, } a thick Bed of Stone which

JAMB, } hinders the Miners in their

JAMB, } using the Veins of Oar.

JAMBUEUX, Boots, Armour for the Legs.

JAMBICK-Verse, a Verse either *Greek* or *Latin*, composed of *Jambick* Feet.

JAMBICKS } [*Jambis, F.*] the Side-Posts

JAMBICKS } of a Door.

JAMBICK } [*ιαμβος, Gr.*] an *Jambick*

JAMBICK } in Verse, consisting of two Feet, the

JAMBICK } short and the other long.

JAMES [*Jayme, Span. of Jacobus, L. of*

JAMES, } [*יא, H.*] a proper Name of Men.

JAMPNUM, Furz or Gorse; also Gorse

JAMPNUM, } *O. L.*

JANACKS, Oaten Cakes. See *Anacks.*

JANE [*Geanne, F. of Joanna, L.*] a proper Name of Women.

JANGLERESSES, Brabblers.

To JANGLE [*Jangler, F.*] to differ, or be at Variance, to contend in Words.

JANITOR [among *Anatomists*] the lower Orifice of the Stomach. *L.*

JANIZARIES, the Foot-Guards of the Grand-Seignior.

JANNOCK, Oaten-Bread. *N. C.*

JANSENISM, the Tenets of *Cornelius Jansenius* Bishop of *Ypres*, who held *Augustin's* Opinion concerning Grace, and opposed the Jesuits.

JANSENIST, one who follows the Opinion of *Jansenius*.

JANTY, } hoydening, ramping, wan-

JANTY, } *JAUNTY, S ton.*

JANUARY [*Januarius, L.* so called from *Janus* an ancient King of *Italy*, deify'd after his Death] the first Month in the Year.

To JAPAN, to varnish and draw Figures on Wood, Metal, &c. after the Manner of the Artificers in *Japan*, an Island in the East *Indian* Sea.

JAPE, a Tale or Jest. *O.*

JAPED, cheated. *O.*

JAPE *Worthy*, ridiculous. *Chaucer.*

JAPIN, to jest. *Chaucer.*

JARCH, a Seal. *C.*

JARDON, a Swelling on the Outside of a Horse's Ham.

JARGON [*Skinner* supposes it to be deriv'd of *Jergone, Ital.* from *Chierico* a Clergyman; for when the Laity heard the *Latin* Tongue, unknown to them, used in the Liturgies and Prayers of the Church, they call'd that and all other Tongues which they understood not, *Jargon*] *Gibberish, Fustian-Language, Pedlars-French. F.*

To JARR [*Skinner* derives it from *Guerroyer, F.* to brawl; but *Minshew* from *Garrure, L.* to prate] to quarrel or fall out.

To JARR [in *Musick*], to disagree in Sound, or go out of Tune.

A JARR, a Difference, Quarrel, Contention.

A JARR [*Jare, F. Jarra, Span.*] an earthen Vessel, containing of Oil from 18 to 26 Gallons.

A JARR, as the Door stands a Jarr, *i. e.* half open.

JARROCK, a sort of Cork.

JASMIN [*Jasminum, L.*] a Shrub, the Flowers of which are very Fragrant.

JASPER [*Jaspe, F. of Jaspis, L. of* *ιασπις, Gr.*] a precious Stone of a green Colour, transparent with red Veins, and also of other Colours.

JASPONIX [*ιασπινυξ, Gr.*] a kind of Jasper of a White Colour with red Streaks.

JASS-HAWK, a young Hawk newly taken out of the Nest.

JATRALEIPTES [*ιατραλειπτης, of* *ιατρος* a Physician, and *αλειπτης* an Anointer, *Gr.*] a Physician who undertakes

to cure Distempers by external Unction and Friction.

IATROCHYMICK [of *Ἴατρος* and *Χυμὸς*, Gr.] a Chymical Physician.

IATROMATHEMATICK [of *Ἴατρος* and *μαθηματικὸς*, Gr. a Mathematician] a Mathematical Physician.

JAVARIS, a Swine in *America*, which has its Navel upon its Back.

JAVEL, a slandering Fellow. *Spencer.*

JAVELIN [*Javeline*, F. *Javelina*, Span.] a Dart or half Pike which the Ancients used in War.

The JAUMB of a Doer [of *Jambe*, the Leg, F.] a Side-Post.

JAUNDICE [*Faulnisse* of *Faulte*, F. Yellow] a Disease caused by the overflowing of the Gall.

To JAUNT [of *Jancer*, F. to drive a Horse about till he sweat] to trot or trudge up and down.

A JAUNT, a tedious, fatiguing troublesome Walk.

JAUNTS [*Faunter*, F.] the Fellows of a Wheel.

JAWS [*Beaßl*, Sax. or *Joue*, F. the Cheek-bone; but Dr. T. H. says the Ancients writ Chawes from the Word *Chaw*] the Bones in which the Teeth are inserted.

A JAY, a Bird. F.

IBETE, set forth, went.

IBETE, beat. *Chaucer.*

IBARRED, fortified with Bars. *Chaucer.*

IBATHED, bathed. *Chaucer.*

IBERNAGIUM, the Season for sowing Winter Corn. O. L.

IBIS, a tall Bird in *Egypt*, which eating up the Serpents which annoy'd the Country, was therefore worshipped by the ancient Inhabitants, when this Bird was Sick, it used to inject with its long Bill, the Water of the Nile into its Fundament, whence *Langius* writes they learned the use of Clysters.

IBORE, born. *Chaucer.*

ICE [*Iy*, Sax. *Eys*, Du. *Is*, Dan. *Eys*, Teut.] Water congealed by a freezing Wind.

ICE-Bone, a Rump of Beef. *Norf.*

ICE-Birds, a sort of Birds in *Greenland*.

ICE Pear, a sort of Pear which will keep till *January*.

ICH, a Word used for I in the West of *England*.

ICH-Dien [of *Ich*, I, Teut. and *Dringen*, or *Denian*, Sax. to seive, q. d. I seive] a Motto belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Water*, first assumed by Edward the Black Prince.

ICENI the People who anciently inhabited the Counties now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and *Huntingdonshire*.

ICHABOD [יְכָבֹ֫וד], *H. i. e.* where is the

Glory of God] the Son of *Phineas* the Priest

ICHTHOGRAPHY [*Ichthographie*, F. *Ichthographia*, L. of *Ἰχθυογραφία*, of *ἰχθυος* Draught, and *γράφω* to delineate, Gr.] *Architecture*, is a Geometrical Plan or Plan form of an Edifice, or the Ground-plan of a House or Building, delineated upon Paper.

ICHTHOGRAPHY [in *Perspective*] is the View of any Thing cut off, by a Plan Parallel to the Horizon, just at the Bottom of it.

ICHTHOGRAPHY [in *Fortification*] is Draught of the Length and Breadth of the Works raised about a Place.

ICHOR [*Ἰχώρ*, Gr.] a sulphureous and watery Humour, which flows from Ulcers. L.

ICHTHYOCOLLA [*Ἰχθυοκόλλα*, Gr.] a Glew made of the Skin of a Fish. L.

ICHTHYOLOGY [*Ἰχθυολογία*, Gr.] a Discourse or Description of Fishes.

ICHTHYOPHAGI [*Ἰχθυοφάγοι*, Gr.] a People who fed wholly upon Fish. L.

ICLED, clothed. *Chaucer.*

ICOIGNED, Coined. *Chaucer.*

ICOMEN, Come. *Chaucer.*

ICLIPED, called or named. O.

ICON [*Ἔικων*, Gr.] a Cut or Picture an Image or the Representation of a Thing

ICON'D, I learned. O.

ICONISM [*Iconismus*, L. of *Εἰκονισμὸς* Gr.] a fashioning, a true and lively Description.

ICONISM [*Abutor*.] a Figure when Person or Thing is represented to the Life

ICONOCLAST [*Εἰκονοκλάστης*, *εἰκὼν* an Image, and *κλάω* to break, Gr.] a Breaker or Demolisher of Images, a Name given to some of the *Greek* Emperours *Constantinople*, who were Enemies to Image Worship.

ICONOGRAPHY [*Ἰκονογραφία*, *εἰκὼν* and *γράφω* to delineate, Gr.] a Description by Pictures or Images.

ICORVEN, cut or carved. O.

ICOSAEDRON [*Εικοσαἰδρον*, Gr.] regular solid Body bounded by 20 equal Triangles, having 20 equal Sides.

ICOUGHT, caught. *Chaucer.*

ICTERICAL [*Ictericus*, L. of *Ἰκτερικὸς*, Gr.] troubled with or subject to Jaundice.

ICTERUS [*Ἰκτερος*, Gr.] the Jaundice. L.

ICTUS *Cereus*, a Bruise or Swelling

ICTUS *Orbus*, a any Maim or Hurt without the Skin being broken. O. L.

IDAMPNID, damned. *Chaucer.*

IDARTID, shot. *Chaucer.*

IDEA [*Idee*, F. of *Ἰδέα*, Gr.] is the Image or Representation of any Thing conceived in the Mind. L.

IDEA *Morbi* [among Physicians] is a complex Perception of such a Collection of Accidents, as concur to any Distemper, express'd by some particular Term. L.

IDEAL, of or belonging to an Idea. F.

IDENTICAL [*Identique, F. of Idem, L.*] that is the same.

IDENTIFICATION, a causing of Identity.

IDENTITATE *Nominis*, a Writ which lies for one who is taken and committed to Prison for another Man of the same Name.

IDENTITY [*Identité, F.*] the Sameness of a Thing.

IDES of a Month [*Idus, L.*] were eight Days, reckoned backwards to the End of the *Nonas*, in every Month by the ancient Romans.

IDIOCRACY [*Ἰδιοκρασία, Gr.*] the proper Temperament or Disposition of a Thing or Body.

IDIOM [*Idiome, F. Idioma, L. of Ἰδιωμα, Gr.*] the peculiar Phrase or Manner of Expression in any Language, a Propriety in Speaking.

IDIOPATHY [*Idiopathia, L. Ἰδιοπαθεῖα, of Ἰδιος proper, and πάθος Affection, Gr.*] that peculiar Affection which we naturally have to any particular Thing.

IDIOPATHY [in *Physick*] a primary or Original Disease, which neither depends on nor proceeds from any other.

IDIOSYNCRASY [*Ἰδιοσύνχρασις, Gr.*] a Temperament peculiar to any Animal Body, not common to another, whereby it hath either in Sickness or in Health, a peculiar Aversion or Inclination against, or to some peculiar Things.

IDIOT [*Idiota, L. of Ἰδιώτης, Gr.*] a private Person, an unlearned Man. F.

IDIOT [in *Law*] a natural Fool, a Changeling.

IDIOTA *inquirenda vel examinanda*, a Writ to the Sheriff to examine the Party suspected of Idiocy, and to certify the Matter into Chancery.

IDIOTICAL, belonging to private Men or Fools.

IDIOTCY } the State or Condition of an
 } Ideot.

IDIOTICALNESS, the being an Idiot.

IDIOTISM [*Idiotisme, F. Idiotesmus, L. of Ἰδιωτισμός, Gr.*] a Propriety of Speech belonging to any Language.

IDLE [*Idel, Sax. Ἰβελ, Du.*] slothful, sluggish.

IDLESS, Idleness. *Spencer.*

IDOL [*Idole, F. Idolum, L. of Ἰδωλον, Gr.*] an Image or Statue for representing some false Deity.

IDOLASTER, an Idolater. *Chaucer.*

IDOLATER [*Idolatre, F. Idolatza, L. Ἰδωλολάτρης, of Ἰδωλον and Idol, and*

λατρεία, worship, Gr.] a Worshipper of Idols.

To IDOLATRIZE [*Idolatre, F.*] to commit Idolatry.

IDOLATROUS [*Idolatre, F.*] given to Idolatry.

IDOLATRY [*idolatrie, F. idololatria, L. of Ἰδωλολατρεία, Gr.*] Idol-Worship.

IDOLET, a little Idol.

To IDOLISE [*idolatre, F.*] to be extremely fond of, to doat upon.

IDONEITY, fitness.

IDONEOUS [*idoneus, L.*] fit, meet, proper, convenient.

IDRAWE, drawn, *Chaucer.*

IDYL [*idylle, F. idyllium, L. of Ἰδύλλιον, Gr.*] a little pastoral Poem about the Affairs of Shepherds.

JEALOUS [*jaloux, F. Zelotipus, L.*] afraid of having a Rival, tender of.

JEALOUSY [*jalouse, F. Zelotyphia, L.*] a being jealous, suspicion, mistrust.

JEAR-Rope [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Hawser fastened to the Main and Fore-yard, to help to hoist up the Yard, and to keep the Yards from falling, if the Tyes should break.

JEAT, a kind of black, light, brittle Stone, otherwise called black Amber.

JECONIAH [יֶכֶוֹנִיָּה, of יֶכֶוֹן, a Base, and ה' the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Stability of the Lord] a King of *Judab*.

To JEER [probably of *Scheeren, Teut.*] to laugh at, flout, or ridicule.

JEER-Rope. See *Fear-Rope*.

JEHOAHAZ [יְהוֹאָחָז, of יְהוֹה, the Lord, and חָז, he Saw, *H. i. e.* the Lord seeing] a King of *Judab*.

JEHOSAPHAT [יְהוֹשָׁפָט, of יְהוֹ, the Lord, and שָׁפָט, Judgment, *H. i. e.* the Judgment of the Lord] a King of *Judab*.

JEHOVAH [יְהוָה, *H.*] the most sacred Name of God, denoting him, who is, who was, and is to come.

JEHU [יְהוּ, *H. i. e.* Being] a Captain, who was anointed King by *Elisba*.

JEJUNATION, a fasting. L.

JEJUNE [*jejunus, L. fasting*] barren, dry, empty, in Style.

JEJUNELY, emptily, fillily.

JEJUNITY [*jejunitas, L.*] Emptiness of Style, Barrenness, Dryness.

JEJUNUM [in *Anatomy*] the second Part of the Intestines, beginning where the *Duodenum* ended, and so called, from its being often found empty. L.

JELLY [*Gelée, F. of Gelando, L. Freezing*] Broth, which standing till it be cold, grows into a Jelly, and represents Ice.

JEMAN, Yeoman. *O. Rec.*

JEMARD, creased and scolloped; also the peculiar Affection we have to any Thing.

JEMME, a Jewel, a Gem. *Chaucer.*

JENKS

JENKS,
JENNINGS, } all Contractions and
JENKINS, } Diminutives of *John*.
JENKINSON,
JE-ne-sca-quoy [four French Words con-
nected into one] signifies, I know not
what.

JENNETS, Spanish or Barbary Mares.

JENNY Wren, a fine song Bird.

JEOFAIL [*J'ay faille*, F.] an over-
fight in pleading. O. L.

To JEOPARD [*J. D. P'ay perdu*, F. I
bate lost a'] to hazard.

JEOPARDY [probably of *Feu Perdu*,
F. a lost Game] Danger, Hazard, Risk.

JEOPARDIN, to put into Jeopardy.
Obscuer.

JEOPERDISE, Jeopardy. *Chaucer*.

JEOPERDOUSLY, with jeopardy. *Ct.*

JEREMIAH [יְרֵמְיָהוּ, *H. i. e.* exalting
the Lord] a Prophet of the Jews.

JERGUER, and Officer of the Custom-
House, who oversees the Waiters.

A JERK [גַּרְקוּן, *Sax.* a Rod; *Min-
shaw* derives it from *Sercken*, *Gotb.* a Lash
of a Whip; a hasty pull or twitch.

To JERK [גַּרְקוּן, *Gotb.* to bear] to
lash; also to pull or twitch suddenly.

JERKIN [Cyrkelkin, *Sax.* of Cyp-
tel, a Coat] a short upper Coat.

JERKIN [of *Guepre*, *Teut.* a Vulture,
and *Kin*, a Dim.] a Male-Hawk.

JEROBOAM [יְרֹבְעָם, of יָרֵב, he
contended יָעַ with, or יָעַ, the People,
H. i. e. fighting against] the first King, of
the ten Tribes of *Israel*.

JERSEY, the finest of the Wool, sepa-
rated from the rest by Combing.

JERUSALEM [יְרוּשָׁלַיִם, of יָרוּ fear
ye, יָשָׁל, Salem, *H. i. e.* fear ye Salem,]
the chief City of *Judea*.

JERUSALEM Artichokes, a Plant like
Potatoes.

JESSAMIN } [*jafemin*, F. *jafminum*,
JESSEMIN } L.] a Shrub bearing
sweet-scented Flowers.

JESSANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion
or other Beast, is borne over a Coat of
Arms, over some Ordinary, as over a
Chief, a *Bend*, &c.

JESSE [יֵשׁוּעַ, *H.* a Graft] the Father of
King *David*.

JESSES [*gestis*, F. *Getti* or *Zetti*, *Ital.*]
Ribbons hanging down from Garlands;
also short Scrops of Leather fastned to
to Hawks Legs, and so to the Varvels.

A JEST [*Cbistes*, *Span.*] a merry witty
Conceit.

To JEST [probably of *Gesticulari*, L.
because the ancient Mimicks used Gesti-
culations in breaking their Jestes on the
Company] to talk wittily and jocosely.

JESUATI, an Order of Monks, so nam'd

from their having the Name of *Jesus* of-
ten in their Mouths.

JESUITS, Religious, of the Society of
Jesus, an Order first founded by *Ignatius
Loyola*, a Spanish Soldier, and confirm'd by
Pope *Paul III.* An. C. 1540.

JESUITED, which has embrac'd the
Doctrine and Principles of the Jesuits.

JESUITICAL, belonging to the Jesuits:
Also equivocating.

JESUS [*Jefusus*, L. Ἰησοῦς, *Gr.* of Ἰησοῦς,
Heb. i. e. the Saviour] the Name of our
Blessed Lord and Saviour Christ.

JESUS College in *Oxford*, founded, A. C.
1571. by *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Law, cal-
led also the *Wells* College.

JET [jet, or jette, F. of *gagates*, L.]
a sort of black, light and brittle Stone.

JET, a Device. O.

To JET [of *jetter*, F. to toss] to carry
the Body stately or proudly: Also to
run up and down.

JET De eau, is the Pipe of a Fountain
which throws up the Water to any con-
siderable Height in the Air. F.

JETHRO [יִתְרוֹ, *H. i. e.* excelling]
Moser's Father in Law.

JETSON } [of *jetter*, F. to throw up]
JETSOE } that which being cast o-

JETSAM } verbord in the Time of
Shipwreck, is found cast upon the Shore.

JEUSE, Juice. *Chaucer*.

JEWEL [*joyau*, F. *joyel*, *Span.* *Juwell*,
Du.] a precious Stone.

JEWELLER, one who deals in Jewels
and precious Stones.

JEWISE [of *Leipite*. *Sax.* a Punish-
ment] Reward by Revenge; also a Gib-
ber. O.

JEWISH, belonging to the Nation of
the Jews.

JEWS [*Juis*, F. *Jebudai*, L. יְהוּדִים]
the People of *Judea*, and their Posterity.

JEWS Ears, a spongy Substance grow-
ing about the Roof of an Elder Tree.

JEWS Stone, a *Marchasite*.

JEWS Trump, an Instrument of Musick.
IF [*Lij*, *Sax.*] a Conditional Conjun-
ction

IFARE, Gone. O.

IFERE, together in Company. S.

IFETTE, an Effect, also fetched. O.

IFRETEN, devoured. O.

IFICHED, fixed. O.

IFELLOWSHIPED, joined in Fellow-
ship or Company. *Chaucer*.

IFOUNDED, Sunk. O.

An IGNARO [of *Ignarus*, L.] a foolish
ignorant Fellow.

IFLITTE, fleeting. *Chaucer*.

IGLOSED, flattered. *Chaucer*.

IGNEOUS [*igneus*, L.] fiery.

IGNIFEROUS [*ignifer, L.*] bearing or bringing Fire.

IGNIFLUOUS [*ignifluus, L.*] running or flowing with Fire.

To IGNIFY, to set on Fire. *L.*

IGNIPOTENT [*ignipotens, L.*] powerful in Fire.

IGNIS, Fire. *L.*

IGNIS *Fatuus*, a fiery Meteor, commonly call'd *Will with a Whisp*, or *Jack with a Lantern*, appearing chiefly in Summer Nights, and haunting commonly Church-Yards, Meadows and Bogs; it consists of a sort of viscid Substance, or fat Exhalation, which, being kindled in the Air, reflects a kind of thin Flame, yet without any sensible Heat, and often causes People to wander out of their Way.

IGNIS *Judicium*, the old Judicial Trial by Fire. *O. L.*

IGNIS *Perjurus* [among *Surgeons*] a Gangreen; also a Carbuncle, or fiery Plague sore. *L.*

IGNIS *Potentialis*, Potential Fire, a Composition of a burning Quality, which being laid upon a Part, produces the same Effect as real Fire. *L.*

IGNIS *Reverberii* [among *Chymists*] a Reverberatory Fire, the Flame of which beats back upon the Vessel. *L.*

IGNIS *Rotæ* [among *Chymists*] Wheel-fire, when the Flames cover the Coppel, or melting Pot intirely over, both round the Sides, and at the Top.

IGNIS *Sacra*, a Disease, called *St. Anthony's Fire*, or the Shingles. *L.*

IGNIS *Impressionis* [among *Chymists*] a fire above the Sand, sometimes made use of in Chymical Operations. *L.*

IGNITEGIUM, the Eight a Clock Bell, Signal for putting out Fires and Lights at that Hour, according to a Law made by *William the Conqueror*. *L.*

IGNITION [Chymist.] reducing to powder by Means of Fire, Calcination.

IGNIVOMOUS [*ignivomus, L.*] vomiting, belching out Fire or Flames.

IGNOBLE [*ignobilis, L.*] of mean Birth, ase, vile. *F.*

IGNOBILITY [*ignobilitas, L.*] Baseness of Birth.

IGNOMINIOUS [*ignominiosus, F.* of *ignominiosus, L.*] Disgraceful, Dishonourable, reproachtul.

IGNOMINY [*ignominie, F. ignominia, L.*] Infamy, Disgrace, Discredit, Dishonour.

IGNORAMUS [*i. e. We know not*] a term us'd by the Grand Jury, which they write on the Bill of Information, for the acquifition of Criminal Causes, when they think the Evidence as defective, or too

weak to make Good a Prefertment, and then all further Enquiry upon the Party is stopp'd.

IGNORANCE [*ignorantia, L.*] want of Knowledge. *F.*

IGNORANT [*ignorans, L.*] that knows nothing of a Matter: Also unlearned, illiterate. *F.*

IGNOSCIBLE [*ignoscibilis, L.*] fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

IGRAVEN, dug, buried. *O.*

IGURDE, to fly round, or in a Circle. *Chaucer.*

I. H. S. are the three first Letters of the Words, *Jesus Salvator Hominum, i. e. Jesus the Saviour of Men*; a Motto which is commonly made use of by the Jesuits.

IHERIED, praised. *Chaucer.*

IHOLPE, helped. *Chaucer.*

A JIG [probably of *Geige, Teut. Wige, Dan. a Fiddle*] a kind of Dance.

JIG by *Jowl* [*g. d. Cheek by Jowl*] very close together.

To JIFF, to jest, to make a Laughing Stock of one.

JILL, half a Quarter of a Pint.

JILL [of *Julia* or *Juliana*] a Doxy.

JILL-Flurt, a sorry Wench, an idle Slut.

A JILT, a lewd Woman, who cheats or disapoints one.

To JILT, to deceive one's Expectation, most especially in the Point of Amours.

A JIPPO, a shabby Fellow, a poor Scrub.

JIMMERS, jointed Hinges. *N. C.*

IKENDE, known. *Chaucer.*

IKENILD-Street, one of the four famous High-ways which the Romans made in *England*, leading from *Southampton* to *Tinmouth*, so call'd from the *Iceni*, the ancient Inhabitants of *Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgshire*.

ILAD, led or laid. *Chaucer.*

ILAST, left. *Chaucer.*

ILCHE or *Ilke*, the same. *Chaucer.*

ILICHE, a like, like. *Chaucer.*

A ILET [of *ilette, F.*] a little Island.

ILE [*ἔλαδος, Gr.*] the Flank, where the small Guts are. *L.*

An ILET-Hole. See *Oylet-hole*.

ILES, the Spires or Beards of Corn. *C.*

ILEUM [*ἔλαδος, Gr.*] the Third of the small Guts. *L.*

ILIA, the Flanks; the small Guts. *L.*

ILIACAL [*iliacus, L.*] belonging to

ILIACK *S* the *ilia*.

ILIACK *Muscle* [in *Anatomy*] is one of those which bend the Thigh.

ILIACK *Passion*, the Twisting of the Guts.

ILYACK *Vessels*, the double forked Vessels of the Trunk of the great Artery and the great Vein of the *Abdomen*.

ILIACUS *externus* [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, which arises from the inward hollow Part of the *Ossium*. L.

ILIADS [*Iliades*, L. of *Ἰλιάδες*, Gr.] the Title of *Homer's* Poem, whose Subject is the Destruction of *Troy*, which was call'd *Ilium*.

ILIKE, Like. O.

ILIMED, Taken. O.

ILIUM *Ossium* [Anatomy] the Upper Part of the Bone, call'd *Ossium innominatum*.

ILK, Each, the same. O.

ILK, the same. *Spencer*.

ILL, a Contract of Evil.

To **ILL**, to reproach, to speak ill of, N. C.

ILLABORATE [*illaboratus*, L.] done or made without Labour, or Pain.

ILLACERABLE [*illacerabilis*, L.] that cannot be torn.

ILLACHRYMABLE [*illacrymabilis*, L.] not capable of weeping.

ILLAPSE [*illapsus*, L.] a gentle Falling or sliding in or upon.

To **ILLAQUEATE** [*illaqueatum*, L.] to intangle or ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, an Insinuating or Intangling.

ILLATEBRATION, a Hiding, or seeking of Corners. O. L.

ILLATION, and Interece or Conclusion. L.

ILLATIVE, in the Way or Nature of inferring from. L.

To **ILLATRARE** [*illatratum*, L.] to scoff or bark at any Thing.

An **ILLATRATION**, a barking against one. L.

ILLAUDABLE [*illaudabilis*, L.] not worthy of Praise.

ILLECEBROUS [*illecebrosus*, L.] that inciteth or allureth.

An **ILLECIVE** [*illecivamentum*, L.] an Allurement or Enticement.

ILLEGAL [of in *Neg.* and *Legalis* L.] contrary to Law.

ILLEGALITY, Unlawfulness.

ILLEGITIMATE [*illegitimus*, F. of *illegitimus*, L.] unlawful; also unlawfully, or basely born, a Bastard.

ILLEPID [*illepidus*, L.] unpleasant, dull in Conversation.

ILLEVIABLE, what cannot or may not be levied, or recovered. L. T.

ILLIBERAL [*liberalis*, L.] base, nigardly, ungentle.

ILLIBERALITY [*liberalitas*, L.] Meanness of Spirit, Nigardliness.

ILLCIT } [*Illicite*, F. *Illicitus*, L.]
ILLCITIOUS } unlawful, not allowed
unwarrantable.

To **ILLIGATE** [*illigatum*, L.] to bind to.

ILLIGATION, an inwrapping or intangling. L.

ILLIMITABLE [of in *Neg.* and *Limites*, L.] a Limit, that cannot be limited.

ILLIQUATION, a melting down one Thing in another. L.

ILLIQUATION [in *Chymistry*] a melting Earthy Bodies with Metalline, so as both to retain their own Substance.

ILLITERATE [*illiteratus*, L.] which has little or no Knowledge of Letters, unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS, Unlearnedness.

ILLOCABLE [*illocabilis*, L.] that cannot be hired or placed out.

ILLOGICAL [of in *Neg.* and *Logica*] not agreeable to the Rules of Logick, unreasonable.

ILOGID, lodged. *Chaucer*.

ILORN, lost. *Chaucer*.

To **ILLUDE** [*illudere* L.] to play upon, to mock, to jeer.

To **ILLUMINATE** [*illuminare*, F. *illuminatum*, L.] to enlighten, to set off.

To **ILLUMINATE** [in *Painting*] to lay Colours on Maps and Prints, to gild and colour the Initial Letters of Manuscripts.

ILLUMINATIVE Month [with *Astronomers*] is that Space of Time that the Moon is visible, or between one Conjunction and another.

ILLUMINATION, an enlightening. L.

ILLUMINATORS, Persons who formerly gilded and coloured the Capital Letters of Manuscripts, &c. L.

ILLUSION, a Mocking or Scorning; a Sham or Cheat; a false Representation, F. of L.

ILLUSIVE } [*Illusoire*, F.] deceit-
ILLUSORY } ful.

To **ILLUSTRATE** [*illustrare*, F. *illustratum*, L.] to make clear and evident, to explain.

ILLUSTRATION, a making clear, plain, or evident. F. of L.

ILLUSTRIOUS [*illustre*, F. of *illustrius*, L.] eminent, famous, excellent, noble, renowned.

ILLUTAMENTUM [among *Physicians*] an ancient Form of an external Medicine, like the *Ceroma*, with which the Limbs of Wrestlers and others were rubb'd, especially after Bathing. L.

IMAGE [*Imago*, L.] a Natural or Artificial Representation or Semblance of a Thing; a Picture or Statue. F.

IMAGE [in *Opticks*] is the Projection of an Object in the Base of a Convex-plat.

IMAGERY, painted or carved Work
Images, Tapestry with Figures.

IMAGINABLE, that may be imagined
or conceived in the Mind. *F.*

IMAGINARY [*imaginaires, F. of imaginarius, L.*] not real, fantastick, that appears only in Fashion or Form, and has no real Being, but in one's Fancy.

IMAGINATION, is that Faculty, by which we, as it were, picture corporeal substances in the Mind, as if we see them truly with the Eyes, or an Application to the Mind, to the Phantasm or Image of the corporeal Thing impressed in the Brain, Conceit, Fancy, Thought. *F. of L.*

IMAGINATIVE [*imaginativus, L.*] of belonging to the Imagination. *F.*

IMAGINATIVE suspicious, jealous, doubtful: Imagination; Opinion. *Ct.*

To IMAGINE [*imaginer, F. of imaginari, L.*] to conceive, to think or suppose, fancy.

IMASKID, masked, covered. *Chaucer.*

IMBARGO, a Stop or Stay of Shipping publick Authority. *Span.*

To IMBARK [*Embarquer, F. Imbarcare, L.*] to go aboard a Ship; to put on Ship-board, to engage in a Business.

IMBARKATION [*Embarguement, F.*] riding on ship-board.

To IMBASE, to mix with baser Metals.

To IMBATTLE, to put into Battle array.

IMBECILE [*imbecille, F. of imbecillus, L.*] weak, feeble.

IMBECILITY [*Imbecillitas, F. Imbecillitas, L.*] Weakness, Feebleness, a State of Languor or Decay, wherein the Body is unable to perform its usual Exercises or Actions.

To IMBELLISH [*Embellir, F. embellire, L.*] to adorn, beautify or grace.

IMBELLISHMENT [*Embellissement, F.*] ornament.

To IMBEZZLE? [probably of *imbacill-*

To IMBESIL [*Imbecillitas, L. weak, q. d. weaken*] to consume or waste Things committed to one's Trust, to pilfer or purloin.

IMBEZZLEMENT [*q. d. imbecillitas, L.*] a Wasting.

To IMBIBE [*imbiber, F. imbibere, L.*] to drink or drink in; to receive by Education.

IMBIBITION [*in Chymistry*] an eager soaking, or Soaking in of any Liquid.

To IMBITTER [*of im and Bitter, F.*] to make bitter, to exasperate or provoke.

To IMBODY [*of im and Body*] to make into one Body, to take or join it self to a Body: Also to mingle several Ingredients together.

To IMBOLDEN [*of im and Bolds, Sax. Bold*] to make bold, to encourage.

IMBORDURING [*in Heraldry*] is when the Field and Circumference of the Field, are both of one Metal, Colour, or Fur.

To IMLOSS [*imbossare, Itali.*] to raise with Bosses or Bunches.

To IMLOSS, to noose, to circumvent, &c. *Stakeps.*

IMBOSSED [*Hunting-Term*] a Deer is said to be imbossed, when she is so hard pursued, that she foams at Mouth.

IMBOSSING, a sort of Carving or Engraving, when the Figures stand out from the Plane on which it is made.

To IMBOWEL, to take out the Bowels.

To IMBRICATE [*imbricatum, of imbrex, a Gutter Tile, L.*] to cover with Tiles.

IMBRICATED [*in Botany*] a Term us'd to express the Figure of the Leaves of some Plants that are hollowed within like an Imbrex, or Gutter Tile.

IMBRICATION, a making crooked, like a Gutter Tile. *L.*

IMBROCADO, Cloth of Gold or Silver. *Span.*

IMBROCUS, a Drain or Water-Course. *Q. L.*

To IMBROIDER [*of im and Broder, F.*] to make Flowers and other curious Work with a Needle upon Cloth, Silk, &c.

An IMBROIDERER [*of im and Brodeur, F.*] a Worker of Imbroidery.

IMBROIDERY [*of im and Broderie, F.*] imbroided Work.

To IMBROIL [*of im and broillier, F.*] to cause Broils or Quarrels, to put into Confusion, to disorder.

To IMBRUE [*Imbruer, F. of imbruer, L.*] to moisten or wet, to soak or steep.

To IMBRUE one's Hands in Blood, is to commit Murder.

To IMBUE [*imbruer, L.*] to season the Mind with good Principles, Virtue, Learning, &c.

To IMBURSE [*Embourser, F.*] to put into Stock of Money.

IMBURSEMENT, Expenses.

IMBUTLE, mingled. *Chaucer.*

IMBENT, meant. *Chaucer.*

IMITABLE [*imitabilis, L.*] that may be imitated. *F.*

To IMITATE [*imitar, F. imitatum, L.*] to follow the Example of another, to do the like, according to a Pattern.

IMITATION, imitating. *F. of L.*

IMITATIONE? [*in Musick-Books*] denotes a particular Way of Composition, wherein each Part is made to imitate each other. *Ital.*

IMITATOR, a Man who imitates. *L.*

IMITATRIX [*Imitatrix*, F.] a Woman who imitates. L.

IMMACULATE [*immaculatus*, F. of *immaculatus*, L.] without Spot or Stain, unspotted, spotless.

IMMANITY [*immanitas*, L.] Fierceness, Wildness, Cruelty, Savageness, Vastness, Hugeuess.

IMMANUEL [עִמְנוּאֵל, *i. e.* God with us] a Name of Christ.

IMMARCESSIBLE [*immarcessibilis*, L.] never fading, that cannot wither or decay. F.

IMMATERIAL [*immaterial*, F.] that consists not of Matter or Body; also of little Moment or Consequence.

IMMATERIALITY, an immaterial Quality or Nature.

IMMATURE [*immaturus*, L.] unripe, which is not come to Perfection.

IMMATURE [in *Physick*] is apply'd to the Aliments and animal Juices, not sufficiently digested or concocted.

IMMATURITY [*immaturitas*, L.] Unripeness.

IMMEDIATE [*immediatus*, F. *immediatus*, L.] which follows without any Thing coming between; that follows or happens presently; that Acts without Means.

IMMEDICABLE [*immedicabilis*, L.] which cannot be healed, incurable.

IMMEMORABLE [*immemorabilis*, L.] not to be remembered; not worth Remembrance; past Memory; unspeakable.

IMMEMORIAL [of *in* and *memorialis*, L.] which is out of Mind, or beyond the Memory of Man.

IMMENGED, mingled. *Chaucer*.

IMMENSE [*immensus*, L.] unmeasurable, exceeding great, huge, vast. F.

IMMENSITY [*immensitas*, L.] Unreasonableness, Vastness, Infiniteness.

IMMENSURABLE [of *in* and *mensurabilis*, L.] unmeasurable.

IMMENSURABILITY, Unmeasurableness, Infiniteness. L.

To IMMERGE [*immergere*, L.] to dip or plunge into.

IMMERGED } [*immersus*, L.] to dip or
IMMERSED } plunge into.

To IMMERSE [*immersum*, L.] to plunge or dip over Head and Ears.

IMMERSION, a dipping or plunging, the sinking of any Body in a Fluid. F. of L.

IMMERSION of a Star [in *Astronomy*] is when it approaches so near the Sun as to lie hid in its Beams.

IMMERSION [of the Moon] is when the Moon being about to be eclipsed, enters into the Sun's Shadow.

IMMERSION [in *Chymistry*] is the Me-

thod of preparing Medicines, by steeping them in Water.

IMMETHODICAL [of *in* Neg. and *Methodus*, L.] that is, without due Method or Order, confus'd.

To IMMIGRATE [*immigratum*, L.] to pass or come into.

IMMINENT [*imminens*, L.] approaching at Hand, ready to come upon us, hanging over our Heads.

IMMINUTION, a diminishing or lessening. L.

IMMISSION, a putting or letting into.

IMMISSERABLE [*immissibilis*, L.] not to be pitied; also one whom no Box-pities.

To IMMIT [*immittere*, L.] to put, let or squirt into.

IMMOBILITY [*immobilitas*, F. of Neg. and *mobilitas*, L.] Unmoveableness, Stedfastness.

IMMODERATE [*immoderate*, F. of *immoderatus*, L.] unseasonable, excessive, beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

IMMODERATION, Excess, Intemperance. F. of L.

IMMODEST [*immodeste*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] that has no Modesty, wanton

IMMODESTY [*immodestia*, F. of *immodestus*, L.] Wantonness, Unmannerliness.

IMMODULATE [*immodulatus*, L.] do without Regard to a due Proportion.

To IMMOLATE [*immolare*, F. *immolatum*, L.] to offer Sacrifice.

IMMOLATION, a Sacrificing or offering. F. of L.

IMMOMENT, of no Value. *Shakspeare*

IMMORAL [of *in* and *moralis*, L.] depraved Morals contrary to good Manners.

IMMORALITY [of *in* Negative, and *moralitas*, L.] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Prophaneness, Debauchery.

IMMORIGEROUS, [*immorigerus*, L.] disobedient.

IMMORIGEROUSNESS, Disobedience, Proneness to disoblige.

IMMORTAL [*immortalis*, F. of *immortalis*, L.] that never dies, everlasting.

To IMMORTALISE [*immortaliser*, F.] to make immortal.

IMMORTALITY [*immortalitas*, F. *immortalitas*, L.] a never dying; the State of that which is immortal, a Living forever, everlasting.

IMMOVEABLE [*immoibilis*, F. *immoibilis*, L.] which cannot be moved, unmoveable.

IMMOVEABLE Feasts, Festivals which constantly fall upon the same Day of the Month, tho' they vary in the Day of the Week.

IMMUNITY [*immunité, F. immunitas,*] Exemption from Office, Duty or Charge; Freedom, Liberty, Privilege.

To **IMMURE** [of *in* and *murus, L.* a Wall] to shut up between two Walls.

IMMUSICAL, not Harmonious, not musical.

IMMUTABILITY [*immutabilité, F. of mutabilitas, L.*] Unchangeableness, Constancy.

IMMUTABLE [*immutabile, F. of immutabilis, L.*] unchangeable, constant.

IMMUTABLE Circles [in *Astronomy*] the Ecliptick and Equator, so called, because they never change, but are the same all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

IMMUTATION, a changing or altering. *L.*

IMMOVED, moved. *Chaucer.*

IMP, [probably of *impius L.* very wicked] a familiar Spirit, a Demon; a Child Offspring. *Spencer.*

IMP [among *Gardeners*] a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

To **IMP** a Feather in a Hawk's Wing, among *Falconers*] to add a new Piece to old broken Stump.

IMPACTED [*impactus, L.*] driven in.

To **IMPAIR** [*impairer, F. q. d. empejore, L.*] to diminish, to make worse, to weaken.

To **IMPALE** [*impaler, F. impalare, I. l. of in* and *Palus, L.* a Stake] to enclose a fence about with Stakes; To drive a stake thro' the Body of a Malefactor.

IMPALED [in *Heraldry*] when the Coats of a Man and his Wife, who is not an heiress, are born in the same Escutcheon, and are marshal'd in Pale, the Husband's on the right Side, and the Wife's on the left; this is call'd by *Heralds, Baron and Imme, two Coats impaled.*

IMPALED, undaunted, without Fear.

IMPANATION [of *in* and *Panis, L.* bread] a Term applied to the Lutheran doctrine of the Lord's Supper, who believe that the Body of Christ subsist with the Species of Bread in the Sacrament. *F.*

IMPANNEL. See *Empannel.*

IMPANNULARE, to empannel a Jury. *L.*

IMPARCAMENTUM, the Right of bounding Cattle. *O. L.*

IMPARILITY [*imparilitas, L.*] Inequality, Unevenness.

IMPARISYLLABICAL [of *Impar* unequal and *Syllabus, L.*] not consisting of like Number of Syllables.

IMPARITY [*imparitas, L.*] Inequality, Unevenness.

To **IMPARK** [*q. d. to park in*] to enclose or fence in a Piece of Ground for a Park.

IMPARLANCE [of *Parler, F.*] a Motion made, or Declaration of the Plaintiff by the Defendant, whereby he craveth Respite, or another Day to put in his Answer.

IMPARSONEE, put into the Possession of a Benefice. *O. L. T.*

To **IMPART** [*Impartire, L.*] to give Part to another, to communicate, to deliver one's Mind.

IMPARTIAL [*Impartial, F.*] void of Partiality, just, upright.

IMPARTIALITY [of *in* and *partialité, F.*] a being impartial, Disinterestedness.

IMPASSABLE, that cannot be passed thro'.

IMPASSIBILITY [*Impassibilité, F. Impassibilitas, L.*] an Uncapability of suffering.

IMPASSIBLE [*Impassibilis, L.*] that cannot suffer. *F.*

IMPATIENCE } [*Impatientia, L.*] Un-
IMPATIENCEY } easiness of Mind under Sufferings; also Hastiness or Passion. *L.*

IMPATIENT [*Impatiens, L.*] that has no Patience, choleric, hasty, unquiet. *F.*

IMPATRONIZA TION, a putting into full Possession of a Benefice.

To **IMPATRONIZE** [*S' empatroniser, F.*] to take Possession of.

To **IMPEACH** [probably of *Empecher, F.* to hinder] to accuse and prosecute for Felony and Treason; to hinder. *Spencer.*

IMPEACHMENT [*Impetachment, F.*] Accusation or Information against one.

IMPEACHMENT of Waste, a Restraint from committing Waste on Lands or Tenements.

IMPECCABILITY [*Impeccabilité, F.*] a being incapable of Sinning.

IMPECCABLE [*Impeccabilis, L.*] that cannot Sin or do amiss. *F.*

To **IMPEDE** [*Impedire, L.*] to hinder let or stop.

IMPEDIATI Canes, Dogs that are law'd or disabled from doing Mischief in a Forest. *O. L. T.*

IMPEDIENT [*Impediens, L.*] letting, staying or hindring.

IMPEDIMENT [*Impedimentum, L.*] Hindrance, Disturbance, Obstruction; also an Imperfection or Defect in ones Speech.

To **IMPELL** [*Impellere, L.*] to drive or thrust forward; also to force.

To **IMPEND** [*Impendere, L.*] to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments.

IMPENDENCY, a hanging over the Head. *L.*

IMPENDENT, [*Impendens, L.*] hanging over Head, being at Hand.

IMPENDIOUS [*Impendiosus, L.*] liberal, that spends more than is needful.

IMPENETRABILITY [in *Philosophy*] the Distinction of 1 extended Substance from another, so that 2 Bodies extended cannot be in one and the same Place, but must of Necessity exclude each other.

IMPENETRABLE [*Impenetrabilis, L.*] that cannot be pierced thro', or dived into. *F.*

IMPENITENCE } [of *Impenitentia, L.*]
IMPENITENCY } a want of or being without Repentance; a continuing in sinful Courses. *F.*

IMPENITENT, who does not repent, or is not sorry for his Sins or Faults. *F.*

IMPENSIBLE [*Impensibilis, L.*] without Reward, *Gratis*.

IMPERATIVE [*Imperativus, L.*] commanding. *F.*

IMPERCEPTIBLE, which is not to be perceived. *F.*

IMPERCIABLE, impenetrable. *Cb.*

IMPERFECT [*Imperfait, F. Imperfectus, L.*] not perfect or complear, unfinished, faulty.

IMPERFECT Flowers [in *Botany*] are such as want the *Petala*, or those finely colour'd Leaves, which stand round and compose the Flower.

IMPERFECT Plants [in *Botany*] are such as either really want Flowers and Seeds, or seem to want them.

IMPERFECT Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts taken together do either exceed or fall short of that whole Number of which they are Parts.

IMPERFECTION, the want of something that is requisite or suitable to the Nature of the Thing, Unperfection, Defect, *F. of L.*

IMPERFORABLE, not to be bored thro'. *L.*

IMPERIAL [*Imperialis, L.*] belonging to an Emperor or Empire. *F.*

IMPERIAL-Lily, a Flower.

IMPERIAL-Table, an Instrument for measuring of Land, &c.

IMPERIALISTS, the Subjects or Forces of the Emperor of *Germany*.

IMPERIE, Rule. *Chaucer.*

IMPERIOUS [*Imperieux, F. of Imperiosus L.*] commanding, lordly, haughty.

IMPERSONAL-Verbs [in *Grammar*] are such as are used in the third Person singularly only.

IMPERSONICUOUS [*impersonicax, L.*] not clear, or evident.

IMPETINENCE } Extravagance,
IMPETINENCY } Foolery, Non-sense. *F.*

IMPETINENT [of *in* and *pertinens, L.*] not to the Purpose, absurd, silly. *F.*

An **IMPETINENT**, a troublesome, foolish, or silly Person,

IMPETURBED [*Impeturbatus, L.*] undisturbed, serene, calm.

IMPERVIOUS [*Impervius, L.*] thro' which there is no Passage, unpassable, such a Closeness of Pores, or particular Configuration of Parts, as will not admit another thro'.

IMPERVIOUS [among *Naturalists*] Bodies are said to be *impervious* to others, when they will not permit the Rays of Light to pass through them, &c.

IMPES, Shoots, young Twigs. *Cb.*

IMPID, grafted. *Chaucer.*

IMPETIGINOUS [*Impetiginosus, L.*] troubled with the Itch.

IMPETIGO, a cutaneous Foulness, as the Itch; a Ring-worm, or a Tetter. *F.*

IMPETIGO Celsi, a sort of Leprosy, or Scabbiness. *L.*

IMPETRABLE [*Impetrabilis, L.*] easy or that may be obtained by Entreaty. *F.*

To **IMPETRATE** [*Impetrer, F. Impetratum, L.*] to obtain by earnest Request or Entreaty; to obtain a Grant of any Favour or Privilege.

IMPETRATION, an obtaining by earnest Entreaty. *L.*

To **IMPETRE**, to obtain. *Chaucer.*

IMPETUOUS [*Impetueux, F. of Impetuosus, L.*] violent, rapid, vehement, raging, boisterous.

IMPETUOSITY } [*Impetuosité, F. Im-*

IMPETUOUSNESS } *petuositas, L.*] a driving headlong with great Force and Violence, a violent Motion, or driving forward, Vehemency.

IMPETUS [in *Mechanicks*] the Blow or Force, with which one Body strikes against another. *L.*

IMPIERMENT, Prejudice, Damage. *O. F.*

IMPIETY [*Impiété, F. of Impiatus, L.*] Ungodliness, Irreligion.

IMPIGNORATION, a putting to paw. *L.*

IMPIGRITY [*Impigritas, L.*] Quickness Diligence.

IMPING [in *Falconry*] the inserting a Feather in the Wing of a Hawk, in the Place of one that is broke.

To **IMPINGUATE** [*Impinguatum, L.*] to fatten.

IMPIOUS [*Impie, F. Impius, L.*] Ungodly, Profane, Lewd.

IMPLACABILITY [*Implacabilitas, L.*] Implacableness, Unreconcilableness.

IMPLACABLE [*Implacabilis, L.*] not to be appeas'd or pacified. *F.*

To **IMPLANT** [of *in* and *planter, F. of plantare, L.*] to fix or fasten in the Mind.

IMPLANTING, a setting or fixing into. *L.*

IMPLAUSIBLE [of *in* and *plausibills*,] unlikely to recommend.

To IMPLEAD [of *im* and *plaidr*, F.] to sue or prosecute by Course of Law.

To IMPLEIE, to fill. L.

IMPLEMENTS [q. d. Employments, of *Employer*, F.] all Things necessary in any Trade, or about a House, as Tools, furniture, &c.

IMPLICATED [by *Physicians*] is apply'd to such Fevers, where 2 at a Time hit a Person, either of the same kind as *Double Tertian*; or of different, as an *Intermittent Tertian*, and a *Quotidian*.

IMPLICATION, a folding or wrapping within another Thing, an entangling; also necessary Consequence. F. of L.

IMPLICIT [Implicit, F. of *Implicitus*,] tacitly understood, imlicate, following by Consequence.

IMPLICIT Faith, a Belief grounded upon the Judgment or Authority of others.

IMPLORATION, an imploring or beseeching. L.

To IMPLORE [*Implores*, F. of *Implicare*,] to beg earnestly with Tears and Prayers, to beseech.

IMPLUME [*Implumis*, L.] bald, without Feathers.

IMPLUVIOUS [*impluvius*, L.] wet with Rain.

To IMPLY [*Impliquer*, F. *Implicare*, L.] to unfold, contain, denote, signify.

IMPOLITE [*Impolitus*, L.] unpolished, rude, coarse, rough.

IMPOLITICK [of *in* Neg. and *politicus*, L.] disagreeing with the Rules of policy, imprudent, unwise.

IMPORCATION, a making a Baulk or ridge in the ploughing of Land. L.

IMPOROUS [of *in* Neg. and *porosus*,] that has no Pores, or little Holes for the Passage of Sweat, Vapours, &c.

IMPORT, Sense or Meaning.

To IMPORT [*Importes*, F. or *Importans*,] to bring Commodities into a Port, and to concern or signify.

IMPORTABLE, impossible, intolerable, *baucer*.

IMPORTANCE, Moment, Weight, consequence, Concernment. F.

IMPORTANT, of great Concern, Weight, or Moment; Material. F.

IMPORTATION, the bringing in of Merchandizes from foreign Countries. L.

IMPORTUNACY } [*importunit* F. *importunitas*, L.] an
IMPORTUNITY } ager pressing or urging; hard dunning.

IMPORTUNATE [*importune*, F. *importunus*, L.] troublesome, wearying, with too frequent, or unseasonable Requests, very urgent.

To IMPORTUNE, [*importunes*, F.]

to press or sue for with great Earnestness; to request earnestly and often.

IMPORTUNE, troublesome. *Chaucer*.

IMPORTUOUS [*importuosus*, L.] without Port or Harbour.

To IMPOSE, [*imposet*, F. *impositum*, L.] to enjoin, to lay a Tax, to lay or put upon; also to cheat.

To IMPOSE a Form [in *Printing*] to set the Pages in due Order in the Form or Chase, and to make them ready for the Press.

To IMPOSE upon one, to cheat, deceive; also to put upon one.

IMPOSITION, a laying on an Injunction; a deceiving, an Assessment.

IMPOSSIBILITY [*impossibilit* F. *impossibilitas*, L.] that which cannot be done.

IMPOSSIBLE [*impossibilis*, L.] that is not possible, or cannot be done. F. Also an Impossibility. *Chaucer*.

IMPOSTITIOUS Names [*impostitius*, L.] primitive or radical Names.

IMPOST [*imposita*, Ital. of *imponendo*, L.] a Tax or Tribute; but more especially such as is received by a Prince or State, for Goods brought into any Haven from other Nations. F.

IMPOSTOR [*imposteur*, F.] a Cheat; a Deceiver, a false Pretender. L.

To IMPOSTUMATE } [*Apostumer*,
To IMPOSTHUMATE } F. of *Apostumare*, Ital.] to grow into an Imposthume.

IMPOSTUMATION } the Act of Im-
IMPOSTUMATION } postumating.

IMPOSTUME } *Apostume*, F. *Apostium*
IMPOSTHUME } *ma*, Ital.] a swelling of Humours, or gathering of corrupt Matter in any Part of the Body.

IMPOSTURE [*impostura*, L.] Cheat, Cozenage, Deceit. F.

IMPOTENCE } [*impotentia*, L.] Weak-
IMPOTENCY } ness, want of Power, or Strength, a natural Defect which binds Generation.

IMPOTENT [*impotens*, L.] unable, weak, infirm, maimed. F.

To IMPOVERISH [*Empauir*, F. *impoverire*, Ital.] to make poor.

IMPOVERISHMENT, a being made poor.

To IMPOUND Cattle, to put them in a Pound for some Tr spass done by them.

To IMPOWER [of *im* and *power*] to vest one with Power, to enable him to Act.

IMPRACTICABLE [*impracticable*, F.] that cannot be done.

To IMPRECATE [*imprecatur*, L.] to curse, to call down Mischief upon, to wish Evil to.

IMPRECATION, a Cursing or calling down Mischief upon another. F. of L.

IMPRE-

I M

IMPRECATORY, that containeth or Empliyeth Cursing in it.

IMPREGNABLE [*Impregnabile, F.*] that cannot be taken by Force.

IMPREGNATE [*impregné, F.* of *in* and *pregnans, L.*] being with Child, or great with Young.

To IMPREGNATE [*S'impregner, F.*] to imbode, soak, or drink in.

To IMPREGNATE [*of in* and *pregnans, L.*] to get with Child, to make fruitful.

IMPREGNATION, is the Immission of the Male Seed in Coition, by which the Female Conceives, or becomes with young.

IMPREGNATION [*in Chymistry*] is when any Body hath imbib'd so much Moisture, that it will admit no more. *F.* of *L.*

IMPRESSE, an Emblem or Device, with a Motto. *Ital.*

IMPRESS [*impresso, L.*] a Print, Stamp, or Image.

To IMPRESS [*impressum, L.*] to print, stamp, or make an Impression upon; to compel to enter into publick Service.

IMPRESSION, a Stamp, Mark, or Print *L.*

An IMPRESSION [*of Books*] is that Number of Books which is printed off at the same Time.

IMPRESS-Money, Money paid to Soldiers, &c. compelled into the publick Service.

To IMPRIME [*Hunting Term*] to rouse, unharbour, or dislodge a wild Beast; also to make her forsake the Herd.

IMPRIMERY [*Law Term*] an Impression or Print; also a Printing-House, or the Art of Printing.

IMPRIMINGS, Beginnings, first Essays. *G.*

IMPRIMIS, first of all, in the first Place. *L.*

To IMPRINT [*Empreindre, F.* of *imprimere, L.*] to impress or fix a Thing in one's Mind, or in any Matter.

IMPRISION, an Attempt. *O.*

To IMPRISON [*Emprisoner, F.*] to put in Prison or Goal.

IMPRISONMENT [*Emprisonnement, F.*] Confinement, Imprisoning.

IMPROBABILITY, an Unlikeliness of being true, or what cannot be proved.

IMPROBABLE [*improbabilis, L.*] unlikely, which has no Likelihood of being true. *F.*

To IMPROBATE [*improbatum, L.*] to disallow, dispraise, or dislike.

IMPROBATION, disallowing or disproving of, dislike. *L.*

IMPROBITY [*improbitas, L.*] Dishonesty, Knavery.

IMPROCREABILITY, Barrenness. *L.*

I M

IMPROCREABLE } [*improcreabilis, L.*]
IMPROCREATE } not begotten.

IMPROPER [*impropre, F.* of *improprum, L.*] unfit, inconvenient.

To IMPROPRIATE, is to employ the Revenues of a Church Living to his own Use. *L. T.*

IMPROPRIATION, the Act of improprating; also a Parsonage or ecclesiastical Living in the Hands of a Lay-man, or which descends by Inheritance.

IMPROPRIETY of Speech [*impropriété, F.*] is when the Writer or Speaker does not make Use of proper and significant Expressions.

IMPROVABLE, that may be improv'd or made better.

To IMPROVE [*either of in* and *Proba, L.* Good, *q. d.* to make a Thing better in it self, or *in* and *Preuve, F.* a Proof, *q. d.* to meliorate a Thing by Trials or Essays] to better, to promote or advance to grow refined; to make a Progress in Arts and Sciences.

IMPROVEMENT, Bettering, Progress, and advancing of Profits, a Thriving, a Benefiting in any kind of Profession.

IMPROVIDENCE [*improvidentia, L.*] want of Forecast.

IMPROVIDENT [*improvidus L.*] who does not forecast or foresee, unheedful.

IMPRUDENCE [*imprudencia, L.*] Indiscretion, Unadvisedness, a want of Precaution, Deliberation, and Foresight of the Consequence of Things. *F.*

IMPRUDENT [*imprudens, L.*] inconsiderate, unadvis'd, unwise. *F.*

IMPRUDIAMENTUM, Improvement of Land by Husbandry, &c. *O. L.*

IMPUDENCE [*impudentia, L.*] Shamelessness, Sauciness. *F.*

IMPUDENT [*impudens, L.*] shameless, saucy, graceless. *F.*

IMPUDICITY [*impudicité, F.* *impudicitas, L.*] Lewdness, Obscenity, Immodesty.

To IMPUGN [*impugner, F.* of *impugnare, L.*] to oppose, to disprove, to endeavour to confute by Argument.

IMPUSSANCE, want of Strength, or Means to succeed in an Affair. *F.*

IMPULSE [*impulsus, L.*] a thrusting, pushing or driving forward, an Inforcement, Motion, Persuasion.

IMPULSION, a thrusting forward or driving on, a constraining. *F.* of *L.*

IMPULSIVE, that drives or thrusts forward. *F.*

IMPUNITY [*impunité, F.* of *impunitas, L.*] a being free or exempt from Punishment.

IMPURE [*impurus, L.*] unclean, filthy, lewd. *F.*

IMPURITY [*impurité, F.* of *impuritas, L.*] Uncleanness, Filthiness, Lewdness.

IMPUR.

IMPURPLED, coloured with purple Colour.

IMPUTATION, which is imputed to another, or the Act it self. F. of L.

To IMPUTE [*imputer, F. of imputare, L.*] to attribute or ascribe the Merit to one; also to charge, or lay the Blame or Fault on one.

IMPUTRESCIBLE, incorruptible. L.

IMMUM *Cæli* [*Astrology*] the fourth House in a Figure of the Heavens. L.

INABILITY [*inabilitè, F.*] an Incapacity, or not being able or capable.

INACCESSIBLE [*of in and accessibilis, L.*] not to be come at, unapproachable.

INACCESSIBLE *Height or Distance*, [*in Geometry*] which cannot be come at to be measured, by Reason of some Obstacle in the Way.

INACTION, Inactivity. F.

INADEQUATE [*of in and adequatus, L.*] Disproportionate.

INADEQUATE *Ideas* [*Philosophy*] such as are but a partial and incomplete Representation of those Archetypes or Images, to which the Mind refers them.

INADVERTENCE } [*inadvertance, F.*]
INADVERTENCY } a not sufficient-ly observing, a Want of Heed or Care.

INAFFABLE [*of in, an affabilis, L.*] not courteous, unpleasant in Conversation.

INAFFECTATION, Unaffectedness; being free from Preciseness or Formality, L.

INALIENABLE, which cannot be alienated or transferred to another by Law.

INALIMENTAL, which does not nourish. L.

INAMIABLE [*inamabilis, L.*] unlovely, not deserving Love.

INAMISSABLE, that can never be lost.

INAMORATO, a Lover. *Ital.*

INAMOURED, fallen in Love with.

INANIMOUS } [*inanimus, L.*]
INANIMOUSLY } without Consent or Agreement.

INANILOQUOUS } [*inaniloquent, L.*]
INANILOQUOUS } vain Talking or babbling.

INANIMATE [*inanimè, F. inanimatus, L.*] Lifeless, dead, without Life or Soul.

INANITION [*in Physick*] Weakness, occasioned by want of Nourishment. F.

INANITY [*in Philosophy*] Emptiness, or absolute Vacuity, implying Absence of all Body and Matter whatsoever. L.

INAPPETENCY [*of in and appetentia, L.*] want of Appetite for Victuals.

INAPPLICATION, Heedlessness. F.

INAPPLICABLE, not capable of being apply'd to. L.

INARABLE [*inarabilis, L.*] not to be ploughed.

INARGENTATION [*of in and argennum, L. Silver*] a Gilding or Covering a Thing with Silver.

INARTICULATE [*of in and articulatus, L.*] [undistinct, confused, not articulate.

INARTIFICIAL [*inartificialis, L.*] without Art, Unworkmanly, Artless.

INASPICUOUS [*inaspiciuus, L.*] hard to be seen, invisible.

INAUDIBLE, not to be heard. L.

To INAUGURATE [*inauguratum, L.*] to install, to invest with an Office or Dignity.

INAUGURATION, an Instalment, &c.

INAURATED [*inauratus L.*] covered over with Gold, gilded over.

INAURATION, a gilding or covering with Gold. L.

INAUSPICIOUS [*inauspiciatus, L.*] unlucky, ill-boding.

INBLAURA, the Product or Profit of Land. O. L.

INBOROW and Outborow, an Office in old Times for observing the Ingress and Egress, and allowing the Passage of those who travelled to and again between England and Scotland.

INBRED, natural; also belonging to a particular Country.

INCALESCENCE [*of incalere, L.*] is the growing hot of a Thing by some inward Motion or Fermentation.

INCALESCENT [*incalens, L.*] growing hot by some internal Motion and Fermentation.

INCALESCENT *Mercury* [*in Chymistry*] Quicksilver prepared after a particular Manner, so that mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf Gold, it would turn to a Paste; and with Gold would grow hot.

To INCAMP [*of in and camper, F.*] to pitch Tents or build Huts on a Spot of Ground, chosen for that purpose.

INCAMPMENT [*of in and Campement, F.*] the Lodging of an Army in the Field.

INCANTATION, Charming; an Incantment, Charm or Spell. L.

INCANTATOR, an Inchanter or Charmer. L.

INCAPABLE [*incapax, L.*] not capable, unable, unfit. F.

INCAPACIOUS [*incapax, L.*] not fit or large enough to maintain a Thing.

To INCAPACITATE, to render incapable, to pur out of a Capacity.

INCAPACITY [*incapacitè, F.*] the not having Qualities or Parts sufficient or necessary to be in a Condition to do or receive a Thing.

To INCARCERATE [*incarceratum, L.*] to imprison.

INCARCERATION, an Imprisoning or Imprisonment. L.

INCARNARDINE, of a bright Carnation or Flesh Colour. F.

TO INCARNATE [*incarnar*, F. of *incarnatio*, L.] to bring Flesh upon, or fill up with new Flesh.

INCARNATE Devil, a Devil in Man's Shape; a devilish Person.

INCARNATION [in *Chymistry*] a particular way of purifying Gold. F. of L.

INCARNATION [in *Divinity*] an assuming or taking Flesh.

INCARNATION [in *Surgery*] a making of Flesh grow.

An **INCARNATIVE** [of *incarnatio*, L.] a Medicine causing Flesh to grow.

INCASTELLED [Spoken of *Beasts*.] Narrow-heel'd or Hoot-bound. F.

An **INCENDIARY** [*Incendiarie*, F. of *Incendarius*, L.] a Setter of Houses on Fire, a Sower of Division and Strife.

TO INCENSE [*incensum*, L. Sup.] to inflame or stir up to Anger.

INCENSE [*incensum*, L.] a rich Perfume made use of in sacred Utes.

INCENSE Wort, an Herb.

INCENSING, burning Perfumes in Honour to a Deity.

INCENSORY, a perfuming Pan or Censer.

An **INCENTIVE** [*incentivum*, L.] an Incentment or Motive.

INCENTIVE [*incentivus*, L.] inciting or stirring up.

INCENTOR, the same as Incendiary.

INCEPTION, a Beginning or Enterprize. L.

INCEPTIVE [in *Grammar*] as *Verbs Inceptives*, are such Verbs as express a Proceeding by Degrees in an Action.

INCEPTIVE Magnitudes [in *Geometry*] are such Movements or first Principles, as tho' of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such.

INCEPTOR, a Beginner; in the University it signifies one who is upon taking his *Master of Arts* Degrees.

TO INCERATE [*inceratum*, L.] to do over with Wax.

INCERATION [in *Pharmacy*] is a mixing of Moisture with something that is dry, till the Substance be brought to the Consistence of soft Wax.

INCERTITUDE [*incertitudo*, L.] Uncertainty, Doubtfulness. F.

INCESSANT, continual, without ceasing. L.

INCEST [*inceste*, F. of *incestus*, L.] Carnal Copulation or Marriage with one who is too near a Kin.

INCESTUOUS [*incestueux*, F. *incestuosus*, L.] given to, or guilty of Incest.

INCH [in *ce*, Sax.] the 12th Part of a Foot.

SALE by INCH of Candles, is when Goods being divided into several Lots or

Parcels, and about an Inch of Candle being lighted, the Buyers bid during its Burning, and the last bidder, when the Candle goes out, has the Lot or Parcel so expos'd to Sale.

TO INCHAIN [*enchainer*, F.] to put in Chains.

TO INCHANT [*Enchanter*, F. of *Incantare*, L.] to bewitch or charm.

INCHANTER [*Enchanteur*, F. *incantator*, L.] a Conjuror, Sorcerer, Wizard.

INCHANTMENT [*Enchantement*, F. of *incantamentum*, L.] a Charm or Spell.

INCHANTRESS [*Enchantresse*, F.] a Witch or Sorceress.

TO INCHASE [*Inchasser*, F.] to set in Gold, Silver, &c.

INCHEPIN, the lower Gut of a Deer.

TO INCHOATE [*inchoatum*, L.] to begin any Work.

INCHOATION, a Beginning of any Work. L.

INCHOATIVES. See *Inceptives*.

INCIDENCE [in *Opticks*] the Place where two Lines or Rays meet.

INCIDENT [*incident*, L.] happening to, or falling out occasionally.

INCIDENT [in *Law*] a Thing necessarily depending upon another as more principal.

INCIDENT Point [in *Opticks*] is the Point in which a Ray of Light is supposed to fall on a Piece of Glass.

TO INCIDE [of *incidere*, to cut L.] Medicines are said to *incide*, which consist of pointed and sharp Particles, Acids and most Salts; by the Force or Inanuation of which the Particles of other Bodies are divided, which before cohere one with another.

INCINATION [*Chymistry*] the Reducing of Bodies of Vegetables, Minerals, &c. into Ashes by a violent Fire. F.

INCIPIENT [*incipiens*, L.] Beginning.

TO INCIRCLE [*incirculer*, F.] to compass or surround.

INCISION, a cutting or lancing, a Gash. L.

INCISION [in *Surgery*] is the cutting the Skin or Flesh to open a Swelling; a Wound in the Skull made by a cutting Instrument.

Crucial INCISION [in *Surgery*] the lancing a Swelling cross-wise.

INCISIVI, } the foremost Teeth in

INCISORES, } each Jaw. L.

INCISIVUS Musculus [*Anatomy*] Muscle drawing the upper Lip upwards. L.

INCISURE [*incisura*, L.] a Cut or Gash.

INCITATION, a stirring up or provoking. F. of L.

TO INCITE [*inciter, F. of incitare, L.*] stir up, to egg or spur on.

INCITEMENT [*incitamentum, L.*] Incitement or Motive.

INCIVIL [*incivilitas, L.*] unmannerly, ownish, rude. *F.*

INCIVILITY [*incivilitas, F.*] Unmannernefs, Rudenefs.

INCLAMATION, a calling upon. *L.*

INCLAUSA, a Home-clofe, or Inclofe near a Houfe. *O. L.*

INCLE, a fort of Tape.

INCLEMENCY [*inclemence, F. inclementia, L.*] Unmercifulnefs, Unpitifulnefs, rigour, Sharpnefs.

INCLINABLE, inclining to, prone, apt.

INCLINATION, a bowing downward; natural Difpofition to a Thing, Proneness, Aptnefs. *F. of L.*

INCLINATION [*in Chymistry*] is the turning of any Liquor from its Settlement Dregs, only by ftooping the Veffel.

INCLINATION [*in Geometry*] is the utual Leaning or Tendency of two Lines or Places towards each other, fo as make an Angle.

INCLINATION of two Planes [*in Geometry*] is the acute Angle made by two Lines drawn, one in each Plane, and perpendicular to their common Section.

INCLINATION of a Plane [*in Dialling*] is the small Arch of a Vertical Circle, perpendicular to the Plane and the orizon.

INCLINATION [*of the Axis of the earth*] is the Angle that it makes with the Axis of the Ecliptick.

INCLINATION [*of a Planet*] is an Arch of the Circle of Inclination, which is cluded between the Ecliptick, and the ace of that Planet in its Orbit.

INCLINATION [*of a Right Line to a Plane*] is an acute Angle which that Line makes, with any Line of the Plane toward which it leans.

INCLINATION of a Ray [*in Dioptricks*] an Angle made by that Ray with the Axis of Incidence in the first Medium, at a Point where it meets or enters the second Medium.

To INCLINE [*incliner, F. of inclinare, L.*] to bow or bend to, to lean towards.

INCLINING Planes [*in Dialling*] are such as lean to the Horizon.

To INCLOISTER [*of in and cloitres, L.*] to shut up in a Cloister or Monastery.

To INCLOSE [*enclosse, F. of includere, L.*] to shut in, to fence about.

INCLOSURE [*of in and clausura, L.*] a Place inclosed or fenced in.

To INCLUDE [*includeve, L.*] to take in, to comprehend, to contain.

INCLUSION, an inclosing or shutting up. *L.*

INCLUSIVE, that comprehends or takes in. *F.*

INCOAGULABLE [*of in and coagulo, L.*] that cannot be curdled or congealed together.

INCOGITABLE [*incogitabilis, L.*] Thoughtless.

INCOGITANCY [*incogitantia, L.*] a want of Thought, Inconsiderateness, Rashness.

INCOGITANT [*incogitans, L.*] Heedless, Thoughtless.

INCOGITATIVE, Unthinking, Heedless, Rash.

INCOGNITO, unknown. *L.*

INCOHERENT [*of in and coherens, L.*] that does not suit or agree well together.

INCOHERENCE [*of in and coherentia, L.*] a Disagreement, or not suiting well together.

INCOLUMITY [*incolumitas, L.*] Safety, Freedom from Danger.

INCOMBROUS, cumbersome. *Cbaucer.*

INCOMBUSTIBLE [*of incombusibilis, L.*] that cannot be burned or consumed by Fire.

INCOME [*q. d. Comings in*] Rent, Revenue, Profit.

INCOMMENSURABLE [*of in, Negation, and mensurabilis, L.*] that cannot be measured, that has not an equal Measure or Proportion with the other. *F.*

INCOMMENSURABLE [*in Algebra*] surd Roots are said to be incommensurable to rational Numbers.

INCOMMENSURABLE, Numbers, [*in Arithmetick*] are such which have no common Divisor, which can divide them both equally.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities, [*in Geometry*] are such Quantities which have no aliquot Parts, or any common Measure, that may measure them.

INCOMMENSURABLE Quantities [*in Power*] is, when between the Squares of 2 Quantities, there can be found no Area or Content, that may serve for a common Measure, to measure both exactly.

To INCOMMODORE [*incommodare, F. of incommodus, L.*] to cause an Inconvenience, to prejudice or hurt.

INCOMMODOUS [*incommodus, L.*] unprofitable, unfit, troublesome, offensive.

INCOMMODITY [*incommoditas, F. incommoditas, L.*] Inconvenience, Trouble.

INCOMMUNICABLE [*incommunicabilis, L.*] that cannot be made common or imparted to others. *F.*

INCOMPACT [*of in and compactus, L.*] not close fastened or joined together.

INCOMPARABLE [*incomparabilis*, L.] without compare, matchless, excellent. F.
INCOMPASSIONATE [*in in and compassio*, L.] void of Pity.
INCOMPATIBILITY [*incompatibilitas*, F.] a being incompatible, Antipathy, Contrariety.
INCOMPATIBLE, disagreeing, not enduring, or consisting one with another. F.
INCOMPENSABLE [of *in* and *compensare*, L.] incapable of being recompensed.
INCOMPETENCY [*Incompetence*, F. *Incompetentia*, L.] Insufficiency, Inability.
INCOMPETENT [*incompetens*, F. of *in* and *competens*, L.] incapable, not duly qualified, unfit, improper.
INCOMPETIBLE, unsuitable, that agrees not.
INCOMPLETE [of *incompletus* L.] not compleat, not finished. F.
INCOMPLEX [of *in* and *complexus*, L.] uncompounded, single, simple.
INCOMPLIANCE, a not consenting, or not bearing with.
INCOMPOSED [*incompositus*, L.] not orderly, uncouth, neglected, ill-favoured.
IMPOSSIBLE Proposition [in *Logick*] that which affirms what another denies.
INCOMPOSURE [of *in* and *compositura*, L.] Confusion, Disorder.
INCOMPREHENSIBILITY, } [*in-*
INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS } *com-*
prehensibilitas, F.] a being incomprehensible or unconceivable.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE [*incomprehensibilis*, L.] that cannot be comprehended or conceived in the Mind. F.
INCONCEIVABLE [*inconceivable* F.] not to be conceived or imagined.
INCONCINNITY [*inconcinnitas*, L.] an ill Grace, Unhandfomeness, Disproportion.
INCONCUSS [*inconcussus*, L.] unshaken.
INCONCUSSIBLE [of *inconcussus*, L.] that cannot be shaken or moved.
INCONGEALABLE [of *in* and *congelabilis*, L.] that cannot be frozen.
INCONGRUITY [*incongruitas*, F. *incongruitas*, L.] Disagreeableness, Unfitness.
INCONGRUITY [among *Naturalists*] is a Property, by which a fluid Body is hindered from uniting with any other Fluid, or solid Body, which is different from it.
INCONGRUOUS [*incongru*, F. of *incongruus*, L.] unfit, disagreeable.
INCONY, Wit, a mimicking Wit. *Stakesp.*
INCONNEXION [of *in* and *connexio*, L.] a Defect in joining Things together, want of Coherence.

INCONSEQUENCE } [*Inconsequentia*;
INCONSEQUENCY } L.] Weakness of arguing, when the Conclusion follows not from the Premises.
INCONSEQUENT [*inconsequens*, L.] that does not follow or result from.
INCONSIDERABLE, of small Account, not worthy Regard.
INCONSIDERANCY [*Inconsiderantia*, L.] Unadvisedness, Inconsiderateness.
INCONSIDERATE [*inconsiderare*, F. of *Inconsideratus*, L.] unadvised, rash.
INCONSIDERATION, want of Thought. L.
INCONSISTENCE, } a not agreeing,
INCONSISTENCY, } suiting or comporting. L.
INCONSISTENT [of *in* and *consistens*, L.] not consistent, agreeable, or suitable to.
INCONSOLABLE [*inconsolabilis*, L.] that cannot be comforted.
INCONSONANCY [*Inconsonantia* L.] Unagreeableness in Sound.
INCONSTANCY [*inconstance* F. *inconstantia*, L.] Unsteadiness, Changeableness.
INCONSTANT [*inconstans*, L.] fickle, wavering, uncertain. F.
INCONTTESTIBLE [*incontestibile*, F.] indisputable, uncertain, undoubted.
INCONTINENCY [*incontinentia*, F. of *incontinentia*, L.] a not abstaining from unlawful Desires; lustful Inclinations, Intemperance.
INCONTINENCY [among *Physicians*] is said of such natural Discharges, as are involuntary through Weakness, as an involuntary Discharge of Urine, &c.
INCONTINENT [*incontinens*, L.] that has no Government of himself, unchaste, unstay'd. F.
INCONTINENT } [*incontinenter*,
INCONTINENTLY } L.] immediately, presently.
INCONVENIENCE } [*inconvenient*, F.]
INCONVENIENCY } Trouble, cruel Accident, Difficulty, Disturbance.
INCONVENIENT [*inconveniens*, L.] not convenient, troublesome.
INCONVERSABLE [of *in* and *conversabile*, F.] unfociable, unfit for Conversation.
INCONVERTIBLE [of *in* and *convertibilis*, L.] that cannot be altered, changed or converted.
INCORDING, the falling down of the Guts in a Horse's Cods, &c.
INCORPORALITY [*Incorporalitas*, L.] the having no Body.
To INCORPORATE [*incorporare*, F. of *incorporatum*, L.] to embody, to admit into a Society.

To INCORPORATE [*in Chymistry*] to mix or unite the Particles of one Body with another.

INCORPORATE [*incorporatus, L.*] embodied together.

INCORPORATION, an uniting one Body or Thing with another. *L.*

INCORPORATION [*in Chymistry*] mixing of dry and moist Bodies together, so as to make one Mass.

INCORPORATION [*in Physick*] the mixing the Particles of different Bodies together, as to appear an uniform Substance, without discerning the Ingredients or Bodies mixed, in any of their particular Qualities.

INCORPOREAL [*incorporel, F. of incorporeus, L.*] having no Body, bodiless.

INCORPORIETY, the Condition or state of that which has no Body.

INCORRECT [*incorrectus, L.*] not correct, faulty.

INCORRIGIBLE [*of incorrigibilis, L.*] past Correction, obstinate, that cannot be reclaimed. *F.*

INCORRUPT [*incorruptus, L.*] incorrupted, untainted.

INCORRUPTA *Virgo*, a Virgin which hath had no venereal Intercourse with a Man. *L.*

INCORRUPTIBLES, Hereticks in the sixth Century, who held that the Body of our Saviour was incorruptible, and free from Passion.

INCORRUPTIBILITY } [*Incorruptibilitas, L.*]

INCORRUPTIBLENESS } the State or Condition of that which is incorruptible.

INCORRUPTIBLE [*incorruptibilis, L.*] not subject to Corruption or Decay; also that cannot be bribed.

To INCOUNTER [*Encounter, F.*] to fight with, to join in Battle.

To INCRASSATE [*incrassatum, L.*] to thicken or make thick.

INCRASSATION, a Making thick or gross. *L.*

To INCREASE [*incretere, L.*] to grow, or to cause to grow; to enlarge.

INCREASED in Number [*in Astrology*] a Planet is said so to be, when, by its proper Motion, it exceeds its mean Motion.

INCREASE [*increatus, L.*] not made or created.

INCREDIBILITY } [*incredibilitas, L.*]

INCREDIBLENESS } a being incredible, or past Belief.

INCREDIBLE [*incredibilis, L.*] that is not to be believed, surpassing Belief.

INCREDULITY [*incredulitas, F. of incredulus, L.*] Unbelief, Unaptness or Backwardness to believe.

INCREDULOUS [*incredulus, F. incredulus, L.*] hard of Belief, who will not believe.

INCREMENT [*incrementum, L.*] Increase, Improvement, a growing or waxing bigger.

INCREMENT [*in Algebra*] signifies the infinitely small Increase of a Line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion.

INCREMENT [*in Rhetorick*] is a Figure, wherein a Speech rises up gradually from the lowest to the highest Pitch.

To INCREASE [*increpatum, L.*] to chide or rebuke.

INCREASE, Chiding, Rebuke, &c.

INCRESCENT [*in Heraldry*] a Figure resembling the Moon, past the New, and not come to the Full.

To INCRUST [*incruster, F. of incrustare, L.*] to parget, rough-call, or make hard in a Crust.

INCRUSTATION, a making or becoming hard on the Outside, like a Crust, a Rough-calling, a Pargetting. *L.*

To INCUBATE [*incubatum, L.*] to brood or hover over, to lie or sit upon as a Hen.

INCUBATION, a Lying upon, a Sitting, as Birds on Eggs, a Brooding. *L.*

INCUBUS [*Incubus, F.*] the Night-Mare, a Disease, when a Man in his Sleep supposes he has a great Weight lying upon him; a Devil who has carnal Knowledge of a Woman under the Shape of a Man. *L.*

To INCULCATE [*inculcatus, F. inculcatus, L.*] to repeat and insist upon a Thing often, as it were to beat it into one's Head.

INCULCATION, inculcating.

INCULPABLE [*inculpabilis, L.*] unblameable.

INCUMBENT [*incumbens, L.*] lying upon.

An INCUMBENT, one that is in present Possession of a Benefice.

To INCUMBER [*incumbere, F.*] to crowd, to stop, to clog, to hinder.

INCUMBRANCE [*Incumbrance, F.*] Hindrance, Clog; Stoppage.

To INCUR [*incurrere, L.*] to run upon or into; to fall under.

INCURABLE [*of In, Neg. and curare, L.*] that cannot be cured. *F.*

INCURIOS [*incurius, L.*] careless, negligent.

INCURIOSNESS [*incuria, L.*] Carelessness, Negligence.

INCURSION, an Inroad of Soldiers into an Enemy's Country. *L.*

To INCURVATE [*incurvatum, L.*] to crooken, to bow or bend.

INCURVATION, a Crookening or Bending. *L.*

INCURVATION [*in Surgery*] a Bunch or Swelling in the Back.

INCUS [in *Anatomy*] one of the Bones in the inner Part of the Ear. L.

INCUSION, a violent Shaking against, or into. L.

To INDAGATE [*indagatum*, L.] to search or enquire diligently.

INDAGATION, a diligent Searching, or Enquiring into. L.

To INDAMAGE [*Endommager*, F.] to bring Damage, to hurt or prejudice.

To INDANGER [of *in* and *Danger*, F.] to expose to Danger or Hazard.

To INDEAR [of *in* and *Dyjan*, Sax.] to gain or cause Affection, to make dear and beloved.

INDEARMENT, That which gains Love, or an endeared Affection.

INDECENCY [*indecence*, F.] Unbecomingsness.

INDECENT [*indecent*, L.] unbecoming, unhandsome, unbecoming. L.

INDECIMABLE [of *in* and *decimæ*, L.] not tithable, not liable to pay Tithes.

INDECLINABLE [*indeclinabilis*, L.] a Grammatical Term used of Nouns that do not vary the Cases: Also not to be declined, or shunned. F.

INDECOROUS [*indecorus*, L.] unhandsome, unseemly.

INDECORUM, Unseemliness, unhandsome Carriage. L.

INDEFATIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] unwearied, that cannot or will not be wearied.

INDEFEASIBLE } [of *in* and *defaire*, F.]

INDEFEISIBLE } that cannot be defeated, or made void. L. T.

INDEFECTIBLE [of *indefectus*, L.] that cannot or will not fail.

INDEFECTIBILITY, the Gift of never-failing.

INDEFENSUS, one who is impleaded, and refuses to answer. L. T.

INDEFINITE [*indefinite*, F. of *indefinitus*, L.] that has no Bounds or Limits set, unlimited, undefined.

INDELIBERATENESS [of *in* and *deliberatio*, L.] Suddenness, Rashness.

INDELIBLE [*indelibile*, F. *indelibilis*, L.] that cannot be cancelled or blotted out.

To INDEMNIFY, [*indamnis*, F. or of *indemnis* and *fi*, L.] to save, or bear harmless.

INDEMNITY [*indamnitè*, F. of *indemnitatis*, L.] a being saved harmless; also a yearly Pension of 1 or 2 s. paid antiently to the Arch-Deacon, when a Church was appropriate to an Abby or College.

INDEMONSTRABLE [*indemonstrabilis*, L.] that can't be prov'd or demonstrated.

To INDENT [*Endenter*, F.] to jag or notch.

INDENTED, notched.

INDENTED Line [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-Line of a Bordure is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTED Line [in *Fortificat.*] is a Line made like the Teeth of a Saw.

INDENTURE, a Writing indented at the Top, containing an Agreement between two or more Persons.

INDEPENDENCY [*independance*, F.] not depending upon another; Absoluteness.

INDEPENDENT [*Independant*, F.] that has no Dependency upon any one.

INDEPENDENTS, Dissenters who manage all Things relating to Church-Discipline within their own Congregations, and do not allow any Dependence on a national Church.

INDEPRECATE [*indeprecabilis*, L.] that will not be entreated.

INDETERMINATE [*indeterminè*, F. of *in* and *determinatus*, L.] undetermined, undecided, unlimited.

INDETERMINATION, Doubt, Waveringness. L.

INDEVOTION, Want of Devotion, Irreligion. F.

INDEX, a Token or Mark, to shew or direct to, as the Hand of a Clock, &c. Also the Tables of the Contents of a Book. L.

INDEX [in *Musick Books*] is a little Mark at the End of each Line of a Tune, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The same that the French call *Guidon*, and the *Italians* *Moftra*.

INDEXES of Power [in *Algebra*] are the Exponents which shew the Order, Place, or Seat of each Power; as also its Number of Dimensions.

INDIA, a large Country in *Asia*.

INDIAN Cresset, an Herb.

INDIAN Mouse, a little Creature that creeps into the Mouths of Crocodiles, and eating up their Entrails, kills them.

INDICANT Days [among *Physicians*] are those Days which signify that a *Crisis* or Change in a Disease will happen on such a Day.

To INDICATE [*indiquer*, F. *indicatum*, L.] to shew or discover.

INDICATING Days [with *Physicians*] the same as *Indicant*, or critical Days.

INDICATION, a Shewing; a Sign, or Symptom. L.

INDICATION [among *Physicians*] a Discovering what is to be done, in order to recover the Patient's Health.

INDICATIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] is that Mood which barely affirms, or denies, and no more.

INDICATOR *Musculus* [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles, which extends the Fore-Finger. L.

INDICATORIUS *Musculus* [Anat.] a Muscle which turns the Eye aside. L.

INDICATUM [in *Physick*] is that which is signified to be done, in order to the Recovery of Health.

INDICAVIT, a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church may remove a Suit commenced against his Clerk, from the Court Christian to the King's Court.

INDICO, a blue Stone brought out of India, used in Dying, Painting, &c.

To **INDICT** [*indictum*, L.] to prefer Bill against an Offender in due Course of Law; to impeach, to accuse.

INDICTABLE, that may be indicted or prosecuted.

INDICTION [in *Chronology*] is the Space of 15 Years, a Way of Reckoning, appointed by the Emperor *Constantine*, in a room of the Olympiads.

INDICTMENT [in *Law*] is an Accusation or Proclamation of those who have committed any illegal Trespas.

INDIFFERENCE } [*indifferentia*, L.]
INDIFFERENCY } Unconcernedness, not caring for. F.

INDIFFERENT [*indifferens*, L.] of little or no Concern; pretty good or passable; that has no Affection or Love for.

INDIGENCE [*indigentia*, L.] Need, Poverty, Want.

INDIGENT [*indigens*, L.] needy, or, wanting. F.

INDIGESTED [*indigestus*, F. *indigestus*, L.] not digested, confus'd, out of Order.

INDIGESTIBLE, which cannot be digested. L.

INDIGESTION, a Want of Digestion, Rawness in the Stomach. F.

To **INDIGITATE** [*indigitatum*, L.] to point at, to shew, as it were, with the Finger.

INDIGATION, a Shewing, a plain demonstration, or convincing Proof.

INDITES, Demi-Gods, Heroes, or eminent Persons antiently enroll'd among the Gods. L.

INDIGNANT [*indignans*, L.] angry, full of Indignation.

INDIGNATION, Anger, Passion, Wrath. L.

INDIGNATORY Muscle [among *Anat.*] is that which turns the Eye aside, being that Motion which is peculiar to the Eye in the Passion of Anger.

INDIGNITY [*indignité*, F. of *indignitas*, L.]

[*indignitas*, L.] unworthy Usage, Affront, Baldefness, Infamy, Disgrace.

INDIGO. See *Indico*.

INDIRECT [*indirectus*, L.] not upright; unfair, unhandlome, &c.

INDISCERNABLE [of *in* and *discernere*, L.] that cannot be discerned or perceived.

INDISCERPIBILITY [of *in* and *discerpere*, L.] a being inseparable.

INDISCERPIBLE, which cannot be rent, divided, or separated.

INDISCREET [*indiscretus*, F.] unwise, unwary, unadvised.

INDISCRETION, Want of Discretion, or Judgment. F.

INDISCRIMINATE [*indiscriminatus*, L.] not separated, distinguished, or discerned.

INDISPENSABLE } [of *in* and *dispensare*, L.] that cannot be dispensed with; but is of absolute Necessity, and admits of no Excuse. F.

To **INDISPOSE** [*indispositus*, F.] to make unfit or incapable.

INDISPOSITION, Alteration of Health, Illness, a being disordered. F.

INDISPUTABLE [of *in* and *disputabilis*, L.] not to be questioned or disputed. F.

INDISSOLVABLE [*indissolubilis*, L.] that cannot be dissolved.

INDISSOLUBLE [*indissolubilis*, L.] that can't be loosed, broken, or undone. F.

INDISSOLUBILITY } [*indissolubilitas*, L.] Un-

INDISSOLUBLENESS } F.] Un-

capableness of being broken or undone.

INDISTINCT [*indistinctus*, L.] confused, disordered. F.

INDISTINGUISHABLE [*indistinguisibilis*, L.] not to be distinguished.

INDISTURBANCE [of *in* and *disturbatio*, L.] Freedom from being disturbed.

To **INDITE** [*inditum*, L. Sup.] to compose or dictate the Matter of a Letter or other Writing.

INDIVIDUAL [*individuel*, F. of *individuum*, L.] the same, one only, not to be divided.

An **INDIVIDUAL** } [in *Philosophy*] a

INDIVIDUUM } Body or Particle so small, that it cannot be divided. L.

INDIVIDUUM [*Logick*] that which denotes but one, only Person or Thing.

INDIVIDUUM Determinatum [*Logick*] when the Person or Thing is determined, or named; as *Peter*, the River *Thames*, &c. called also *Signatum*.

INDIVIDUUM Demonstrativum [in *Logick*] is when a demonstrative Pronoun is used in the Expression, as *this*, *that*.

INDIVIDUUM ex Hypotesi [in *Logick*] is when a general Name or Term is restrained

restrained

strained by the Supposition to a particular Thing; as when it is said, *the Son of such a Man*, and it is known that he had but one Son.

• **INVIDUUM** *Vagum* [in *Logick*] that which, though it signifies but one Thing, yet may be any of that Kind; as when we say, *a Man, a certain Person, or one did so*.

INDIVISIBILITY [of *indivisibilis, L.*] the Quality of that which is not divisible.

INDIVISIBLE [*indivisibilis, L.*] which cannot be divided. *F.*

INDIVISIBLES [in *Geometry*] are such Elements or Principles as any Body or Figure may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into, as a Line into Points, a Surface into Lines, a Solid into Surfaces.

INDIVISUM, that which two Persons hold in Common, without Partition. *L.*

INDOCIBLE } [*indocilis, L.*] that can-
INDOCILE } not be taught, dull,
blockish. *F.*

INDOCIBILITY } [*indocilitas, F. of in-*
INDOCILITY } [*docilitas, L.*] an
Unaptness to learn, or be taught.

To **INDOCTRINATE** [*endoctrinare, F.*] to instruct or teach.

INDOLENCE } [*indolentia, L.*] a be-
INDOLENCY } ing insensible of
Pain or Grief. *F.*

INDOLENT [*indolens, L.*] insensible, careless, supine. *F.*

INDOMABLE [*indomabilis, L.*] untameable.

To **INDORSE** [*Endorsen, F. of in and dorsum, L.*] to write on the Back of a Deed, Bond, or Note.

INDORSED [in *Heraldry*] Fish are said to be born *indorsed*, when their Backs are each toward the other.

INDORSEMENT [*Endossement, F.*] the Writing upon the Back of a Conveyance, Obligation, &c.

To **INDOW** [*Endouairer, F. of indotare, L.*] to bestow a Dower, to settle Rents or Revenues upon.

INDRAUGHT [of *in* and *Dracht, Sax.*] a Gniph or Bay running in between two Lands.

INDUBITABLE [*indubitabilis, L.*] not to be questioned, past all Doubt. *F.*

INDUBITATE [*indubitatus, L.*] undoubted.

To **INDUCE** [*inducere, L.*] to lead, to persuade.

INDUCEMENT, a Motive to a Thing.

INDUCIARY [of *Inducie, L.*] belonging to a Truce or League.

INDUCIATE, immediate, next; as *the inductate Heir, the next Heir.*

INDUCTED [*inductus, L.*] which has received Introduction, admitted to the Possession of any Ecclesiastical Living.

INDUCTION, a Leading into. *L.*

INDUCTION [in *Law*] putting a Clerk in Possession of his Church, by leading him into it, and delivering him the Keys.

INDUCTION [in *Logick*] a Kind of Argumentation, or imperfect Syllogism when the *Species* is gathered out of the *Individuals*, the *Genus* out of the *Species*, and the whole out of the Parts.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *Douer, F.*] to qualify, supply, or furnish.

To **INDUE** [of *in* and *Deuten, Teut.*] a Term used by Falconers, of a Hawk and signifies to digest or concoct.

To **INDULGE** [*Indulgere, L.*] to coker, be fond or make much of; to allow

INDULGENCE [*Indulgentia, L.*] Fondness, Gentleness, Aptness to bear with, also Pardon and Forgiveness. *F.*

INDULGENCE. Forgiveness. *Cbaucer*

INDULGENT [*indulgens, L.*] tender heard, gentle, kind, fond. *F.*

INDULT } [of *Indultus, L.*] a spe-
INDULTO } cial Grant of the Pow-

er to do or obtain something contrary to the Cannon-Law. *Ital.*

INDULT of *Kings*, a Power granted Kings by the Pope, to nominate to consistorial Benefices.

INDURABLE [of *endurer, F.*] or *and durare, L.*] that may be indured or born.

INDURANTS [*Indurancia, L.*] hardening Medicines. *P. T.*

To **INDURATE** [*Induratum, L.*] harden, or make hard.

INDURATION, a making hard.

To **INDURE** [*endurer, F.*] to bear suffer, to last or continue.

INDUSIUM [in *Anatomy*] the innermost Coat which covers a Child in the Womb; called also *Amnion, L.*

INDUSTRIOUS [*industrieux, F. industrious, L.*] labourious, Pains-taking, diligent.

INDUSTRY [*Industria, F. of industri, L.*] Pains-taking, Labour, Diligence.

To **INEBRIATE** [*inebriatum, L.*] make drunk; also to besot.

INEBRIATION, a making drunk.

INECHED, put in. *Cbaucer.*

INEDIA [among *Physicians*] Abstinence an eating less than usually. *L.*

INEFFABLE [*ineffabilis, L.*] unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed.

INEFFABILITY [*ineffabilitas, F.*] Unspeakableness.

INEFFABLE Numbers [in *Algebra*] the same as *surd Numbers.*

INEFFECTIVE } [*inefficax, L.*] that
INEFFECTUAL } has no Effect,
untlefs, vain.

INEFFICACIOUS [*inefficace, F. inefficax, L.*] of no Efficacy, Force, or Virtue.

INEFFICACY [*inefficacitè, F.*] Inefficaciousness, Want of Force or Virtue.

INEMENDABLE [*inemendabilis, L.*] that cannot be amended; a Crime was said *(old Times)* to be so, which could not atone'd for by Fine.

INENARRABLE [*inenarrabilis, L.*] that cannot be related. *F.*

INENODABLE [*inenodabilis, L.*] not to be untied or explained.

INEPT [*inepte, F. of ineptus, L.*] uncorrect, unfit, weak, silly.

INEPTITUDE [*ineptitudo, L.*] Unaptness, Incapacity, Stupidity.

INEQUABLE [*inequalis, L.*] unequal, uneven.

INEQUAL [*Inequalis, L.*] unequal, even, unlike.

INEQUALITY [*Inequalitas, L.*] Unequality, Unevenness, Unlikeness.

INERGETICAL [of *in* and *energia*, of *Ενεργεια, Gr.*] sluggish, unactive.

INERRABILITY [of *in* and *errare, L.*] fallibility.

INERRABLE, that cannot err, infallible. *L.*

INERT [*inertus, L.*] sluggish, unfit to Action.

INERTITUDE [*inertitudo, L.*] Slothfulness, Sluggishness.

To INESCATE [*inescatum, L.*] to deceive, or inveigle.

INESCATION, a Deceiving, or Inveigling. *L.*

INESCUTCHEON [in *Heraldry*] is an escutcheon containing one Fifth of the shield, and is born in it as an Ordinary.

IN ESSE [*i. e.* in Being] a Law-Phrase signifying what is apparent, and has a real being. *L.*

INESTIMABLE [*inestimabilis, L.*] which cannot be sufficiently valued. *F.*

INEVIDENT [of *in* and *evidens, L.*] obscure, not clear. *F.*

INEVITABLE [*inevitabilis, L.*] not to be shunn'd or avoided.

INEXCUSABLE [*inexcusabilis, L.*] not to be excused. *F.*

INEXCOGITABLE [*inexcogitabilis, L.*] not to be devised or found out.

INEXHAUSTED [*inexhaustus, L.*] not worn out or emptied.

INEXHAUSTIBLE, which cannot be worn out or emptied. *L.*

INEXORABLE [*inexorabilis, L.*] that not to be entreated or persuaded.

INEXPECTABLE [*inexpectabilis, L.*] not to be look'd for.

INEXPEDIBLE [*inexpeditibilis, L.*] cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

INEXPEDIENT [of *in* and *expeditus*] not convenient or fit.

INEXPERIENCE [of *in* and *experientia, L.*] Want of Experience or Skill.

INEXPERIENCED [*inexpertus, L.*] that has no Experience.

INEXPIABLE [*inexpiabilis, L.*] not to be expiated or attoned for. *F.*

INEXPLANABLE [*inexplanabilis, L.*] that cannot be explained.

INEXPLICABLE [*inexplicabilis, L.*] which cannot be unfolded or explained.

INEXPRESSIBLE [*inexpressibile, F. of in* and *exprimere, L.*] that cannot be expressed, unutterable.

INEXPUGNABLE [*inexpugnabilis, L.*] not to be taken or won by Force, impregnable. *F.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE [*inextinguibile, F. of inextinguibilis, L.*] not to put out or quenched.

INEXTIRPABLE [*inextirpabilis, L.*] that cannot be extirpated or loosed out.

INEXTRICABLE [*inextricabilis, L.*] that which one cannot rid himself or get out of, not to be disentangled.

INEXUPERABLE [*inexuperabilis, L.*] that cannot be surpassed or overcome.

INFABRICATED [*infabricatus, L.*] not well wrought, rough.

INFALLIBILITY [*infallibilitè, F.*] an Impossibility to be deceived, a Faculty of never erring.

INFALLIBLE [*infallibilis, L.*] that cannot err, or be deceived, never-failing. *F.*

INFALLIBILITYSHIP, the Gift of being infallible.

INFAMOUS [*infame, F. of infamis, L.*] of evil Report. Scandalous, base.

INFAMY [*infamia, F. of infamia, L.*] Disgrace, Discredit, Reproach, Shame.

INFANCY [*infancia, F. infantia, L.*] Childhood, the first State of human Life, reckoned from the first to the seventh Year.

INFANGTHEFE [of *yangen* and *Seox, Sax.*] a Privilege of Lords of certain Manours, to pass Judgment of Theft committed by their Servants within their Jurisdiction.

INFANT [*Enfant, F. of infans, of *nun* *fando, L.** Speaking] a young Child.

INFANT [in *Law*] all Persons are reputed so under the Age of 21 Years.

INFANTA's, all the Daughters of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stil'd *Princesa*.

INFANTE's, all the Sons of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest, who is stil'd *Principe*.

INFANTICIDE [*infanticidium*, L.] killing or murdering of Infants.

An **INFANTICIDE** [*infanticida*, L.] a Murderer of Infants.

INFANTRY [*infanterie*, F.] the Foot-Soldiers of an Army.

INFATIGABLE [*infatigabilis*, L.] not to be tired or wearied. F.

To **INFATUATE** [*infatuere*, F. of *infatuatum*, L.] to make foolish, or besot; to bewitch.

INFATUATION, a Besotting, &c. L.

INFAVOURABLE [*infavorabilis*, L.] not to be favoured.

INFAUSTOUS [*infaustus*, L.] unlucky.

To **INFECT** [*infellere*, F. *infellum*, L.] to communicate to another Corruption, Poison, or Pestilence, to corrupt or taint.

INFECTION, that Manner of communicating a Disease by some Effluvia or Particles, which fly off from disordered Bodies, and mixing with the Juices of others, occasion the same Disorders as in the Bodies they came from; a Plague, Corruption. L.

INFECTIOUS [of *infellio*, L.] apt to infect, tainting, catching.

INFECUND [*infecundus*, F. of *infecundus*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFECUNDITY [*infecunditas*, F. *infecunditas*, L.] Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFEEBLE** [of *in* and *foible*, F.] to weaken, to make feeble.

INFELICITY [*infelicitas*, L.] Unhappiness.

To **INFEOFF** [*infedere*, F.] to unite or join to the Fee. L. T.

INFEOFFMENT [*infesamentum*, L.] a Settlement in Fee. L. T.

To **INFER** [*inferre*, F. of *inferre*, L.] to conclude, to draw a Consequence.

INFERENCE [of *inferendo*, L.] Conclusion, Consequence.

INFERIOR Planets [in *Astronomy*] are such as are plac'd beneath the Orbit of the Sun.

INFERIORITY [*inferioritas*, F.] lower Rank or Degree.

INFERIORS [*inferiores*, L.] Persons of a lower Rank, or meaner Quality.

INFERNAL [*infernalis*, L.] belonging to Hell, hellish, low, nethermost. L.

INFERNAL Stone [among *Surgeons*] a perpetual Cautick, which causes great Pain in the Operation.

INFERTILE [*infertilis*, L.] barren, unfruitful.

INFERTILITY } [*infertilitas*, F.]
INFERTILENESS } Barrenness, Unfruitfulness.

To **INFEST** [*infestare*, F. of *infestare*, L.] to annoy or trouble.

To **INFIBULATE** [*infibulatum*, L.] to clasp, to button together.

INFIBULATION, a Buckling, Buttoning, or Clasp together. L.

To **INFICIATE** [*inficiatum*, L.] to deny or disavow.

INFIDEL [*infidelle*, F. of *infidelis*, L.] a Heathen, or one who believes nothing of the Christian Religion.

INFIDELITY [*infidelitas*, F. *infidelitas*, L.] Unbelief, the State of an Unbeliever also Unfaithfulness, Disloyalty.

INFIDIOUS [*infidus*, L.] unfaithful false.

INFIMUS Venter [in *Anatomy*] the lower Belly, the lowermost of the three Venters in a human Body. L.

INFINITE [*infini*, F. of *infinitus*, L.] that hath no Bounds, Terms, or Limits boundless, endless.

INFINITESIMALS, such Quantities as are supposed to be infinitely small.

INFINITIVE Mood [*Gram.*] a Mood so named, because not limited either by Number or Person, like other Moods.

INFINITY } [*infinité*, F. of *infinitus*, L.]
INFINITENESS } Endlessness, Unmeasurableness.

INFIRM [*infirme*, F. of *infirmus*, L.] weak, feeble, crazy, sickly.

INFIRMARY [*infirmerie*, F. of *infirmaryum*, L.] an Apartment for sick People in a Monastery or Hospital.

INFIRMITY [*infirmitas*, F. *infirmitas*, L.] Sickness, Weakness, Feebleness.

INFISTULATED [of *in* and *fistula*, L.] turned to, or full of *Fistula's*.

To **INFIX** [*infixum*, Sup. L.] to infix or fasten into.

To **INFLAME** [*inflammer*, F. of *inflamare*, L.] to enrage, incense, or put in a Passion; also to increase.

INFLAMEABLE [*inflamabile*, F.] apt to catch or take Fire.

INFLAMMATION, is when the Blood is obstructed, so as to crowd in a great Quantity into any certain Part, and give it greater Colour and Heat than is usual. Swelling with Heat, Redness, and beating with Pain. L.

INFLAMMATIVE, setting in a Flame.

To **INFLATE** [*inflatum*, L.] to blow into, or puff up.

INFLATE [*inflatus*, L.] swollen, puffed up with Wind.

INFLATION, a Blowing or Puffing or Stretching or Filling any Part with a fluid or windy Substance, a windy Swelling. L.

To **INFLECT** [*inflectere*, L.] to bend or bend.

INFLECTION [in *Opticks*] a Multiple Refraction of the Rays of Light caused by the unequal Thickness of a Medium.

INFLECTION *Point of a Curve* [Geometry] is the Point where a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way.

INFLEXIBILITY, } Obstinacy, Stiff-
INFLEXIBLENESS, } nels, an inflexible Humour.

INFLEXIBLE [*inflexibilis*, L.] which cannot be bended or bowed; not to be prevailed upon or perwaded.

INFLEXION, bending, turning, winding. L.

To **INFLECT** [*infiger*, F. *inflexum*, L.] to lay a Punishment upon.

INFLECTION, a laying a Punishment upon, a smiting. L.

INFLENTIA [*Influentia*, L.] a flowing into, a sending forth Power or Virtue; the Power of a Superior over an Inferior. F.

To **INFLEUENCE** [*influer*, F.] to sway, or have Power over.

INFLEUENT Juices [among Physicians] Juices of a human Body, that by the Concourse of Nature, and Laws of Circulation, fall into another Current or Receptacle; as the Bile to the Gall, Bladder, &c.

INFLUENTIAL, influencing, or bearing sway.

INFLUX [*Influxus*, L.] a flowing, or running into.

To **INFOLD** [of *in* and *Fealdan*, Sax.] to fold or wrap up.

To **INFORCE** [*enforcir*, F.] to prevail upon by Force of Argument, to strengthen.

INFORCEMENT, a Compulsion, or Constraint. F.

To **INFORM** [*informar*, F. *informare*, L.] to give Notice, to tell, to teach, or instruct.

INFORMATION, a making known, telling, Advice, Instruction; an Accusation or Charge brought against one. L.

In **FORMA Pauperis** [Law Phrase] is having Clerks and Council assign'd without Fees, upon Affidavit made, that your Debts being paid, you are not worth five Pounds. L.

INFORMATUS *non sum*, [i. e. I am not informed] a formal Answer made in Court by an Attorney, when he has no more to say in Defence of his Client. L.

INFORMED Stars [in Astronomy] are such of the fixed Stars as are cast into, or ranged under any Form.

INFORMER, one who informs in a Court of Judicature, or before a Magistrate, against such as transgress the Law.

INFORMOUS [*informe*, F. *informis*, L.] without Form, Shape, or Fashion.

INFORTUNATE [*infortuné*, F. of *infertunatus*, L.] unhappy, unlucky.

INFORTUNE. Misfortune. Chaucer.

INFORTUNES [in Astrology] Saturn and Mars, so called, because of their unfortunate Influences.

INFORTUNID, unfortunate. Chaucer.

To **INFRANCHISE** [of *France*, F. *France*, Ital. Free] to make a Freeman or Denizen, to incorporate into a Society or Body Politick.

INFRANCHISEMENT, infranchising, letting Free, Discharge, Release.

INFRA Scapularis Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm which arises from the lower Part of the Scapula. L.

INFRA Spinatus Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Arm placed below the Spina. L.

INFRACTION, a breaking in. L.

INFRANGIBLE [*infranzibilis*, L.] not to be broken, durable, strong.

INFREQUENT [*infrequens*, L.] that seldom happens, rare, uncommon. F.

INFRICATION, } a rubbing or cha-
INFRICTION, } sing. L.

To **INFRINGE** [*infringere*, L.] to break a Law, Custom, or Privilege.

INFRINGEMENT, such Violation, Breach, &c.

INFUCATION, a painting of the Face, a colouring or disguising.

INFUMATION, a drying in the Smoak. L.

INFUNDIBULIFORMES [among Botanists] any Flowers shaped like a Funnel.

INFUNDIBULUM Cerebri [in Anatomy] the Brain-Tunnel, a hollow Place in the Root of the Brain, through which serous Humours are discharged.

INFUNDIBULUM Renum [in Anatomy] the Basin through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and Bladder. L.

INFURIATE [of *In* and *furivatus*, L.] stark-mad, or recovered from Madness.

To **INFUSCATE** [*infuscatum*, L.] to make dark or dusky.

INFUSCATION, a making dark or dusky. L.

To **INFUSE** [*Infuser*, F. of *Infusum*, Sup. L.] to pour in or into, to soak or steep, to endue with, or inspire.

INFUSION, pouring in. F. of L.

INFUSION [in Pharmacy] a steeping of Drugs, Leaves, Roots, &c. in some Liquor, in order to get out their Virtue.

An **ING** [Jing, Dan.] a Meadow or low Ground, a Common. Lincoln.

INGUST, Entrance. Spenser.

To **INGEMINATE** [*Ingeminatum*, L.] to double or repeat often.

INGEMINATION, a doubling or repeating.

INGEMINATED Flowers [among Florists] is when one Flower grows out of another.

To **INGENDER** [*Engendrer*, F. *Ingenerare*, L.] to beget, to produce or breed.

INGENERABLE [*Ingenerabilis*, L.] that cannot be ingendered.

INGENERATED [*Ingeneratus*, L.] not ingender'd, not produced by Generation; bred in one naturally.

INGENIO, an Houfe or Mill where Sugar is made.

INGENIOUS [*Ingenieux*, F. of *ingeniosus*, L.] quick-witted, full of Wit or Invention.

INGENITE [*Ingenitus*, L.] inbred, natural, bred by Nature.

INGENITE Disease [with *Physicians*] one that comes into the World with a Person, much the same as *Hereditary*.

INGENIUM, natural Quality or Disposition. L.

INGENIUM [in *old Records*] an Engine or Device.

INGENUITY } [*Ingenuité*, F. of
INGENUOUSNESS } *Ingenuitas*, L.]
Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity.

INGENUOUS [*Ingenus*, F. of *Ingenuus*, L.] frank, free, open, sincere, plain.

INGENY [*Ingenium*, L.] Genius, natural Disposition.

To INGEST [*Ingestum*, L.] to put in.

INGESTABLE [*Ingestibilis*, L.] that cannot be born.

ENGINEER [of *Engin*, F.] an Artist in fortifying and attacking Fortresses.

To INGIRT, to surround. *Shakesp.*

INGLE [of *Ignis*, L.] Fire. N. C. a Boy hired to be abused against Nature.

INGLORIOUS [*Ingloriosus*, L.] that is of no Renown or Reputation, dishonourable.

INGLUVIES [with *Physicians*] a voracious Appetite. L.

INGOT [*Lingot*, F.] a Wedge of Gold and Silver.

To INGRAFT [of *Græffien*, Du.] to set a Shoe in the Stock of a Tree; to implant, imprint or fix.

INGRAILED [*Herald.*] notched about.

INGRAM [of *Enge*, an Angel, and *Rein*, Sax. Purity] a Surname.

INGRATE [*Ingrat*, F. of *ingratus*, L.] ungrateful, unthankful.

To INGRATIATE one's self [of *in* and *gratia*, L.] to endeavour to gain the good Will of another, to curry Favour.

INGRATITUDE [*Ingratitudo*, L.] Ungratefulness, Unthankfulness. F.

INGRAVIGATION [of *In* and *Graviditas*, L.] the same as Impregnation or going with Child.

INGREDIENT [*Ingradiens*, L.] one of the Simples put into a Compound Medicine, &c. F.

INGREE, in good Part. O.

INGRESS [*Ingressus*, L.] an Entrance upon or going into.

INGRESS [in *Astronomy*] is the Sun's

entering into the first Scruple of one of the four Cardinal Signs, especially *Aries*.

INGRESSU, is a Writ of Entry, whereby a Man seeketh Entry into Lands and Tenements. L.

INGRESSU ad *communem Legem*, is a Writ which lies where a Tenant makes a Feoffment, and dies; so that he in Reversion, shall have the said Writ against any Person, who is in the Land.

INGRESSUS [in *Law*] an Entrance; a Duty which the Heir at full Age formerly paid to the chief Lord, for entering upon the Lands which were fallen to him.

In GROSS [*Law Terms*] that which belongs to the Person of the Lord, and not to any Manour, Lands, &c.

To INGROSS [of *in* and *grossier*, F.] to write over the Draught of a Deed in fair and large Characters.

To INGROSS [of *in* and *gross*, F.] to buy up all of a Commodity, to Forfeal.

INGROSSER, one who buys up Corn growing, or dead Vintals to sell again.

INGROSSER, a Clerk that writes Records, Conveyances, &c.

INGROSSING [of a *Fine*] is when the Indentures, being drawn up by the Chirographer, are delivered to the Party to whom the Cognizance is made.

INGROSSMENT, the Art of Ingrossing.

INGUEN [with *Anat. mists*] the upper Part of the Thigh, above the Secret Parts, commonly called the Groin. L.

INGUINALS [among *Anat. mists* and *Physicians*] is any Subdivision made of that Part, or any Thing therein contained, or applied thereunto as a Medicine. L.

To INGULF [of *In* and *Golpe*, Du. *Gouffrez*, F.] to swallow down, to devour.

To INGURGITATE [*Ingurgitatum*, L.] to swallow, to swallow greedily, to devour, gluttonously.

INGURGITATION, Swilling, Swallowing greedily, &c.

To INHABIT [*Habiter*, F. *Inhabitans*, L.] to dwell in a Place.

INHABITABLE [*Inhabitabilis*, L.] not habitable; also habitable, or that may be dwelt in.

INHABITANT [*Inhabitans*, L.] one who dwells or lives in a Place.

To INHERE [*Inherere*, L.] to stick, or cleave fast to.

INHERENCE } [*Inherens*, F.] the Quality of that which sticks close to.

INHERENT [*Inherens*, L.] a sticking fast in, cleaving, abiding in. F.

To INHERIT [*Enteriter*, F. of *Hereditas*, L.] to get by Inheritance or Possession.

INHERITANCE [*Heritage*, F.] is a Perpetuity of Lands and Tenements to a Man and his Heirs.

INHESION, [*Inhesio*, L.] a sticking or cleaving to.

To **INHIBIT** [*inhibere*, F, *inhibitum*, L.] to prohibit or forbid.

INHIBITION, a forbidding. L.

INHIBITION [in *Law*] is a Writ which forbids a Judge to proceed farther in the Cause before him.

To **INHILD**, to infuse, to inspire. *Cb.*

INHOC, } a Corner of a Common

INHOKE } Field ploughed up and sowed. *O. L.*

INHONESTATION, a disparaging or disgracing. L.

INHOSPITABLE [*Inhospitalis*, L.] not given to Hospitality, discourteous, uncivil, rude.

INHOSPITALITY [*Inhospitalitas*, L.] Rudeness to Strangers, not giving them Entertainment, Churlishness.

INHUMANE [*Inhumain*, F. of *inhumanus*, L.] void of Humanity, barbarous, cruel, savage.

INHUMANITY [*Inhumanité*, F. of *Inhumanitas*, L.] Barbarity, Cruelty, Savageneess, Unkindness, Incivility.

INHUMATED [*Inhumatus* L.] unburied, not interred.

INHUMATION, a burying, or putting into the Ground. F. of L.

INHUMATION [*Chymistry*] when two Pots [the Bottom of the uppermost being full of little Holes] are covered with Earth, and a Wheel Fire made, causing the Vapours to sweat through in the Distillation; a Digestion made by burying the Materials in Dung, or in the Earth.

To **INHUME** [*Inhumere*, F. *inhumare*, L.] to bury or interr.

INHUMED [*Inhume*, F. *inhumatus*, L.] buried or interred.

To **INJECT** [*Injellum*, Sup. L.] to cast or squirt in.

INJECTION, a casting or squirting in. F. of L.

INJECTION [in *Physick*] the casting any Liquid Medicine into the Wounds or Cavities of the Body by Syringe, Clyster, &c.

INJECTION [with *Anatomists*] is the filling the Vessels of a human or animal Body with Wax, or any other proper Matter, to shew their Ramifications.

INJECTUS [*Intestinalis*, a Clyster. L. P. T.

INILUM [in *Anatomy*] the beginning of the oblongated Marrow.

INIMAGINABLE, not to be imagined.

INIMITABLE [*Inimitabilis*, L.] that cannot be imitated.

To **INJOIN** [*Enjoindre*, F. of *injungere*, L.] to require, to lay upon.

INIQUITAUNCE, Unequality. *Cb.*

INIQUITY [*Iniquité*, F. *Iniquitas*, L.] want of Equity, Injustice, Wickedness.

INITIAL [*Initialis*, L.] Beginning. F.

To **INITIATE** [*Initier*, F. of *Initiatum*, L.] to instruct in the first Principles of any Art, Science, &c. to admit into any Order or Faculty, to begin.

INITIATION, the entering or admitting one into any Order or Faculty. L.

INJUCUND [*Injucundus*, L.] unpleasant.

INJUCUNDITY [*Injucunditas*, L.] Unpleasanness.

INJUDICABLE [*Injudicabilis* L.] that cannot be judged.

INJUDICIAL [of *In* and *Judicialis*, L.] not according to Judgment.

INJUDICIOUS [of *In* and *judicieux*, F.] void of Judgment or Discretion.

INJUNCTION [*Injunction*, F.] an Enjoining, Command, or Order.

INJUNCTION [in *Law*] is a Writ grounded upon an Order in Chancery, either to give the Plaintiff Possession, or to stay rigorous Proceedings in another Court.

To **INJURE** [*Injurer*, F. of *Injuriari*, L.] to abuse, endamage, or wrong.

INJURIOUS [*Injurieux*, F. of *injuriousus*, L.] hurtful, offensive, wrongful, against Right and Law.

INJURY [*Injure*, F. of *Injuria*, L.] Abuse, Offence, Wrong.

INJUST [*Injuste*, F. *Injustus*, L.] wrongful, offensive.

INJUSTICE [*Injustitia*, L.] an unjust Act, unfair or hard Dealing. F.

INK [*Inck*, Du.] Liquor for writing.

INK [in *Falconry*] is the Neck of any Bird which a Hawk preys upon.

To **INKINDLE** [probably of *itt* and *zunden*, *Teut.* or *Tyn* *delan*, *Sax.*] to light, to set on Fire, to catch Fire, to break out.

An **INKLING** of a Matter [*Minsbew* derives it of *Inclinando*, L. because the Ear is inclined to hear it; others from *Bunckelen*, *Teut.* a small Rumour; and others of *Enkelinhe*, a Descant in Music, or of *in* and *Kallen*, *Du.* to tell] a small Rumour, a Hint, an Intimation.

INLAGARY [*Law Term*] a Restitution of one outlawed to the King's Protection, and to the Benefit or Estate of a Subject.

INLAGH, a Person Subject to the Law he that is in some Frank-pledge.

INLAND, situate upon the main Land, or in the Heart of a Country.

INLAND, that Part of any Land or Manour, which lay next to the Mansion

House, and was used by the Lord himself, O. L. T.

INLAND *Bills* [in *Trade*] Bills payable in the same Country or Nation in which they are drawn.

INLAND *Town*, one seated far within the Land, to which no Vessel can fail.

INLAND *Trade*, a Trade carried on within the Country; a Home Trade.

To INLARGE [of *in* and *large*, F. of *largus*, L.] to make large, to discourse at large upon a Subject.

To INLAY [in *Leyden*, Du.] to work in Wood or Metal with several Pieces of different Colours, curiously set together.

INLEASSED [Entace, F.] catch'd in a Lease or Share, intangled.

INLET [of *in* and *Letan*, Sax.] an Entrance or Passage into.

To INLIGHTEN [of *in* and *Lichtan*, Sax.] to give Light to.

INLY, inwardly. *Chaucer*.

INMATE [of *in* and *Mat*, Sax. *Maet*, Du.] a Lodger.

INN [Inne, Sax.] a publick House for the Entertainment of Travellers.

To INN, to lodge at an Inn.

To INN *Corn*, to get it into Barns, &c. at Harvest Time.

INNATE [innatus, L.] inbred, natural.

INNATE *Principles*, are Principles or Ideas stamp'd upon the Soul or Mind at its first Make, and which it brings into the World with it.

INNATABLE [innatabilis, L.] that cannot be swimm'd in.

INNAVIGABLE [innavigabilis, L.] that cannot be fail'd on.

INNER [inno], Sax. [inner, Teut.] inward.

INNEREST } [ynnoyct, Sax.] inner-
INNEREST } most. *Chaucer*.

INNERMOST [inemyct, Sax.] the most inward.

INNINGS, Lands recovered from the Sea, by Draining and Banking.

INNITENT [innitens, L.] endeavouring or essaying.

INNOCENCE } [innocentia, L.] Guilt-
INNOCENCY } lessness, Purity of
Soul, Harmlessness. F.

INNOCENCE, Ignorance. *Chaucer*.

INNOCENT [innocens, L.] guiltless, inoffensive, harmless, silly, simple. F.

An INNOCENT, an half-witted Person, an Ideot. F.

INNOCENTS-Day, the 28th of December, observed in the Memory of Herod's slaying the Children, called *Childermass-Day*.

INNO [in *Musick-Books*,] signifies ² Hymn, or Spiritual Son. *Ital.*

INNOCUOUS [innocuus, L.] harmless, doing Hurt.

INNOB *Barley*, such Barley as is sown the second Crop after the Ground is tallowed. N. C.

INNOMINABLE [innominabilis, L.] not fit to be named.

INNOMINATA *Ossa* [in *Anatomy*] nameless Bones, two Bones plac'd in the Side of the *Os Sacrum*. L.

INNOMINATA *Tunica Oculi* [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eye which wants a Name. L.

INNOMINATUS *Humour* [in *Physick*] one of the four Secondary Humours, wherewith the Ancients thought the Body was nourished. L.

INNOTESCIMUS, Letters Patent, which are always of a Charter of Feoffment, or some other Deed, nor of Record. L.

To INNOVATE [innovare, F. *innovatum*, L.] to lay aside old Customs, and bring up new ones.

INNOVATION, a bringing in of new Customs or Opinions, Change, Alteration, F. of L.

INNOVATOR [innovateur, F.] a Person who brings in new Customs, &c. L.

INNOXIOUS [innocius, L.] harmless.

INNS [of *Court*] Four Houses or Colleges establish'd for the Entertainment of Students in the Law, viz. *Grey's-Inn*, *Lincoln's-Inn*, the Inner and Middle *Temples*, to which was added the Outer *Temple*.

INNS [of *Chancery*] Houses appointed for young Students in Law, eight in Number, viz. *Bernard's*, *Clement's*, *Clifford's*, *Furnival's*, *Lion's*, *New*, *Staple*, and *Tbavy's-Inn*.

INNUBILOUS [innubilis, L.] without Clouds, fair, serene.

INNUENDO, a Word frequently used in Writs, Declarations, &c. and its Use is only to declare and ascertain the Person or Thing, which was left doubtful before.

INNUMERABLE [innombrable, F. of *innumerabilis*, L.] Numberless, that cannot be numbered.

INNUTRITION, a nourishing or bringing up.

INOBSERVABLE [inobservabilis, L.] not to be observed, unworthy of Observation.

To INOCULATE [inoculum, L.] to rograft in the Bud.

INOCULATION, is an Insertion or grafting of the Bud of one Fruit-Tree into the Stock of another.

To INODIATE [of *in*, Neg. and *odis* L.]

to bring an Odium upon, to render O-
 us, to Disgrace.
 NODOROUS [*inodorus*, L.] without
 Scent, unperturbed.
 NOFFENSIVE [*of in and offensive*, F.]
 gives no Offence, harmless.
 NOFFICIOUS [*inofficisus*, L.] back-
 ed in doing one any good Office or
 T, Discourteous, Disobliging.
 NOMEN, taken, obtained. O.
 NOPINABLE [*inopinabilis*, L.] that
 dldro: be thought.
 NOPINATE [*inopine*, F. of *inopinatus*,
 L. unthought of, unexpected.
 NOPORTUNE [*inopportunos*, L.] un-
 conable.
 NORDINATE [*inordinatus*, L.] out of
 er, Extravagant, Immoderate.
 NORDINATE Proportion [*in Geometry*]
 re the Order of the Terms is di-
 bed.
 NORDINATION, Irregularity, L.
 NORGANICAL [*of in and Organicus*,
 L. wanting Organs or Instruments proper
 any Motion or Operation.
 NOSCULATION [*of in and osculatio*,
 the joining of the Mouth of the car-
 ry Veins and Arteries.
 POSSE } [*in Law*] that is not,
 POTENTIA } but may be. L.
 NPRISII, Accomplices, Abettors. O.
 NQUEST [*Enquete*, F.] Inquiry,
 ch, especially that made by a Jury;
 the Jury it self.
 he Court of INQUEST, a Court held
 Guildhall, London, for determining all
 Complaints prefer'd for Debt, by one
 man against another, under the Sum
 10 s. called the Court of Conscience.
 NQUIETUDE [*inquietudo*, L.] Rest-
 , Disquiet, Unquietness. F.
 o INQUINATE [*inquinatum*, L.] to
 le or foul.
 NQUINATION, Defiling or Fouling
 NQUIRABLE [*of inquirere*, L.] that
 be inquired about, or searched in-
 o INQUIRE [*inquerer*, F. of *inquire*-
 L.] to ask or demand, to examine or
 uire into.
 NQUIRENDO, an Authority given
 Person or Persons to inquire into
 something for the King's Advantage.
 F.
 NQUIRY [*Enquete*, F. of *inquirere*, L.]
 rch, asking, &c.
 NQUISITION a diligent Search or
 uiry, a strict Examination. F. of L.
 NQUISITION [*in Law*] a Manner of
 oceeding in Criminal Matters by the
 dge, or by the Grand-Inquest, before
 Jultices in Eyre.

The Spanish INQUISITION, a Tribu-
 nal or great Council, first erected by *Fer-*
dinand, the Catholick King of Spain, and
 the Pope, to cause all *Moor*s and *Jear*s li-
 ving there to be baptized: But now the
 Power of it is exercised with all Barbari-
 ty and Cruelty against Christians under the
 Notion of Hereticks, and all that are
 not stanch Roman Catholicks.

INQUISITIVE [*Inquisitum* L.] desirous
 to know every Thing, curious, prying.

INQUISITOR [*inquisiteur*, F.] a She-
 riff, a Coroner; also a Judge of the *Spa-*
nish Inquisition. L.

To INRAGE [*Enrager*, F.] to put in-
 to a Rage, to make mad.

To INRICH [*Enricher*, F.] to make
 rich, to adorn or embellish.

INROAD } [*of in and Rode*, of *to ride*]

INRODE } the Invasion of a Coun-
 try by Enemies.

To INROL [*Enroler*, F.] to set down
 in a Roll, to Record or Register.

INROLMENT [*Enrolement*, F.] an En-
 rolling, &c.

INROLMENT [*in Law*] the Enting
 or Registering any lawful Act, as a Recog-
 nifance or Fine. &c.

INSANABLE [*insanabilis*, L.] not to be
 cured.

INSANE [*insanus*, L.] out of Order as
 to Health, mad.

INSANY [*insania*, L.] Madness, Frenzy,
 Dotage.

INSATIABILITY } [*Insatiabilitè*, of
 UNSATIABILITY } *Insatiabilitas*, L.]
 an Unsatisfiedness.

INSATIABLE [*insatiabilis*, L.] that
 cannot be satisfied with Meat or Drink, &c.
 F.

INSATIATE [*insatiatus*, L.] not sati-
 ated, Unsatisfied.

INSATIETY [*insatietas*, L.] Unsatis-
 bleness.

INSATURABLE [*insaturabilis*, L.] that
 cannot have enough.

INSCIENCE [*inscientia*, L.] Ignorance.

INSCONSED [*in Military Affairs*] a
 Term used, when Part of an Army is se-
 cur'd with a Sconce or small Fort.

To INSCRIBE [*inscribere*, L.] to write
 in or upon.

INSCRIBED Bodies [*in Mathematicks*]
 Regular Bodies.

INSCRIBED Figures [*in Mathematicks*]
 those that are drawn within others.

INSCRIPTION, a Title, Name, or
 Character written or engraven over any
 Thing. F. of L.

INSCRUTABLE [*inscrutabilis*, L.] Un-
 searchable, Unfathomable. F.

To INSCULP [*insculper*, F. *In culpero*,
 L.] to engrave, carve, or cut.

INSECABLE [*insecabilis*, L.] that cannot be curd.

INSECT [*insecte*, F. *insectum*, L.] any small living Creature that creeps or flies, either not divided into Limbs and Joints as other Creatures; but encompass'd with Rings or Divisions capable of being parted without utterly destroying Life, as Worms, &c. or else divided between the Head and Body, as Flies, Pismires, Bees, &c.

INSECTABLE [*insectabilis*, L.] that cannot be followed.

INSECTATION, a Railing or inveighing against one. L.

INSECTOR, a Railer, Slanderer, or Backbiter. L.

INSECTOR [in *Old Records*] a Prosecutor or Adversary at Law.

INSECTILE, that which cannot be further curd or divided. L.

INSECTION [with *Anat.*] the different Unions of the Parts one with another.

INSECTION, a cutting into. L.

INSECTIVOROUS [of *insectum* and *vorax*, L.] that feeds upon Insects.

INSECURE [of *in* and *securus*, L.] that is not secure, unsafe.

INSEER, one that has a good Sight into Matters. *Chaucer*.

INSENSATE [of *insensé*, F. *insensatus*, L.] senseless, mad, foolish.

INSELID, Sealed up. *Chaucer*.

INSENSIBILITY [*insensibilité*, L.] Senselessness, Foolishness.

INSENSIBLE [*insensibilis*, L.] void of Sense.

TO INSERT [*inserer*, F. *insertum*, L.] to put or bring in.

INSERTION, a putting, planting or grafting in. F. of L.

TO INSERVE [*inservire*, L.] to bear a Part in, or promote.

INSERVICEABLE, Unserviceable.

INSESSUS [among *Physicians*] a Bath for the lower Parts, in which the Patient sits down to the Navel. L.

INSICCATION, a drying. L.

INSIDIATOR, one who lies in wait. L.

INSIDIOUS [*insidieux*, F. *insidiosus*, L.] insinuating, treacherous, deceitful.

INSIGHT [*Insicht*, Du.] Hint, Light, Knowledge of a Matter.

INSIGNIFICANCY [of *in* and *significancia*, L.] Unprofitableness, Vanity.

INSIGNIFICANT [in and *significans*, L.] that signifies nothing, inconsiderable.

INSIMUL *Tenuit*, one Species of the Writ called *Formedon*.

TO INSINUATE [*insinuer*, F. *insinuatum*, L.] to intimate, to give a Hint of; also to wind or screw one's self into Favour.

INSINUATION, a Winding one's self in by Degrees; an Intimation or slight Touch of a Thing. F. of L.

INSINUATION of a *Writ* [in *Old Law*] is the first Production of it, or the leaving it *Penes Registrum*, in Order to his Probare.

INSINUATIVE [*insinuant*, F. *insinuativus*, L.] apt to insinuate, engaging.

INSIPID [*insipide*, F. *insipidus* L.] having no Taste, or Relish, unfavoury.

INSIPID, [in speaking of a *Discourse*, &c.] flat or dry.

INSIPIDITY, [*insipidité*, F.] Unfavouryness, Flatness.

INSIPIENCE [*insipientia*, L.] want of Knowledge, Foolishness.

TO INSIST [*insister*, F. *insistere*, L.] to stand much upon, to urge, to be instant.

TO INSIST [with *Geometricians*] the Angles of any Segment are said to insist or stand upon the Arch of another Segment.

INSITION [in *Gardening*] Grating, or setting of any Cyon or Bud into the Stock of a Tree. L.

TO INSLAVE [of *in* and *Slave*, Du.] to make a Slave or Drudge of.

TO INSNARE [of *in* and *Besnaerer*, Dan.] to draw into a Snare.

INSOCIABLE [*insociabilis*, L.] not sociable, unfit for Society, or Conversation.

INSOLATION, a laying in the Sun, & Bleaching. L.

INSOLATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Digestion of any Ingredient or mixt Body, by exposing it to the Sun-Beams.

INSOLENCE } [*insolentia*, L.] Irarup-

INSOLENCY } dence, Sauciness, Haughtiness. F.

INSOLENT [*insolens*, L.] saucy, bold proud. F.

INSOLIBILL, Unanswerable. *Chaucer*

INSOLITE [*insolitus*, L.] unusual, unaccustomed.

INSOLVABLE [*insolubilis*, L.] Insolvent; not able to pay. F.

INSOLUBLE [*insolubilis*, L.] that cannot be solved or loosed.

INSOLVENCY [*insolubilité*, F.] the Condition of one who is not in a Capacity to satisfy his Creditors.

INSOLVENT, not able to pay. F.

INSOMNIOUS [*insomniosus*, L.] troubled with Dreams, full of Dreams.

TO INSPECT [*inspectare*, L.] to look narrowly into, to oversee.

INSPECTION, overseeing, insight looking on or into. F. of L.

INSPECTOR [*inspecteur*, F.] an Overseer. L.

TO INSPERSE [*inspersum*, L.] to sprinkle upon.

INSPIRATION, a Spinkling upon. *L.*
 INSPEXIMUS, Letters Patent, so called, because they begin after the King's Title, with this Word, *Inspeximus, L.*

INSPIRATION, an Inspiring or Breathing into. *F.* of *L.*

INSPIRATION [with *Anatomists*] the taking in of Air or Breath, by the Dilatation or Widening of the Chest.

INSPIRATION [among *Divines*] the heavenly Grace which fills the Soul with extraordinary and supernatural Gifts.

To INSPIRE [*inspirer, F.* of *inspirare,*] to put into one's Head, to prompt, to induce or fill with.

To INSPIRIT [of *in* and *Spirit*] to put Life and Spirit into one.

INSPISSATION, a Thickening, or making thick; as when a Liquid is brought to a thicker Consistence, by evaporating the thinner Parts. *L.*

INSTABILITY [*instabilité, F.* of *instabilitas, L.*] Unsteadfastness, Unsteadiness.

INSTABLE [*instabilis, L.*] unstable, inconsistent, uncertain.

To INSTAL [*instaler, F.* or of *in* and *cal, Sax.*] to put in Possession of an Office, Order, or Benefice.

INSTALLATION γ [*instalation, F.*] the

INSTALMENT \S Act of Installing.

INSTANCE [*instantia, L.*] Entreaty, petition; also Model, Example, Proof. *F.*

To INSTANCE, to bring or produce an instance.

INSTANT [*instans, L.*] eager upon a thing, earnest, pressing, present, near at hand. *F.*

An INSTANT, a short Moment, a Portion of Time so small, that it cannot be divided.

INSTANTANEOUS [*instantaneus, L.*] momentary.

INSTAURATION, a Restoring to the former State, a Renewing, a Repairing, of *L.*

INSTAURUM, Stock upon a Farm of Instruments of Husbandry. *O. R.*

To INSTIGATE [*instiguer, F.* of *instigare, L.*] to egg or set on; to provoke

INSTIGATION, a Stirring up to, putting on; Encouragement to, Incitement, and *L.*

INSTIGATOR [*instigateur, F.*] an Encourager, an Abettor. *L.*

To INSTIL [*instiller, F.* of *instillare, L.*] to pour in by Drops, to infuse Principles or Notions.

INSTILLATION, Infilling. *F.* and *L.*

To INSTIMULATE [*instimulatum, L.*] prick forwards, to provoke.

INSTIMULATION, a Pricking or Eging forward.

INSTINCT [*instinctus, L.*] an inward Stirring or Motion, a natural Bent or Inclination to a Thing; that Aptitude or Disposition in any Creature, which, by its peculiar Formation it is naturally endowed with. *F.*

To INSTITUTE [*instituer, F.* of *institutum, L.*] to enact, decree, appoint, or ordain, to establish or found.

An INSTITUTE [*institut, F.* of *institutum, L.*] an Order of Rule of Life.

INSTITUTES [*instituta, L.*] Principles, Precepts, Ordinances; also a Collection of the Roman Laws, made by Order of the Emperor *Justinian.*

INSTITUTION, Establishment, Appointment; also Instruction, Education, or Training up. *F.* and *L.*

INSTITUTION [to a *Benefice*, is the putting a Clerk into the Possession of the Spirituality of a *Benefice.*

INSTITUTIONS [*Physick*] are such as teach the necessary *Præcognita* to the Practice of Medicine, or the Cure of Diseases.

An INSTITUTOR [*instituteur, F.*] an Instructor, Founder, &c.

To INSTRUCT [*instruire, F.* of *instructum, L.*] to teach, or train, or bring up.

INSTRUCTION, Teaching, Education; Order or Precept. *F.* and *L.*

INSTRUCTIONS, Directions in an Affair of Moment.

INSTRUCTIVE [*instruif, F.*] apt to instruct.

INSTRUMENT [*instrumentum, L.*] a Tool to do any Work with; also a public Act, Deed, or Writing. *F.*

INSTRUMENTAL [*instrumentalis, L.*] belonging to an Instrument; also serviceable, or contributing to as a Means. *F.*

INSUAIVITY [*insuavitas, L.*] Unpleasantness.

To INSUCCATE [*insuccatum, L.*] to moisten with Liqueur.

INSUCCATION [in *Pharmacy*] the Moistening of Drugs with the Juice of Roses, Violets, &c.

INSUCCESSFUL [of *in* and *successus, L.*] that has no good Success, unfortunate.

INSUFFICIENCY [*insuffiance, F.* of *in* and *sufficiencia, L.*] Inability, Incapacity.

INSUFFICIENT [*insuffisant, F.* of *in* and *sufficiens, L.*] not sufficient, incapable.

INSULAR [*insulaire, F.* of *insularis, L.*] belonging to an Island.

INSULATA Columna [in *Architecture*] is a Pillar which stands alone. *L.*

INSULOUS [*insulosus, L.*] full of Islands.

To INSULATE, to make an Island.

INSULSE [*insulsus, L.*] unfavoury, foolish.

INSULT [i*n*sultus, L.] Folly, Scupidity, Unfavouriness.

To INSULT [i*n*sultare, F. insultare, L.] to affront, domineer, vapour, or crow over.

To INSULT [in Military Affairs] to assault or attack a Post with open Force, without using Trenches, Saps, &c.

An INSULT [i*n*sulte, F. insultus, L.] Abuse, Affront, Oubrage, Assault, Onset.

INSULTURE [i*n*sultura, F. insultura, L.] a Leaping upon, a Triumphant.

INSUPER [i. e. over and besides, L.] a Term used by the Auditor of Accounts in the Exchequer, who says so much remains insuper to such a one.

INSUPERABILITY, Invincibles.

INSUPERABLE [i*n*superabilis, L.] not to be vanquish'd, or overcome.

INSUPERABLY [i*n*superabiliter, L.] beyond Prevention, or Recovery.

INSUPPORTABLE, not to be born with, or endured. F.

INSURANCE [in and Suer, F.] Security given to make good the Loss of Ships, Merchandize, Houses, &c. in Consideration of a Sum of Money in Hand paid.

To INSURE, to engage, to make good any Thing that is in Danger of being lost; to pay the Premium of such Insurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE [i*n*surmountable, F.] that cannot be overcome by Labour or Industry.

INSURRECTION, a Rising against, a popular Tumult, or Uproar.

To INSURREATE [i*n*sururratum, L.] to whisper one in the Ear.

INSURRATION, a Whispering in the Ear. L.

To INTABULATE [i*n*tabulatum, L.] to write in Tables.

INTACT [i*n*tactus, L.] untouched.

INTACTA Virgo, a pure Virgin. L.

INTACTÆ [in Geometry] Right Lines to which Curves do continually approach, and yet can never touch them. L.

INTACTIBLE } [i*n*tactus, L.] that cannot be touched.

INTAGLIO's, Precious Stones, engraven with the Heads of great Men, or Inscriptions, &c. such as are often set in Rings, &c.

INTAKERS, Persons on the Borders of Scotland, who were the Receivers of such Booty as their Accomplices, called Out-Parters, used to bring in.

To INTAMINATE [i*n*taminatum, L.] to defile.

To INTANGLE [q. d. i*n*tendicare, L. or of Tangle, Sax. a little Twig, of which Snates were made for Birds] to twilt together, to perplex, or confound.

INTANGLEMENT, a Perplexity.

INTEGER [i. e. whole, intire, L.] in Arithmetick it signifies a whole Number in Contradistinction to Fractions.

INTEGRAL, belonging to an Integer whole, intire.

INTEGRAL Parts [in Philosophy] are those Parts which make up the Whole.

To INTEGRATE [i*n*tegratum, L.] to make whole, renew; to restore.

INTEGRATION, a Making whole, renewing, or restoring.

INTEGRITY [i*n*tegritas, F. of i*n*tegritas, L.] Honesty, Uprightness, Sincerity.

INTEGUMENT [i*n*tegmentum, L.] Covering.

INTEGUMENTS [among Anatomists] the common Covering of the Body, whether the Cuticula cutis, or the Membranes of any particular Parts.

INTELLECT [i*n*tellectus, L.] the Faculty of the Soul, which is commonly called the Understanding.

INTELLECTUAL [i*n*tellectuel, F. i*n*tellectualis, L.] belonging to the Understanding.

INTELLECTUALS, the Power and Properties of the Understanding.

INTELLIGENCE [i*n*tegentia, L.] Knowledge, Understanding; the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Countries; Advice News. F.

INTELLIGENCER, one whose Business it is to enquire into, and spread News.

INTELLIGENCES [in Philosophy] Angels, or Spiritual Beings.

INTELLIGENT [i*n*tegens, L.] Understanding, well-knowing, perceiving.

INTELLIGIBLE [i*n*telegibilis, L.] capable of being understood or apprehended. F.

Sub-INTELLIGITUR [i. e. it is understood] something to be understood.

INTEMPERANCE [i*n*temperantia, L.] Uncapableness to rule and moderate Man's Appetites and Lufts; immoderate Desires, Excess. F.

INTEMPERATE [i*n*temperant, F. i*n*temperatus, L.] immoderate, &c.

INTEMPERATENESS } [i*n*temperantia, L.]

INTEMPERATURE } F. i*n*temperantia, L.] Intemperance; also a Disorder in the Air or Humours of the Body.

INTEMPERIES [among Physicians] Discreasy or ill Habit. L.

INTEMPERATIVE [i*n*temperativus, L.] unseasonable, out of Time.

To INTEND [i*n*tere, L.] to design, or purpose, to mean.

INTENDANT, one who has the Inspection, Conduct, and Management of certain Affairs; the Governor of a Province in France. F.

INTENDMENT, Intention, Sense, Meaning, Purpose.

INTENERATION, making tender. *L.*

INTENSE [*Intensus, L.*] very great or excessive.

INTENSION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies against one who enters after the Death of a Tenant, and holds him out in the Remainder or Reversion.

INTENSION [in *Philosophy*] is the Increase of the Power or Energy of any Quality, as Heat and Cold, &c.

INTENSIVELY, extremely, excessively.

INTENT } [*Intentus, L.*] fixed, or
INTENTIVE } closely bent upon a Business.

INTENT } Meaning; Purpose,
INTENTION } Design. *F.* and *L.*

INTENTION [among *Physicians*] that Judgment or particular Method of Cure, which a Physician forms to himself from a due Examination of Symptoms:

INTENTION [in *Physicks*] is the Increase of any Power or Quality, as Remission is its Decrease or Diminution.

INTENTION [in *Metaphysicks*] the Exertion of the Intellectual Faculties, with more than ordinary Vigour.

INTENTIONAL, of the Intention.

INTENUATE, sweet Smelling. *Ch.*

INTERCALARY Days [among *Physicians*] those Days, during the Course of a Distemper, in which Nature is excited to throw off her Load unseasonably.

INTERCALATION, is a putting in of a Day into the Month of *February* in Leap-Year. *F.* and *L.*

To **INTERCEDE** [*Intercedere, F.* of *Intercedere, L.*] to come between, to be a Mediator; to entreat, to use his Interest in the Behalf of another.

INTERCEDENT-Day } [among *Physicians*]. an extraordinary critical Day, which being caused by the Violence of the Disease, falls between the ordinary critical Days.

To **INTERCEPT** [*interceptor, F.* of *interceptum, L.*] to take up by the Way; to prevent.

To **INTERCEPT** [in *Mathematicks*] is to take between, comprehend, or contain.

INTERCEPTED Axes } [in *Conick*
INTERCEPTED Diameter } *Sellions*]
are the same with *Abstissæ*.

INTERCESSION, an Entreating in Behalf of another. *F.* and *L.*

INTERCESSOR [*Intercessor, F.*] one that intercedes, a Mediator. *L.*

To **INTERCHANGE** [of *inter, and echanger, F.*] to exchange between Parties.

INTERCHANGEABLY, mutually, or by turns.

INTERCISSION, a Cutting off between or in the Midst.

To **INTERCLUDE** [*Intercludere, L.*] to shut up between, to enclose.

INTERCLUSION, a Shutting up, or Stopping up between. *L.*

INTERCOLUMNIATION [in *Architecture*] is the Space or Distance between the Pillars of a Building. *L.*

INTERCOMMONING [*Law Term*] is the Feeding of Cattle promiscuously on two adjoining Commons.

To **INTERCOMMUNICATE** [of *inter and communicatum, L.*] to communicate mutually, or one with another.

INTERCOSTAL [*Intercostalis, L.*] lying between the Ribs. *F.*

INTERCOSTAL Nerve [in *Anatomy*] a Nerve proceeding from the Spinal Marrow, and spreading it self in the Belly, through all the Bowels.

INTERCOSTALES Externi } [in *Anat-*
INTERCOSTALES Interni } *omy*]

Muscles lodged in the Spaces of the Ribs.

INTERCOURSE [of *inter and Course, F.* of *intercurfus, L.*] mutual Correspondence, Commerce, or Traffick.

INTERCURRENT [*Intercurrents, L.*] running between.

INTERCURSATION, an often running between. *L.*

INTERCUTANEOUS [*Intercutaneus, L.*] lying between the Skin and the Fleths.

To **INTERDICT** [*Interdire, F.* of *interdictum, L.*] to prohibit or forbid, to suspend; to exclude from partaking of the Sacraments.

INTERDICTED [of *Water and Fire*] were such who (in old Times) for some Crimes, were banished; which Judgment, though it was not pronounced by express Sentence, yet with an Order that no Man should receive them into his House, or afford them the Use of Water and Fire, these two necessary Elements:

INTERDICTION, a Forbidding or Debarring the Use of any Thing.

INTERDICTION [in *Law*] is an Ecclesiastical Censure, forbidding the Exercise of the ministerial Function.

INTERE, intire. *Chaucer.*

INTEREMTION, a Killing or Slaying. *L.*

To **INTERESS** } [*Interesser, F.* of *Interesse, L.*] to concern, to engage.

INTEREST [*Interet, F.* of *inter and esse, L.* to eat among] Use-Money paid for the Loan or Forbearance of a principal Sum lent for a certain Time.

INTEREST [*Interêt, F. of Interest, L.* it concerneth] Advantage, Concernment, Benefit, Credit, Power, Right.

INTEREST Simple, is that which arises from the Principal only.

INTEREST Compound, is that which arises from the Principal and Simple Interest forborn.

INTERFECTION, Killing, Murder. *L.*

INTERFECTOR [among *Astrologers*] a destroying Planet, placed in the eighth House of a Figure.

To **INTERFERE** [of *inter* and *ferire, L.*] to knock and rub one Heel against another, as some Horses do; also to hit, or fall foul of one another; to clash.

INTERFLUENT [*interfluens, L.*] flowing between.

INTERFLUOUS [*interfluus, L.*] that runneth between.

INTERFULGENT [*interfulgens, L.*] shining between.

INTERGAPING [of *inter, L.* and *Gæpen, Du.*] a Gaping, or Opening between.

INTERJACENT [*interjacens, L.*] lying between.

To **INTERJECT** [*interjeter, F. interjectum, L.*] to cast between, to throw in.

INTERJECTION [in *Grammar*] is an undeclinable Word, used to express the Affections and Passions of the Mind.

INTERIM, in the mean while. *L.* Also a certain Deed, containing a mix'd Form of Doctrine, tender'd by the Emperor *Charles V.* at *Augsburg*, to be subscribed both by Protestants and Papists, and to be observed till a General Council.

INTERIOUR [*interieur, F. of interior, L.*] more inward, being on the Inside.

To **INTERLACE** [*entrelasser, F.*] to twist one with another, to insert, or put in among.

To **INTERLARD** [*entrelarder, F.*] to lard, or stuff lean Meat with Fat.

To **INTERLEAVE** [of *inter, L.* and *Leaf, Sax.*] to put blank Paper between the Leaves of a Book.

To **INTERLINE** [*Interlineare, L.*] to write between two Lines.

An **INTERLINE** [*Interligne, F. of Interlinea, L.*] an Interline.

INTERLINEARY [*interlineaire, F. of interlinea, L.*] interlined.

INTERLINEARY Bible, a Bible which has one Line of a *Latin* Translation, printed between every two Lines of the *Hebrew* and *Greek* Originals.

INTERLOCUTION, a Speaking between, or while another is speaking. *F. of L.*

INTERLOCUTION [in *Law*] an in-

termedial Sentence before a final Decision; or a determining some final Matters in a Trial, till such Time as the principal Cause be fully known.

INTERLOCUTORY [*interlocutoire, F. of Interlocutorius, L.*] of Interlocution.

INTERLOCUTORY Order [in *Law*] is that which decides not the Cause, but only settles some intervening Matter relating to the Cause.

To **INTERLOPE** [of *inter*, and *Loopen, Du.* to run, *q. d.* such as run in between, and so prevent the Commerce of others] to intercept or disturb the Commerce of a Company.

INTERLOPERS [in *Law*] are those that, without legal Authority, intercept the Trade of a Company.

INTERLUCATION [in *Husbandry*] a lopping off Branches to let in Light between.

An **INTERLUDE** [*Interludium, L.*] a Part of a Stage-Play, that which is sung or represented between the several Acts.

INTERLUNARY [of *inter* and *lunaris, L.*] belonging to the Space between the old Moon and the new.

INTERLUNUM, the Time in which the Moon has no Appearance, or *Phasis. L.*

INTERMEATION, a flowing or passing between. *L.*

To **INTERMEDDLE** [*entremettre, F.*] to concern one's self in another's Business.

INTERMEDIATE [*intermediatus, L.*] that is or lies between.

INTERMEDIUM, a Space or Distance between. *L.*

INTERMESSES [in *Cookery*] Courses set on a Table between other Dishes.

To **INTERMETE**, to intermeddle. *O.*

INTERMEWING [in *Falconry*] the Mewing of a Hawk, from the first Change of her Coat till she turn White.

INTERMICATION, a shining among. *L.*

To **INTERMINGLE** [*entremeler, F. of intermiscere, L.*] to mingle among of with

INTERMINABLE } [*interminatus, L.*]

INTERMINATE } Boundless, Endless.

INTERMINATION, a Threatning. *L.*

INTERMISSION, a breaking or leaving off for a While, Discontinuance, Ceasing. *F. of L.*

INTERMISSIONS [in *Architecture*] the Spaces between the Wall and the Pillars, or between one Pillar and another.

To **INTERMIT** [*intermittere, L.*] to leave off for a while.

INTERMITTENT [*intermittens, L.* interrupting, discontinuing. *F.*

INTERMITTENT Disease, such a comes at certain Times, and then abates a little.

INTERMITTENT Stieb [among Surgeons] is a sort of Stich made at certain separate Points, in the sowing of crofs or traverse Wounds.

INTERMITTING Pulse, is that which is held up by the Fit for a While, and then beats again.

To **INTERMIX** [*Entremesler*, *F. intermixtum*, *L.*] to mingle between or among.

INTERMIXTURE [*inter* and *mixtura*, *L.*] a mingling between or among others.

INTERMUNDIAN [*of Intermundium*, *L.*] relating or belonging to the Space between Worlds, according to the Supposition of *Epicurus*.

INTERMURAL [*intermuralis*, *L.*] that is between two Walls.

INTERNAL [*interne*, *F. of internus*, *L.*] that is within, inward.

INTERNODII [*in Anatomy*] the Extentores Pollicis.

INTERNODIUM [*in Botany*] is the Space contained between any two Knots or Joints of the Stalk of a Plant.

INTERNUNTIO [*internuntio*, *F. of inter* and *nuntius*, *L.*] an Agent for the Court of Rome, in the Courts of foreign Princes, where there is no express Nuntio.

INTERNUS Musculus auris [*in Anatomy*] the inward Muscle of the Ear, a Muscle lying in a Channel of the Bone, called *Os Petrosum*. *L.*

INTEROSSEI Musculi Manus [*in Anatomy*] the Muscles of the Hand between the Bones.

INTEROSSEI Pedis [*in Anatomy*] seven Muscles of the Toes arising from the *Ossa Metatarsi* of the lesser Toes, and falling down into the first Internode of each Toe side-ways.

INTERPASSATION [*in Pharmacy*] is the stitching of Bags at certain Distances, to prevent the Drugs contained in them from falling together in a Lump.

INTERPELLATION, Interruption, or disturbing. *L.*

To **INTERPLEAD**, to discuss or try a Point, which accidentally falls out before the main Cause is determined. *L. T.*

INTERPLICATION, an interfolding or folding between. *L.*

To **INTERPLATE** [*Interpolatum*, *L.*] to new vamp, to furnish up, to refresh; to alter or falsify an Original. *L.*

INTERPOLATION, a furnishing up, new vamping; a falsifying an Original. *L.*

INTERPOLATOR, a new Vamper or Furnisher; a Falsifier. *L.*

To **INTERPOSE** [*interposer*, *F. of interpositum*, *L. Sup.*] to put in or between, to intermeddle in a Business.

INTERPOSITION, an Interposing, &c.

To **INTERPRET** [*interpreter*, *F. of interpretari*, *L.*] to expound or explain, to translate.

INTERPRETABLE [*interpretabilis*, *L.*] easy to be expounded, &c. *L.*

INTERPRETATION, an Exposition, Explanation, Translation. *F. and L.*

INTERPRETATIVELY, by Consequence, or according to another Person's Notion of the Matter.

INTERPRETER [*interprete*, *F. of interpretator*, *L.*] an Expounder, &c.

INTERPUNCTION, a Distinction by Pricks and Points set between, a Pointing. *L.*

To **INTERR** [*enterrer*, *F. of in* and *Terra*, *L.*] to bury or lay under Ground.

INTERMENT [*Enterrement*, *F.*] Burial, putting in the Ground.

INTERREGNUM [*interregne*, *F.*] the

INTERREIGN } Space of Time between the Death or Deposition of one King, and the Succession of another.

INTERREX, he that governs, while there is no King. *L.*

To **INTERROGATE** [*interroger*, *F. interrogatum*, *L.*] to ask a Question, to demand.

INTERROGATION, a Question or Demand. *F. and L.*

Note of **INTERROGATION**, a Point of Distinction thus expressed (?)

INTERROGATIVE [*interrogativus*, *L.*] that interrogates, asks or demands. *F.*

INTERROGATIVES [*in Grammar*] are certain Particles which are made use of in the asking of a Question.

An **INTERROGATORY** [*interrogatoire*, *F. of interrogatorium*, *L.*] an Interrogation or Examination.

INTERROGATORIES [*in Law*] are Questions put to Witnesses brought to be examined.

To **INTERRUPT** [*interrompre*, *F. interruptum*, *L.*] to break or take off, to hinder or stop.

INTERRUPTION, a troubling one in the midst of Business, an interposing in the middle of a Discourse; a discontinuance or breaking off. *F. and L.*

INTERRUPTION [*in Geometry*] is a Distinction of Proportion.

INTERSCAPULAR Cavities [*in Anatomy*] are the hollow Places between the Shoulder-Blade and the Vertebra's. *L.*

INTERSCAPULARIUM [*in Anatomy*] a Process or Knob at the Shoulder-Blade, in the Part which is call'd the Spine.

To **INTERSCIND** [*interscindere*, *L.*] to cut in two in the midst.

TO INTERSCRIBE [*interscribere*, L.] to write between, to interline.

INTERSCRIPTION, a Writing between, or Interlining. L.

INTERSECANT [*intersecans*, L.] cutting in two in the middle.

INTERSECANTS in *Heraldry* are perpendicular Lines crossing one another.

TO INTERSEMINATE [*interseminatum*, L.] to sow among or between.

TO INTERSERT [*intersertum*, L.] to set, plant or graft between.

An INTERSHOCK, a clashing or hitting of one Thing against another.

INTERSOILING [*Husbandry*] the laying of one kind of Earth upon another.

TO INTERSONATE [*intersonatum*, L.] to sound between.

TO INTERSPERSE [of *inter* and *spargere*, L.] to scatter or sprinkle here and there.

INTERSPERSED [*interspersus*, L.] scattered or sprinkled here and there.

INTERSPERSION, a strewing, scattering or sprinkling about. L.

INTERSPINALES *Colli* [in *Anatomy*] are small Muscles of the Neck, arising from the upper Parts of each double Spinal Process of the Neck.

INTERSPIRE [*interspirare*, L.] to breathe between, to vent.

INTERSPIRATION, a breathing between, a fetching of Breath.

INTERSTELLAR [of *inter* and *stellaris*, L.] a Term us'd to express those Parts of the Universe which are without and beyond our Solar System, which are supposed to be Planetary Systems, having each a fixed Star for the Center of their Motion, as the Sun is of ours.

INTERSTICE [*intersitium*, L.] a Distance or Space between.

INTERSTITIAL, having a Space between.

TO INTERTEX [*intertextere*, L.] to interweave.

INTERTEXT, interwoven.

INTERTEXTURE, an interweaving or weaving between. L.

INTERTIES [in *Architecture*] small Pieces of Timber which lie horizontally between the Sommers.

INTERTRIGO, a fretting off of the Skin of the Part near the Fundament, or between the Thighs; a Gall or Chafe. L.

INTERVAL [*intervalla*, F. of *intervalum*, L.] a Space between, a Distance, a Pause, a Respite.

INTERVAL [in *Musick*] Distance or Difference between any 2 Sounds, whereof 1 is more grave, and the other more acute.

TO INTERVENE [*intervenire*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] to come between, to come in unlooked for.

INTERVENIENT [*intervenient*, F. of *intervenire*, L.] intervening or coming in accidentally.

INTERVENTION, an Interposal or coming between. F. of L.

TO INTERVERT [*intervenire*, L.] to overthrow, to convert a Thing to his own Use.

INTERVIEW [of *Entreveue*, F.] a meeting of great Persons, a Sight of one another.

INTERVIGILANT [*intervigilans*, L.] watchful or awaking now and then, or between whiles.

TO INTERVIGILATE [*intervigilatum*, L.] to awake now and then.

INTERVIGILATION, a watching or waking between whiles. L.

TO INTERWEAVE [of *inter* and *Wearian*, Sax.] to weave with; mingle among.

INTESTABLE [*intestabilis*, L.] Incapable by Law to make any Will, or be taken for a Witness.

INTESTATE [*Intestat*, F. of *Intestatus*, L.] a Person dying, who has not made any Will or Testament.

INTESTINE [*Intestinus*, L.] Inward, within, belonging to the inward Parts, lying within the Entrails.

INTESTINE-War, a Civil-War, as it were within the Bowels of a State or Kingdom.

INTESTINES [*Les Intestines*, F. of *Intestina*, L.] the Entrails, or Bowels, the inward Parts of any living Creature.

The INTESTINES [in *Anatomy*] are long and large Pipes, which by several Circumvolutions and Turnings reach from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*, and are accounted six Times as long as the Body to which they appertain.

INTESTINUM, a Bowel, Entrail or Gut. L.

INTESTINUM *Cecum*, the blind Gut. L.

INTESTINUM *Rectum*, the straight Gut. L.

TO INTHRAL [of *in* and *Þræl*, Sax. a Slave] to enslave, to bring into Bondage.

TO INTHRONE } [*introniser*, F. of *intronizare*, L.] to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZE } to set upon the Throne.

INTHRONIZATION, Installment, the placing on a Throne or Seat of Majesty. H.

INTILL, into. *Chaucer*.

INTIMACY [of *Intimus*, L. most dear] strict Friendship, great Familiarity.

INTIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, or *intimatus*, L.] most dear or familiar, entirely beloved.

An INTIMATE [*intime*, F. of *intimus*, a dear or Familiar Friend.

TO INTIMATE [*intimer*, F. of *intimatum*, L.] to give to understand, to hint, to shew.

INTIMA-

INTIMATION, a Hint, Signifying, or Secret Declaring. *F. of L.*

To INTIMIDATE [*intimider, F.*] to put in Fear, to affrighten, to dishearten.

INTIMIDATION, an affrighting or disheartening. *F.*

To INTITULE [*intituler, F.*] of *intitulerare, L.* to give a Title, Right, or Claim to; to make or write a Title for a Book.

INTITULATION, an intituling or adding a Title to a Thing. *F. of L.*

INTO [*into, Sax.*] a Preposition.

INTOL [*of in and Toll, Sax.*] Toll or Custom paid for Commodities brought in and sold out.

INTOLERABLE [*Intolerabilis, L.*] not to be born or endured, insufferable. *F.*

INTOLERANCY [*Intolerantia, L.*] Impatience.

To INTOMB [*Entomber, F.*] to put into a Tomb, to bury.

To INTONATE [*intonatum, L.*] to thunder, or make a rumbling Noise.

INTONATION [*in Musick*] is the giving the Tone or Key, by the Chanter, to the rest of the Choir in a Cathedral.

To INTOXICATE [*intoxicatum, L.*] to poison, to make drunk, to bewitch.

INTOXICATION, poisoning, making drunk, &c. *L.*

INTRACTABLE [*Intractabilis, F. of Intractabilis, L.*] ungovernable, unruly.

INTRADA [*in Musick Books*] signifies an Entry, much the same as *Prelude* or *Overture*. *Ital.*

INTRADO, an Entrance into Place. *Span.*

INTRANEOUS [*Intraneus, L.*] that is within, inward.

INTRANSITIVE [*Intransitivus, L.*] not passing from one to another. *Gram.*

To INTRAP [*Entraper, F.*] to catch in a Trap, to insnare.

INTRARE [*Mariscum*, to drain a Marsh or Bog. *O. R.*

To INTREAT [*of in and traiter, F.*] to ask humbly, to supplicate.

INTREATY, a submissive asking, Supplication.

To INTRENCH [*of in and Trenchie, F.* a Trench] to fortify with a Trench or Rampart, also to encroach upon, to usurp.

INTRENCHMENT, a Work which defends a Post against the Attacks of an Enemy.

INTREPID [*Intrepide, F. of Intrepidus, L.*] fearless, undaunted, resolute.

INTREPIDITY [*Intrepiditè, F.*] Fearlessness, Undauntedness, Courage.

INTRICACY [*Intricatura, L.*] Intanglement, Difficulty, Perplexity.

INTRICATE [*Intricatus, L.*] intangled, perplexed.

INTRIGUE } [*Intrigue, F.*] a cunning Design, Plot or Secret Contrivance.

To INTRIGUE [*Intriguer, F.*] to plot or cabal.

INTRINSICAL } [*Intrinseque, F. of In-*
INTRINSICK } *trinsecus, L.*] Inward, occult, secret.

To INTRODUCE [*Introduire, F. of Introdúcere, L.*] to bring or lead in.

INTRODUCTION, a leading in or introducing; also a Preface to a Book, Discourse, &c. *F. of L.*

INTRODUCTOR [*Introducteur, F.*] an Introducer. *L.*

INTRODUCTORY [*Introducturius, L.*] serving to introduce.

INTROGRESSION, a going into. *L.*

To INTROMIT [*Intromittere, L.*] to let or send in.

INTROMISSION, a letting or sending in. *L.*

To INTROSPECT [*Introspectum, L.*] to look narrowly into.

INTROSPECTION, a looking narrowly into. *L.*

INTROSUCTION, a Sucking into. *D.*

INTROSUMPTION [*in Philofophy*] the taking of Nourishment, whereby Animal Bodies are encreas'd.

INTROVERSION, a turning inward.

To INTRUDE [*Intrudere, L.*] to thrust one's self rudely into Company or Business.

INTRUDER [*un intrus, F. of intruder, L.*] he that intrudes.

INTRUDER [*in Law*] one who gets Possession of Lands void by the Death of a Tenant for Life or Years.

INTRUSION, an intruding or thrusting one's self into Company, &c. *F. of L.*

INTRUSION [*in Law*] a violent or unlawful Entrance upon Lands, Tenements, &c. void by the Death of a Possessor, by one who has no Right.

INTRUSIONE, a Writ which lieth against an Intruder.

To INTRUST [*of in and Trustè, from Tripe, Sax. true*] to put in trust with.

INTUITION [*Intuitus, L.*] a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding, a looking upon, Consideration, Examination.

INTUITIVE, beholding, considering.

INTUMESCENSE [*intumescencia, L.*] Swelling, Puffing or Rising up.

INTUMULATED [*Intumulatus, L.*] unburied.

INTURN [*among Wrestlers*] is when one puts his Thigh between the Thighs of his Adversary, and lifts him up.

INTUSE, Bruise. *Spencer.*

To INVADE [*Invadere, L.*] to attack or set upon.

To INVADIATE, to engage or mortgage Land. O. L.

INVADIATIONES, Mortgages or Pledges. O. L.

INVADIATUS, is when one has been accused of some Crime, which not being fully proved, he is oblig'd to find Sureties.

INVALESCENCE } [*invalescentia*, L.]

INVALETUDE } want of Health.

INVALID [*invalidus*, F. of *invalidus*, L.] infirm, weak; also of no Force, which does not stand good in Law.

An INVALID, one disabled by Sickness from Service.

To INVALIDATE [*invalidare*, F.] to weaken, to make void.

INVALIDITY [*invaliditas*, F.] the being invalid, the Nullity of an Act or Agreement.

INVARIABLE [*invariabilis*, L.] unchangeable, steadfast, constant. F.

INVASION, an Inroad or Descent upon a Country, an Usurpation, or Encroachment. F. of L.

INVECKED } [*in Heraldry*] signifies
INVECTED } the direct contrary to Ingrailed, *which see*.

An INVECTIVE [*invektiva*, L.] Railing, sharp virulent Words or Expressions. F.

INVECTIVE [*invektivus*, L.] Railing, reproaching, virulent. F.

To INVEIGH [*invektiver*, F. *invektum*, L.] to speak bitterly against one.

To INVEIGLE [probably from *vagelare*, Ital. or *Aveugler*, F. to make blind] to allure, entice or deceive by fair Words.

INVENDIBLE [*invendibilis*, L.] unsaleable.

To INVELOPE [*inveloper*, F.] to wrap up, to infold.

To INVENOM [*invenomer*, F.] to poison, to infect.

To INVENT [*inventer* F. *inventum*, L.] to find out, to contrive or devise.

INVENTION, a finding out; also a Contrivance or Device. F. of L.

INVENTION [in *Logick*] that Part which supplies Argument for Disputation.

INVENTION [in *Rhetorick*] is that Part which consists in finding out proper Means to persuade.

INVENTIONES, Money or Goods found and not challenged by the Owner. L. T.

INVENTIVE, apt to invent. F.

INVENTOR [*inventeur*, F.] a Finder out, Contriver, Deviseur, L.

To INVENTORY [*inventorier*, F.] to put into an Inventory.

INVENTORY, an Account or Catalogue of the Goods and Chattels of a Party deceased.

INVERSION, a turning the Inside out. F. of L.

INVERSION [in *Geometry*] is when, in any Proportion, the Consequents are turn'd into Antecedents, and *contra*.

INVERSION [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure whereby the Speaker makes that to be to his Advantage, which was alledged against him.

To INVERT [*invertere*, L.] to turn upside down, or inside out, to turn the contrary Way.

To INVEST [*investere*, F. of *investire*, L.] to put into Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. also to instal with any Dignity or Honour.

To INVEST a Place [*Military Term*] to besiege a Place so closely as to stop up all its Avenues, and to cut off all Communication with any other Place.

To INVESTIGATE [*investigatum*, L.] to trace or find out by Steps, to search or enquire diligently.

INVESTIGATION, a tracing, diligent Search, &c. L.

INVESTIGATION [*Mathemat.*] is the Analytical Way of Demonstration.

INVESTITURE [*investitura*, L.] a putting into Possession of an Estate, &c. F.

INVETERATE [*inveterate*, F. of *inveteratus*, L.] confirmed by long Use, grown into a Custom, waxen old.

INVETERATION, a growing into Use by long Custom. L.

INVIDIOUS [*invidiosus*, L.] hated, odious, envy'd or envious.

To INVIGILATE [*invigilatum*, L.] to watch diligently.

INVIGILANCY [*in* and *vigilantia*, L.] want of Watchfulness, Carelessness.

To INVIGORATE [of *in* and *Vigor* L.] to inspire with Vigour, Life and Spirit.

INVINCIBLE [*invincibilis*, L.] not to be overcome or conquered. F.

INVIOABLE [*inviolabilis*, L.] not to be violated or broken. F.

INVIOATE [*inviolatus*, L.] not violated or corrupted.

To INVIRON [*Environner*, F.] to compass or surround.

INVISIBLE [*invisibilis*, L.] that can not be seen. F.

INVITATION, a bidding or inviting. F. of L.

INVITATORY [*Invitatoire*, F.] serving to invite.

To INVITE [*Inviter*, F. of *Invitar* L.] to desire or bid one to come, as to Feast or Ceremony, &c.

To INUMBRATE [*innumbratum*, L.] to cast a Shadow upon.

To INUNCATE [*inuncatum*, L.] to look or entangle.

INUNCTION, an anointing. L.

To INUNDATE [*inonder*, F. *inundare*, L.] to overflow.

INUNDATION [*inundation*, F.] an overflowing of Water, a Flood. L.

To INVOCATE [*Invocuer*, F. *Invocatum*, L.] to call upon.

INVOCATION, a calling upon, a crying for Help. F. of L.

INVOICE, a particular Account of the Value, Custom, Charges, &c. of any Goods sent by a Merchant to his Correspondent in another Country.

INVOICE Tare, the Weight of the Cask, Bag, &c. in which Goods are contained, mentioned in the Invoice.

INVOLUCRUM, any common Covering of particular Parts in the Body. L.

INVOLUCRUM Cordis [in Anatomy] is Membrane which surrounds the Heart, he same as *Pericardium*.

To INVOLVE [*involvere*, L.] to wrap or fold in, to engage, to entangle.

To INVOLVE [in Algebra] to multiply a Quantity into it self.

INVOLUNTARY [*involontaire*, F. of *involuntarius*, L.] unwilling, contrary to one's Will.

INVOLUNTARY [among Physicians] any natural Excretion which happens thro' Weakness, or want of Power to restrain it; all convulsive Motions, where the Muscles are invigorated to Action, without the Consent of the Mind.

INVOLUTION [in Algebra] is the raising up any Quantity assigned, considered as a Root to any Power assigned.

INURBANE [*inurbanus*, L.] clownish, uncivil.

INURBANITY, clownish Behaviour, uncivility.

To INURE [of *in* and *uti*, L.] to use, or accustom.

To INURE, to take Effect. L. T.

INUSTION [among Physicians] is sometimes used for hot and dry Seasons. L.

INUSTION [among Surgeons] the Operation of the Cautey.

INUTILITY [*Inutilité*, F. of *Inutilitas*, L.] Usefulness, Unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE [*Invulnerabilis*, L.] that cannot be wounded.

INWARD [in Hebrew *בְּטוֹן*, Sax.] on the inside.

JOAB [יֹאבִיב, H. i. e. Fatherhood] the Captain-General of King David's Army.

JOAKIM [יְהוֹאִקִים, of יְהוּדָה, the Lord, יְהוּדָה shall arise, H. i. e.] the Son of King Josiah.

JOAN [contracted of *Joanna*, *Yodava*, Gr. of יְהוּדָה, H. i. e. the Grace of God]

a proper Name of a Woman.

JOANNITICKS, an Order of Monks who wear the Figure of a Chalice on their Breasts.

JOASH [יְשׁוּעָה, H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord] a King of Judah.

JOB [יֹבֵד, H. q. d. Patient] a Man renowned for Patience.

A JOB, a Guinea. Cant.

To JOB [at the University] to chide, to reprimand.

A JOB, a small Piece of Work.

A JOBBERNOWL [of Jobbe, dull, and Jobb, the Crown of the Head, Du.] a Blockhead.

JOCKEY, one who manages and deals in Horses.

JOCONDE [of *jucundus*, L.] Pleasant. Chaucer.

JOCOSE [*Jocosus*, L.] given to Jestings, merry, pleasant.

JOCOSITY [*Jocositas*, L.] Jestingsness, Drollery.

JOCULAR [*Jocularis*, L.] Jocosive, done or spoken in Jest, pleasant, merry.

JOCULARITY, Jocolensness, Drollery, Mirth.

JOCUND [*Jucundus*, L.] joyful, blithe, sportful, merry, pleasant.

To JOG [*Shockelen*, Teut.] to

To JOGGLE [*Shove* or shake.

JOGELOURS, Jugglers. Chaucer.

JOHN [יְהוֹנָתָן, H. i. e. God's Grace] a proper Name of Men.

St. JOHN's Wort, an Herb.

To JOIN [*joindre*, F. of *ungere*, L.] to knit or unite together, to add to.

JOINDER, two join'd in an Action against another. L. T.

A JOINT [*Junctura*, L.] a Place where one Thing or Member is added to another. F.

JOINT-Tenants, are such as come to and hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without Partition.

JOINTER, a sort of Plane to smooth Boards with.

JOINTURE [*Junctura*, L.] a Maintenance allotted or join'd to the Wife in Consideration of the Dowry she brought her Husband. F.

To JOINTURE a Wife, is to make a Jointure or Settlement.

JOISTS [of *joindre* or *adjuster*, F.] Pieces of Timber which are framed into the Girders or Sommers of an House.

To JOIST, to take in Cattle, to feed for Hire. *Lincolns.*

JOLEINING, jolly, joyful. Chaucer.

JOLLITY [q. d. *Jovialitas*, of *Jovis*, L.] Gaiety, Mirth, Good-humour.

To JOLT [of *Joster*, F.] to shake or toss up.

A JOLT-Head [*q. d. Gouty-head*] a Person having a great Head.

JOLLY [*q. d. Jovialis of Jovis, L.*] brisk, lively, merry.

JOMBRE, to join. *Chaucer.*

JONAH [יונה, *H. i. e. a Dove*] the Name of a Prophet.

JONATHAN [יהונתן, יהודה, the Lord, and נתן, he gave, *H. i. e. the Gift of God*] the Son of King Saul.

JONGLERIE, jangling. *Chaucer.*

IONICK *Dialect*, a Manner of Speech peculiar to the Ionians.

IONICK *Mood*, a light and airy sort of Musick, of soft and melting Strains.

IONICK *Order* [in *Architecture*] is the Form of a Column or Pillar, invented by the Ionians in ancient Greece.

JONQUIL, a Flower. *F.*

JONTHUS [Ἰόνθος, *Gr.*] a little hard callous Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

JORAM [יורם, *H. i. e. the height of the Lord*] a King of Judah.

JORDAN [יורדן, *H. i. e. the River of Judgment*] a River of Judah.

JORDANIS, double Urinals. *Chaucer.*

JOSEPH [יוסף, *H. i. e. Encrease*] a Son of Jacob.

JOSIAH [יחזקיהו, of אש Fire, and יהוה or יהוה, and ישע, he saved, *H. i. e. the Fire of the Lord*] a pious King of Judah.

JOSHUA [יהושע, *H. i. e. the Lord Saviour*] a Governor of the Israelites.

JOSSING-Block, a Block to get up on Horseback.

JOSTUM, Agistment, the pasturing or feeding of Cattle. *O. R.*

JOT [*Jota, F. and L. of ἰώτα, Gr.*] a Tittle, a Point.

IOTACISM [*Iotacismus, L. of ἰωτακτισμος, Gr.*] a running much upon the Letter *Iota* or *I.*

To **JOUDER**, to charter. *C.*

JOVIAL [*Jovialis of Jovis, q. d. one born under Jove Lato, under the cheerful Planet Jupiter*] pleasant, jolly, merry. *F.*

JOVINIANISTS, Hereticks in the fourth Century, who disputed against the Virginity of the Mother of our Saviour.

JOVISAUNCE [Jovissance, *F.*] Joy,

JOYANCE [Sporting. *Spenc.*

JOURNAL [of Fear, *F. a Day*] a Diary or Day-Book. *F.*

JOURNAL [in *Merchants Accounts*] is a Book into which every Particular is posted out of the Waste-Book.

JOURNAL [in *Navigation*] is a Book wherein is kept an Account of the Ships Way at Sea, the Changes of the Wind, and other Occurrences.

JOURNE, a Days-work. *Chaucer.*

JOURNEY [of *Journée, F. a Day's Work of Diurnum, L.*] Travel by Land.

JOURNEY [among *Husbandmen*] a Day's Work in Plowing, Sowing, Reaping, &c.

JOURNEY *Choppers*, Sellers of Yarn by Retail.

JOURNEY-Man, properly one that Works by the Day; but now any one who works under a Master.

JOURNEY *Accounts* [*Law Term*] is when a Writ is overthrown without the Fault of the Plaintiff, and a new one is purchased by Journey Accounts, *i. e.* as soon as it possibly can.

JOWSTS, Jests and Turnaments. *Ch.*

JOWELES, Jewels. *Chaucer.*

JOWES, Jaws. *Chaucer.*

A JOWL [Ceole, *Sax. the Jaws*] a Head of a Salmon, &c.

JOWLER [*q. d. having a great Jowl or Head*] a Dog's Name.

JOY [Joye, *F.*] Gladness, Mirth, Pleasure.

JOYS of the Planets [among *Astrologers*] certain Dignities which happen to the Planets, by being in the Place of a Planet of like Quality.

JOYCE [*Merry*] a proper Name of Women. *F.*

JOYEUX, Pleasant, Joyful. *F. Chaucer.*

JOYOUS [joyeux, *F.*] Merry, Cheatsful.

JOYNAUNT, joining. *Chaucer.*

IPERLID, set with Pearls. *Chaucer.*

IPRIVED, pried into, searched. *O.*

IPSWICH [Ἰπυπηχ, of the River *Gipping*, and *Wic a Bay, Sax.*] a Sea-Port in *Suffolk*.

IRAFI, *Irest*, bereaved. *Chaucer.*

IRARED, raked up. *Chaucer.*

IRASCIBLE [of *Ira, L. Anger*] capable of Anger, apt to be angry. *F.*

IRAYLED, covered. *O.*

IRE [*Ira, L.*] Anger or Wrath.

IRELAND [call'd by the Natives *Erinn*, by *Claudian, Ἰερνία*, in the *C. Br. Yberden of Diere*, the West, *Irish*] the Westernmost Island in *Europe*.

IRENARCH [Ἰρηνάρχης, *Gr.*] a Justice of the Peace.

IRIS [a *Rainbow, L.*] in *Anatomy*, the fibrous Circle next the Pupil of the Eye, distinguish'd with Variety of Colours.

IRKSOM, troublesome, tedious.

IRON [Ἰρον, *Sax.*] a very porous Metal.

IRON-Sick [*Sea-Plague*] a Ship is said to be *Iron-sick*, when her Spikes, Bolts, Nails,

Nails, &c. are so worn out, that they make Hollows in the Planks, whereby the Ship leaks.

IRON Moulds, a Sort of small yellow Spots in Linen, Paper, &c. also yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in the Chalk-Pits about the *Cbiltern* in *Oxfordshire*.

IRONICAL [*Ironique*, F. of *Ironicus*, L. of *ἰρωνικός*, Gr.] spoke by way of Irony or Raillery.

IRONNE, I did run. *Chaucer*.

IRONY [*Ironie*, F. of *Ironia*, L. of *ἰρωνία*, Gr.] a Trope in Rhetorick, by which we speak contrary to what we think, by way of Derision or Mockery to him we argue or talk with.

IROUS, Passionate, angry. *Chaucer*.

To IRRADIATE [*irradiatum*, L.] to dart or cast forth Beams.

IRRADIATION, a casting forth Beams, an Enlightening, a Lustre or Brightness. F. of L.

IRRADIATION [in *Chymistry*] is the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which impart their Virtue, without losing any Thing of their own Substance or Weight.

IRRATIONABLE [*irrationabilis*, L.] unreasonable.

IRRATIONAL [*irrationalis*, F. *irrationalis*, L.] void of Reason, unreasonable.

IRRATIONAL Lines [in *Geometry*] such as are incommensurable to a rational Line.

IRRATIONALITY, the being void of Reason.

IRRECONCILEABLE [*irreconciliable*, F.] that cannot be reconciled.

IRRECORDABLE [*irrecordabilis*, L.] not to be recorded or remembered.

IRRECOVERABLE } of *in* and *reco-*

IRRECUPERABLE } *vrable*, F. of *irrecuperabilis*, L.] not to be recovered or gotten again.

IRREFRAGABLE [*irrefragabilis*, L.] undeniable, not to be withstood. F.

IRREFUTABLE [*irrefutabilis*, L.] that cannot be confuted.

IRREGULAR [*Irregularis*, F. of *Irregularis*, L.] not regular, disorderly, unruly.

IRREGULAR Bodies [among *Mathematicians*] are Solids not terminated by equal and like Surfaces.

IRREGULARITY [*Irregularité*, F. of *Irregularitas*, L.] going out of Rule, Disorderliness.

IRREGULARITY [in *Canon Law*] as Incapacity of taking Holy Or-

ders, viz. being base born, notoriously guilty of a Crime, maimed or much deformed, &c.

IRRELIGION [of *In* and *Religio*, L.] want of Religion, Ungodliness. F.

IRRELIGIOSITY [*Irreligiositas*, L.] Irreligiousness.

IRRELIGIOUS [*Irreligieux*, F. of *Irreligiosus*, L.] without, or having but little Religion.

IRREMEDIAL [*Irremediabilis*, L.] that cannot be remedied, desperate, helpless. F.

IRREMISSIBLE [*Irremissibilis*, L.] not to be remitted or forgiven, unpardonable.

IRREMUNERABLE [*Irremunerabilis*, L.] not to be rewarded.

IRREPARABLE [*Irreparabilis*, L.] which cannot be repaired or restored to its first State. F.

IRREPREVABLE } [*Law Term*]

IRREPREVISABLE } that ought not to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

IRPREHENSIBLE [*Irreprehensibilis*, L.] not to be reprehended or blamed. F.

IRREPROACHABLE [*Irreproachable*, F.] not to be reproached or charged with any Fault.

IRREPROVABLE [*In* and *Reprover*, F.] not to be reproved, blameless.

IRRESISTIBLE [of *In* and *Resistens*, L.] that cannot be resisted or withstood.

IRRESOLUBLE [*Irresolubilis*, L.] not to be let slack, or loose.

IRRESOLUTE [*Irresolus*, F. of *Irresolutus*, L.] unresolved, uncertain what Course to take.

IRRESOLUTION, Uncertainty, Unresolvedness, Suspence; Want of Courage. F. of L.

IRRETRIEVABLE [of *In* and *Retrouver*, F.] not to be retrieved or recovered.

IRREVERENCE [*Irreverentia*, L.] Want of Reverence for sacred Things, and holy Persons. F.

IRREVERENT [*Irreverens*, L.] that shews no Reverence or Respect. F.

IRREVERSIBLE [of *In* and *Reversibile*, F.] that cannot be reversed, repealed, or made void.

IRREVOCABLE [*Irrevocabilis*, L.] not to be revoked, or recalled. F.

To IRRIGATE [*Irrigatum*, L.] to water.

IRRIGATION, watering of the Ground. L.

IRRIGUOUS [*Irriguus*, L.] moist, wet, plathy.

IRRISION, Laughing to Scorn, flouting, mocking. F. of L.

To IRRITATE [*Irriter*, F. *Irritatum*, L.] to provoke to Anger, to Incense, or Urge.

IRRITATION, a provoking or stirring up to Wrath. F. of L.

IRRITATION [with Physicians] is a Species of Stimulus, expretting a lesser Degree of it than Vellication or Corrugation.

To IRRORATE [*Irroratum*, L.] to bedew or besprinkle.

IRRORATION, a bedewing, &c. L.

IRRUMPENT [*Irrumpens*, L.] rushing in violently.

IRRUPTION, a breaking into by Force or Violence, an Inroad. F. of L.

IS [*Is*, F. of *Isis*, Teut. Est, L. *ἰς*, Gr.]

ISAAC [*יִצְחָק*, H. i. e. he shall laugh] the Son of Abraham.

ISABELLA [q. d. *Elisa bella*, L. handsome *Elizabeth*] a proper Name of Women.

ISAGOGICAL [*Isagogicus*, L. of *ἰσαγωγικός*, Gr.] pertaining to an Introduction, Introductory.

ISAGON [*ισαγόγιος*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having equal Angles.

ISCARIOT [some derive it from *אִישׁ קִרְיֹת*, of a Town of *Juda*, others from *שקר*, Lying, or Falsity, others from *סכר*, Syr. a Purse] a Surname of *Judas* who betrayed our Saviour.

ISCHÆMA [*ισχάμων*, Gr.] Medicines for the stopping of Blood.

ISCHIAS [*ισχιάς*, Gr.] the *Sciatica* or Hip-gout. L.

ISCHIAS Major [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the *Cruval Vein*, going to the Muscle and the Fat of the Leg. L.

ISCHIAS Minor [in *Anatomy*] a small Branch of the *Cruval Vein*, which is wholly spent on the Muscles and Skin, which are about the upper Joint of the Thigh.

ISCHIATICAL [*Ischiadicus*, L.] troubled with the Hip-gout.

ISCHURETICKS, Medicines, which force Urine when suppressed.

ISCURIA [*ισχυρία*, Gr.] a Stoppage or Difficulty of Urine.

ISHAPEN, *isped*. Chancer.

ISHED, scattered. O.

ISHENE, shining. Chancer.

ISHMAEL [*יִשְׁמָעֵל*, of *אל* God, and *יָמַעַן* he hath heard, H. i. e. God hath heard] Abraham's Son by Hagar.

ISHORN, short, docked. O.

ISHOVE, shewn, set forth. O.

ISICLE [Dini. of Ice, *Ἰσικελ*, Du.] a Drop of Water frozen.

ISIS, the River *Ouse* in *Wiltshire*, which afterwards meeting with the River *Thames*, is called *Thamisis*.

ISLAND [of *Ile*, F.] a Country or Piece of Land surrounded on all Sides by the Sea, or River.

ISLE, an Island. F.

ISLE [in *Architecture*] are the Sides or Wings of a Building.

ISLINGTON [probably of *Gysel*, Sax. an Hostage, or Entertainment, and *Tun*, Sax. a Town, by reason of the many Inns there] a Village near London.

ISLIP [of *Ἰεστ*, a Guest, and *Leo*, dear, Sax. q. d. an hospitable Town, kind to Strangers] a Town in *Oxfordshire*, memorable for the Birth of Edward the Confessor.

ISOCOLON [*ισόκολον*, Gr.] a Term for two Sentences alike in length.

ISOCHRONAL Line [in *Geometry*] is that in which a heavy Burden is supposed to descend, without any Acceleration.

ISOCHRONE [*ισόχρονος*, Gr.] equal in Time.

ISOCHRONE, Vibrations of a Pendulum [in *Mechanicks*] are such as are made in equal Time.

ISOMERIA [*ισομοιρία*, Gr.] a Distribution into equal Parts.

ISOMERIA [in *Algebra*] is the Method of freeing an Equation from Fractions.

ISONOMY [*Isonomia*, L. of *ισονομία*, Gr.] an Equality of Laws.

ISOPERIMETRICAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have equal Perimeters or Circumferences.

ISOSCELES Triangle [*ισοσκελές*, Gr.] a Triangle, which has two Legs or Sides only equal, and the third is called the Base.

ISPED, dispatched. O.

ISPENDED, considered. O.

ISRAEL [*יִשְׂרָאֵל*, of *ישר*, he assted the Prince, and *אל* God, H. i. e. prevailing in the Lord] a Name given to the Patriarch Jacob.

ISSACHAR [*יִשָּׁשכָר*, of *שכר* he hired, H. i. e. Wages] a Son of Jacob by Leah.

ISSUANT

ISSUANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lion or other Beast is drawn in a Coat of Arms, just issuing out of the Bottom Line of any Chief, Fesse, &c. *F.*

ISSUE [in *Law*] are Children begotten between Man and Wife; also Profits from Fines, or of Lands and Tenements; also a Matter depending in Suit.

To **ISSUE**, to stream or spring forth, to come out. *F.*

To **ISSUE** forth, to publish or disperse abroad; also to disburse.

ISTALLED, placed. *O.*

ISTHMIAN Games, certain Games held every 5th Year in the Isthmus of Corinth, by the ancient Greeks.

ISTHMUS [*Isthme*, *F.* of ἰσθμός, *Gr.*] is a little Neck or Part of Land joining a Peninsula to the Continent.

ISTHMUS [among *Anatomists*] are such Parts as in their Situation have any resemblance to an Isthmus of Land; as that Part which lies between the Mouth and the Gullet; and the Ridge that separates the Nostils, &c.

ISTOCKED, Put in the Stocks. *Chaucer.*

ISTOND, stood. *Chaucer.*

ISTRAINED, tied close. *O.*

ISWONK, laboured. *Chaucer.*

IT [יִיט, *Sax. Det.*, *Du. Id.* *L.*]

ITALIAN [Italiane, *F.* of Itali-
ITALICK *S. cus*, *L.*] belonging to

Italy.

ITALICK Letter [among *Printers*] that Letter which stands not upright, but leaning, as *Italy.*

ITALY [*Italia*, *L.*] a famous Country in *Europe.*

ITEM [*i. e.* also, or likewise, *L.*] a Caution or Warning; also an Article of an Account.

ITERARIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument. *L.*

To **ITERATE** [*iteratum*, *L.*] to do or say the same Thing over again.

ITERATION, a saying or doing the same Thing over again. *F.* of *L.*

ITHROWE, thrown. *Chaucer.*

ITINERANT [*Itinerans*, *L.*] travelling or journeying.

ITINERANT Justices, Justices formerly sent into divers Countries, to hear and determine such Causes, especially which were Pleas of the Crown.

ITINERARIUM [among *Surgeons*]

the same as *Catbeter.*

An **ITINERARY** [*Itineraire*, *F.* of *Itinerarium*, *L.*] a Journal, or Account of the Occurrences in a Journey or Voyage.

ITINERARY [*Itinerarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Journey, &c.

ITRESSID, having her Hair dressed in Tresses. *Chaucer.*

JUB, a Bottle, a Pigg. *O.*

JUBA [among *Botanists*] a soft loose Beard, hanging at the Ends of the Husks of some Plants, which are of the Nature of Corn. *L.*

JUBAL [יובל, *H. i. e.* fading, or a Trumpet] a Son of *Lamech.*

JUBARB, the Herb *Houfleck.*

A **JUBILATE** [of *Jubilatus*, *L.*] a Monk, Canon, or Doctor in the *Romish* Church, who has been fifty Years a Professor.

JUBILATION, a solemn Rejoicing, a shouting for Joy. *F.* of *L.*

JUBILE [of *Jubilatus*, *L.* of יובל,

JUBILEE *S. H.*] a Year of Rejoicing, celebrated every fiftieth Year among the Jews, in Commemoration of their Deliverance out of *Egypt.*

JUBILE [among *Christians*] a Solemnity first instituted by Pope *Boniface VIII.* in the Year 1300, who ordained it to be kept every Hundredth Year; afterwards *Clement IV.* ordered one to be kept every fifty Years, and *Sixtus IV.* every twenty fifth Year.

JUCCA Peruviana, an *American* Plant, of whose Root is made the Bread called *Cassava.*

JUCKING Time, the Season of going to the Haunts of Partridges, early in the Morning or Evening, to listen for the calling of the Cock Partridge.

JUCUND [*Jucundus*, *L.*] jocund, merry, pleafant,

JUCUNDITY [*Jucunditas*, *L.*] Mirth, Pleasautness.

JUDAH [יהודה, *H. i. e.* Praise] the eldest Son of *Jacob.*

JUDÆA [*Judea*, *L.* יהודה, *H.*] a Country in *Syria*, in the Lesser *Asia*, which was inhabited by the *Jews.*

JUDAICAL [of *Judaicus*, *F.* of *Judai-*
JUDAICK *S. cus*, *L.*] belonging to the *Jews*, *Jewish.*

JUDAISM [*Judaismus*, *F.* of *Judaismus*, *L.*] the Religion, Customs, or Religious Rites of the *Jews.*

To JUDAIZE [*Judaizer*, F. of *Judaizare*, L.] to hold the Customs, or Religious Rites of the Jews.

JUDGE [*Juge*, F. of *Judex*, L.] an Officer of eminent Parts and Probity, appointed to execute Justice in Civil or Criminal Cases.

JUDGE *Lateral*, is one who assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge.

To JUDGE [*Juger*, F. of *Judicare*, L.] to try or determine Causes; also to make Judgment of, or determine in the Mind.

JUDGMENT [*Jugement*, F. of *Judicium*, L.] the discerning Faculty, Reason, Opinion, Prudence.

JUDGMENT [in Law] a Decision, the Censure of the Judges, Sentence.

The JUDGMENTS of God, are those remarkable Punishments, which he inflicts upon People for their Sins and Transgressions.

JUDICABLE [*Judicabilis*, L.] that may be judged or discussed.

A JUDICATORY [*Judicatorium*, L.] a Place of Judgment.

JUDICATURE, a Judge's Place or Office. F.

A Court of JUDICATURE, an Assembly of Judges and other Officers for the trying and determining Causes.

JUDICIAL [*judicialis*, L.] belonging to a Cause, Trial or Judgment.

JUDICIAL *Astrology*, a Science pretending to judge of, and foretel future Events, by observing the Positions and Influences of the Stars, &c.

JUDICIARY, [*Judicare*, F. of *judicarius*, L.] the same as Judicial.

JUDICIOUS [*Judicieux*, F.] indued with good Judgment or Reason; rational, discreet.

JUDICIUM *Dei* [*i. e.* the Judgment of God, L.] a Name given by our Ancestors to the Trials of Ordeal, which are now quite laid aside. See *Ordeal*.

JUDITH [יהודית, H. *i. e.* Praising] the Daughter of *Mercari*.

A JUG [probably of the Nickname of *Jug* for *Joan*] an Earthen Pot or Fircher to hold Drink.

A JUG [of *Jugerum*, L. an Acre] a common Pasture or Meadow. W. C.

JUGAL [*Jugalis*, L.] belonging to a Yoke or Marriage.

To JUGATE [*Jugatum*, L.] to yoke or couple together.

JUGE, a Judge. *Chaucer*.

To JUGGLE [*Jougler*, F.] to play the *Hocus Pocus*, to shew Tricks with slight of Hand, to act clandestinely.

A JUGGLEMEAR, a Quagmire, *Norff*.

JUGULAR [*Jugularis*, F. of *Jugularis*, L.] belonging to the Throat.

JUGULAR Veins [in Anatomy] are those Veins which pass along the Sides of the Neck which pass along the Sides of the Neck to the Bottom of the Head.

To JUGULATE [*Jugulatum*, L.] to cut the Throat.

JUGULUM [in Anatomy] is the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe lies; also the Neck-bone or Channel-bone; also the upper Breast-bone. L.

JUICE [*jus*, F.] Moisture, Gravy.

JUJUBES [*jujuba*, L.] a sort of Italian Prunes.

To JUKE [of *joucher*, F. of *jugum*, L.] to perch or roost as a Hawk does.

JUKE [in Falconry] the Neck of any Bird that the Hawk preys upon.

JULAP } [*julep*, F. of *julapium*,

JULEP } L. B. of *Julep*, a Persian Word, signifying a sweet Potion] a liquid Medicine of a pleasant Taste.

A JULIAN [in Cookery] Pottage made of a Leg of Mutton roasted, and put into a Pot with Beef, a Fillet of Veal, &c.

JULIAN Law, a Law among the Romans, which made Adultery Death.

JULIAN Year, a Space of Time consisting of 365 Days, six Hours; so call'd from *Julius Caesar*, who caused the Roman Calendar to be reformed.

JULIAN Period, a Cycle of 7980 Years successively following one another, and takes its Name from *Julius Scaliger*, the Inventor of it.

JULIO, a Piece of Coin at *Leghorn* and *Florence*, in Value about 6d. Sterling.

JULIUS *Caesar*, the first Emperor of the Romans.

JULUS [among Botanists] those Catkins or long Worms-like Tufts, which at the Beginning of the Year grow out of Willows, Hasels, &c. L.

JULY [*Juliet*, F. *Julius*, L.] the fifth Month in the Year, reckoning from *March*.

March, so named in Honour of *Julius Cæsar*.

JULY, jolly. *Chaucer*.

JUMBALS, a sort of sugared Paste made by Confectioners.

To JUMBLE, to mingle, to confound, to shake.

JUMENT [*Jumentum, L.*] a labouring Beast, any Sort of Beast used for Tillage or Carriage.

JUMENTARIOUS [*Jumentarius, L.*] longing to such Beasts.

To JUMP [*Scumpen, Du.*] to leap.

JUMP, a Leap, also a short Coat; or a sort of Bodice for Women.

JUNAMES, Land sown with the new Grain it was sown with the Year going. *W. C.*

JUNCARE, to strew or spread with ashes, according to the old Custom of some Churches. *O. L.*

JUNCTO } a Meeting of Men to sit
JUNTO } in Council; also a Call or Fashion. *Span.*

JUNCTURE [*Junctura, L.*] a joining or coupling together: Also an instant, Nick or Moment of Time: or present Posture or State of Affairs.

JUNE [*Junius à Junioribus, i. e.* the younger sort of People] the 6th Month of the Year.

JUNETIN [*q. d.* Apple of June] a small Apple which ripens first.

JUNIOR, Younger in Age, or Standing in any Profession or Faculty. *L.*

JUNIPER Tree, a Shrub.

A JUNK [of *Juncus, L.* a Bulrush] a sort of Indian Ship.

JUNK [among Sailors] Pieces of old Cable.

To JUNKET, to entertain one another with Banquets or Treats.

JUNKETS [probably of *Jocades, Sweet-Meats*] any Sort of delicious Fare to feast and make merry with.

JUNO, a Heathen Goddess. *L.*

JORY [*Joiri, F. of Ebur, L.*] the Elephant's Tooth.

JUPITER, the Chief of the Heathen Gods: Also a Planet, the highest except the Sun.

JUPITER [among Chymists] is Mercury.

JUPITER [in Heraldry] is a blue colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

JURAMENT [*Juramentum, L.*] an Oath.

JURAT [*Juratus, L.*] a Magistrate in some Corporations in the Quality of an Alderman.

JURDEN [of *Gov.*], Filth and Dirt, a Lodging, *Sax. q. d.* the Filth of the Chamber] a great Chamber Pot.

JURIDICAL [*Juridique, F. of Juridicus, L.*] belonging to the Law: Also actionable: Also just, judicial, orderly.

JURIDICAL Days, Court Days, on which the Law is administered.

JURISDICTION, Authority and Power to administer and execute Laws; also a Court of Judicature; also the Verge or Extent of it.

JURISPRUDENCE [*Jurisprudencia, L.*] the Skill or Knowledge of the Law. *F.*

JURIST [*Juriste, F.*] a Civilian, a Lawyer, one who treats of Matters of Law.

JURIS *Utrum*, a Writ lying for a Possessor of a Benefice, whose Predecessor has alienated his Lands or Tenements. *L.*

A JURNUT, an Earth-Nut. *N. C.*

JUROR [*Jurator, L.*] is one of the Jury sworn.

JURY [*Jurce of Jurer, to swear, F.*] is either twelve or twenty four Men, sworn to enquire of the Matter of Fact, and declare the Truth upon such Evidence as shall be delivered them touching the Matter in Question.

The JURY, a Number of twenty four Persons impannel'd upon Civil and Criminal Causes, who upon due Examination bring in their Verdict.

JURY-Mast [*Sea Term*] is a Yard set up instead of a Mast, which has been broken down by a Storm or Shot.

JUS, Law, Right, Equity. *L.*

JUSSEL, a Dish made of several Meats mixed together.

JUSSULENT [*jussulentus, L.*] sod or stew'd in Broth.

JUST [*Juste, F. of Justus, L.*] righteous, reasonable, fit.

JUST Divisors [in Mathematicks] are such Numbers or Quantities, which will divide a given Number or Quantity so as to leave no Remainder.

To JUST [*jouster, or jouter, F.*] to run a Tilt.

JUSTICE [*Justitia, L.*] Justness, Equity, Reasonableness, Right, Law.

JUSTICE

JUSTICE 2 [*Judicium*, F. of *Judicium*, L.] one who is deputed by the King to do Right by way of Judgment. F.

JUSTICE [*of the Common Pleas*] is a Lord by his Office, and with his Assistants hears and determines all Causes at the Common Law, i. e. all Civil Causes between Common Persons.

JUSTICE [*of the King's Bench*] is a Lord by his Office, and Chief Justice of England, who hears and determines all Pleas of the Crown, viz. such as concern Offences committed against the Crown, Dignity and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Felonies, and the like.

JUSTICE [*of the Hundred*] is the Lord or Alderman of that Hundred.

JUSTICE Seat, is the highest Forest Court, always held before the Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forest.

JUSTICES [*of Assize*] are those which by special Commission are sent into this or that County to make Assizes for the Ease of the Subject.

JUSTICES [*in Eyre*] are such who are commission'd to go into divers Counties to hear such Causes as are termed *Pleas of the Crown*, which was done to ease the People of coming to the King's Bench.

JUSTICES [*of Gaol Delivery*] such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine Causes belonging to those that for any Offence are cast into Prison.

JUSTICES [*of Labourers*] were Justices formerly appointed to curb the Forwardness of labouring Men, who would either be idle, or exact unreasonable Wages.

JUSTICES [*of Nisi Prius*] are now the same with Justices of Assize, and so call'd from the Words of the Adjournment, viz. *Nisi prius justitiarum venerint ad eas Partes ad capiendas assisas*, i. e. unless the Justices come before into those Parts to take Assizes; it being an usual Adjournment of a Cause in the Common Pleas, to put it off to such a Day.

JUSTICES [*of Oyer and Terminer*] Justices deputed upon some special and extraordinary Occasion to hear and determine some peculiar Causes.

JUSTICES [*of the Pavilion*] were certain Judges of a Pie-Powder Court,

which the Bishop of Winchester was formerly authoris'd at a Fair kept at St. Giles Hill near that City.

JUSTICES [*of the Peace*] are such are appointed by the King's Commission to maintain the Peace in the County where they dwell.

JUSTICES [*of the Quorum*] are some of the Justices aforesaid, whose Commission begins, *Quorum vos unus nos sumus*.

JUSTICES [*of Tryal or Tryal Bars*] were certain Justices appointed by Edward I. to make Inquisition throughout the Realm upon all Officers, touching Bribery, Extortion, &c. as also upon Breakers of the Peace, Barretors, and other Offenders.

Lords **JUSTICES** [*of the Kingdom*] are Persons deputed to be Regents and chief Governours of the Realm during the King's Absence.

JUSTICEMENTS, all Things belonging to Justice. L. T.

JUSTICIABLE, Under Jurisdiction subject to Suit. F.

JUSTICIARY [*Judicium*, F. of *Judicium*, L.] an Administrator of Justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, that may be justified.

JUSTIFICAL [*Justificus*, L.] who executes Justice.

JUSTIFICATION, a clearing, justifying. F. of L.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Divinity*] a clearing of Transgressors of the Divine Laws, by the Imputation of Christian Righteousness.

JUSTIFICATION [*in Law*] is giving a good Reason in Court why one did such a Thing, as he is call'd to answer for.

JUSTIFICATORS [*Law Term*] are those who by Oath justify the Innocence, or report of Oath of another. L.

To **JUSTIFY** [*justifier*, F. *justificus*, L.] to clear one's self, to make one's Innocence appear, to verify, to prove, to maintain or make good.

To **JUSTIFY** [*in Divinity*] is to make or declare Innocent.

To **JUSTIFY** [*in Law*] is to give a good Reason why an Act is done.

To **JUSTIFY** [*among Printers*] is to make the Lines equally tight and slack.

JUSTINIAN [*Justinianus*, L.] a Roman Emperor who was famous

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ing the Civil Law to be collected into a Body, called the *Pandects* and

JUSTINIANS, a Religious Order founded 1412. at St. *Justin's* Abby at *Arles*.

JUSTITIES, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the Dispatch of Justice in a special Cause, of which he cannot by his ordinary Power hold Plea in his County Court.

JUSTITIUM, Law-stead, a Stay ceasing from Administration of Justice. *L.*

JUSTIS Aray, Jufts, and Preparations for them. *Chaucer.*

JUSTS [*jouftes; F.*] Engagements of Men on Horseback with Spears, by way of Diversion.

JUTER [among *Chymists*] is the thick, congealing, saltness Quality of the earth.

JUTTY, a part of a Building

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which *juts* or stands out farther than the rest.

JUVENILE [*juvenilis, L.*] Youthful, sprightly, brisk.

JUVENILITY [*juvenilitas, L.*] Youthfulness, Sprightliness, Briskness.

JUVENTUTE [of *Juventus, L.*] Youth. *Chaucer.*

JUXTA Position [among *Anatomists*] is that Disposition of Parts in a Body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

IVY [*Ixiſ, Sax.*] a Plant which twines about Trees, and fastens upon Walls.

IWIMPLED, Muffled. *O.*

IWONNE, Won, gained. *Chaucer.*

IWRITHTEN, wrapped about. *Chaucer.*

IWROKE, Wreaked. *O.*

IWRYEN, Hidden.

IWYEN, *Iyen, Eyes. O.*

IYEVE, Given. *Chaucer.*

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A KAARL-Cat [of *Kajil, Sax.* a Male] a Boar Cat. *Lincolnshire.*

KAB [כב, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing three *English* Pints.

KALE, Turn. *Chefb.*

KALI, a Sea-Herb, the Ashes of which are us'd in making Crystal Glasses, and Soap, called also *Glasswort.*

KAM, a-wry, quite from the Matter; as *Clean kam*, quite from the Purpose. *Shakefp.*

KANTREF [Kant Bref, *C. Br.*] a Division of a County in *Wales*, containing an 100 Towns.

KARENA [*Chymical Term*] the twentieth Part of a Drop.

KARFT, carved. *Chaucer.*

KARITE, a Name which the Monks gave to the best Drink, or strong Beer, that was kept in the Monastery.

KARLE [Ceojil, *Sax.*] a Servant, a Clown.

KARLE-Hemp, the latter Green Hemp. *C.*

KARRATA *Feni*, a Cart Load of Hay, *O. L.*

KARYN, Lent. *O.*

KATZEN *Silver*, a sort of Stone which, 'tis said, cannot be consumed either by Fire or Water.

To KAW [of *Kaw, Du.*] to cry as a Jack-Daw does.

To KAW [*Kauchen, Teut.*] to fetch one's Breath with much difficulty, to gape for Breath.

A KAY [Kaeve, *Du. Kay, Teut.*]

A KEY S A Place to land or ship off Goods; a Wharf.

KAYAGE, Money paid for Wharfage.

KAZZARDLY *Cattle*, such *Cattle* as are subject to Casualties. *N. C.*

KEAL Pottage. *N. C.*

A KEAL [of *Celan, Sax.* to be cold]

a Cold or Cough, *Lincolnsh.*

KEBBERS, Refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock. *C.*

To KECK [of *Burb, Coug*]

To KECKLE S or *Kuchen, Du.* to make a Noise in the Throat, Reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

To KECKLE [of *Kuhei, Teut. Globe*] to wind small Ropes about a Cable or Bolt Rope, to preserve the from galling. *Sea Term.*

KECKS, dry hollow Stalks of for Planks.

KEDGE, brisk, lively. *Suffolk.*

To KEDGE, to fill one's self with Meat. *N. C.*

A KEDGE-Belly, a Glutton. *N. C.*

To KEDGE [*Sea Term*] to set the Fore-Sail, Fore-Top-Sail and Mizzen, and to let a Ship drive with the Tide, when in a narrow River the Wind would bring her up and down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide.

KEDGERS, small Anchors us'd in calm Weather.

KEEL [of *Celan, Sax. Kiel, D. Keif, Teut.* probably of *Koijlog, C.* hollow] is the lowest Piece of Timber in a Ship, in the Bottom of her Hull one End whereof is at the Stem, and the other at the Stern.

False KEEL, is a Second Keel which is sometimes put under the First.

Rank KEEL, is a deep Keel, which is good to keep a Ship from rolling.

KEEL Raking, S a Punishment

KEEL Haling, S Malefactors at Sea by letting them down with Rope and drawing them underneath the Ship Keel.

KEEL Rope, a Hair Rope run between the Keelson and the Keel of a Ship, to clear the Limber Hole when they are choaked with Bilge.

To KEEL [*Celan, Sax.*] to cool.

KEELAGE, a Duty paid at Harbours in *Durham*, for every Ship coming into that Port.

KEELING, a kind of Fish.

KEELS [*Cely, Sax.*] A sort of long Boats in which the Saxons invaded *England.*

KEELSON, the next Piece of Timber in a Ship to her Keel, lying right over it, next above her Floor Timbers.

KEEN [*Cee, Sax. Keen, D.* sharp]

sharp, that cuts well: Also cunning, subtil.

To KEEP [*Keepen, Du.*] to retain, preserve, nourish, observe, look to, &c.

A KEEP, a strong Tower in the middle of a Castle, the last Resort of the Besieged.

KEEP your *Loaf*? [*Sea Term*] when KEEP *ber* to S the Steersman is directed to keep the Ship near the Wind.

KEEPER [*of the Great Seal*] is a Lord by his Office, thro' whose Hands pass all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Great Seal, and also some Deeds which do not pass the Great Seal at all.

KEEPER [*of the Forest*] is an Officer who has the principal Government of all Things belonging to the Forest, and the Check of all the other Officers; call'd also, the *Chief Warden of the Forest*.

KEEPER [*of the Touch*] is an Officer of the Mint, who is now call'd the Master of the Assay.

To KEEVE a Cart, to overthrow it, or turn out the Dung. *Chefs.*

KEEVER, a Brewing Vessel for the Brink to work in before it is tunnd.

A KEG? [*Caque, F.*] a Vessel for A KAG S Sturgeon, Salmon, and other pickled Fish.

KEIKERT, Stared. O.

KELL. See *Kiln*.

KELLOW, Black Lead. N. C.

KELLUS, a Substance like a soft white Stone, found in the Tin-Mines in *Wenwall*.

KELP, a Substance made of Seaeed dry'd and burnt, which being irr'd with an Iron Rake, cakes together.

KELTER [*Skinner* derives it from *pkiltter, Dan.* to gird, but probably *in cultura, Trimming, L.*] Frame, Or-t.

KEMBO [*Alcembo, Ital.* of *κέρμα*, to bend] as to *set one's Arms* a Kem- is to set each Hand upon each p, or else obliquely or a-thwart.

To KEMB [*Cæmban, Sax.*] to mb.

KEMMET, foolish. *Sbrofsb.*

KEMP [*Cempa, Sax.* a Soldier] a name.

KEMPLING, a Brewer's Vessel. O.

KEMPT, combed, trimmed. O.

To KEN [*Cennan, Sax.* *Kennen,* to know.

KEN, [*Ken, Sax.*] Knowledge, Sight or View.

KENEBOWE, a Kembo. *Chaucer.*

KENELM [*q. d. Kindelme, the Helmet or Protector of his Kindred, Camden, or of Cinning, Sax.* a King, and *Qaim an Helmet, Verstegan*] a King of the *English Saxons*.

KENKS [*Sea Term*] are Doublings in a Cable or Rope.

KENNEL [*Kennell, Teut. Chenal, F. Canalis, L.*] a Water Course.

KENNEL [*Chenil, F. of Canile, L.*] a Hur for a Dog; a Fox's Earth or Hole.

KENNEL of Hounds [*Hunting Term*] a Pack or Cry of Hounds.

To KENNEL [*of a Fox*] he is said to *kennel* when he lies close in his Hole.

KENNETS [*in a Ship*] are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the Inside to which the *Tacks* or *Sheets* are *betayed* or fastened: Also a sort of coarse *Welsh Cloth*.

KENODOXY [*κηνοδοξία, of κενός, empty and δόξα, Glory, Gr.*] Vain-Glory.

KENRED [*Cene, bold, and Re'ce, Counfel, Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*.

KENRIC [*Cene bold and Rice, Sax.* a Kingdom, *q. d.* a valiant Ruler] a King of the *West Saxons*.

KEN-Pecked [*of Cennan to know, and Speccce, a Speck, Sax.*] marked or branded. O.

KENT [*Cent, Lambard* derives it from *Caine, We.* a Leaf, because it formerly abounded in Woods; but *Camden* from *Canton, a Corner*, because *England* in this Place stretcheth out it self in a Corner to the North East] the South Eastern County of *England*.

KENWULPH [*of Cene, Valiant, and Ulph, Help, Sax.*] a King of the *West-Saxons*, Founder of *Winbam Abbey* in *Gloucestershire*.

To KEP, to boken, i. e. when the Breath is stopt, being ready to vomit. N. C.

To KEP a Ball, to catch it or keep it from falling. N. C.

KEP, Care. N. C.

KEPE, Care. *Chaucer.*

KEPEN, to keep or take care of. N. C.

KERB-Stone, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well, &c.

KERCHIEF [*q. d. Coverchief, of Cen-*

ere, to cover, and *Chef* the Head, F.] a Sort of Linen Dress formerly worn by Women on their Heads, thence comes Handkerchief, though improperly.

KERF, a Notch in Wood. O.

A KERLE of Veal, Mutton, &c. is a Loin. S. C.

KERMES, the Grain of the Scarlet Oak, and is the chief Ingredient in a Confection, called *Alkermes*.

KERN, an Irish Foot-Soldier, lightly arm'd with a Dart or Skene.

KERNE, a Churl or Farmer. *Spencer*. To KERN, to Corn, to Salt or Powder, as *Beef, Pork, &c.*

KERNEL [Cijnel, *Sax.*] the Eatable Part of a Nut, or the Stone of any Fruit.

KERNEL Water, a Liquor made of the Kernels of Apricocks, Cherries, &c. pounded and steep'd in Brandy.

KERNELLED Walls, Walls built with Notches or Crannies, for the better Conveniency of shooting with Bows, &c.

KERS, Cresses.

KERNILS [of *Kernel*. O. F. Lat. Barb. *Quernellus*, *Creneau*, F.] Battlements, or rather the Openings in the Battlements. *Chaucer*.

KERNITH, grieveth. O.

KERSEY [Karsape, *Carifée*, F. *Carica*, *Span. q. d.* Coarse Say] Coarse Woollen Cloth.

KESER, *Cæsar*, *Ancient British*.

KESHITAH [קֶשִׁיטָה, H. i. e. a Lamb] *Hebrew* Coin; so named from the Image of a Lamb upon it.

KESTIN, cast, kissed. *Chaucer*.

KESTON [Ceyany-dum, *Sax.* in Imitation of *Kaisaricia*, Gr. *Cæsarea*, L.] a small Village in *Kent*, where *Cæsar*, when Dictator, had a Conflict with the *Britains*.

KESTREL, a Kind of Hawk, a Bird of Prey.

A KETCH [Dr. Th. H. derives it from *Ciacchio*, *Ital.* a Tub] a Vessel like a Hoy, but not so large.

A KETTE Cur, a nasty stinking Fellow. N. C.

To KEVERE, to recover. *Chaucer*.

KEVILS [of *Cheville*, F. of *Claviculus*, L.] are small wooden Pins in a Ship, upon which the Tackle and Sails are hung to dry.

A KEY [Cæge, S. *Clef*. F. *Clavis*, L. of *Καίς*, Gr.] an Instrument to open a Lock.

KEY [in *Musick*] is a certain Tone whereunto every Composition ought to be fitted.

KEY Stone [in *Architecture*] is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweeps of the Arch together.

KEY of a River or Haven [Kape, Du. Kap, *Teut.*] a Wharf for landing or shipping off Goods; also a Station for Ships to ride, where they are as it were locked in with the Land.

KEYNARD, a Mitchen or Truant. O.

KEYS, } a Guardian, Warden or

KEYUS } Keeper. O. R.

KIBE [Kibus, C. Br.] a Chilblain, with Inflammation upon the Heels, often occasioned by Cold.

KIBED Heels [in *Horses*] Scabs breeding about the nether Joint, and overthwart the Fetlock.

KIBRIT [Chymical Term] Sulphur.

KIBSEY, a kind of Wicker Basket.

KICHEL, a kind of Cake. O.

To KICK [Kauschen, *Teut.* Calcere, L.] to strike with the Foot.

KICKLE, } uncertain, doubtful, as

KITTLE, } when a Man knows not his own Mind.

KICK-Shans [Quelle choster, F.] *French* Ragoo's or Sauces; also Tarts, Jellies, or such like Victuals.

KID [Kid, Dan. *Hædur*, L. of *ἰδ*], H.] a young Goat.

KID [a *Cedendo*, L.] a small *Brush-Faggot*. N. C.

KID, made known, discovered. O.

KID, formerly one trapped by Kidnappers, now one who is bound Apprentice here in order to be transported to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

KIDLES, a sort of unlawful Fishing-Nets.

KIDDER, } a Huckster, which car-

KIDYER, } ries Corn, Victuals, &c. up and down to sell.

KIDEROW, a Place for a sucking Cal to lie in. C.

KIDLE, } a Dam in a River to catch

KIDEL, } Fish. O. R.

To KIDNAP, to entice or steal away Children.

KIDNAPPER, a Person who makes it his Business to decoy either Children or young Persons to send them to the *English* Plantations in *America*.

KIDNEY-Vetch, an Herb.

KIDNEYS [probably of *Cenman*, *Sax* to beget, because the Kidneys are esteemed helpful to Generation, or *Cynne*, *Sax.* Sex, in a secondary Sense the General Parts (which distinguish the Sexes) and *Might*, i. e. from the Tightness of the General Parts, especially the Seed Vessels thereto.]

KIDNEY-Beans, a Pulse well known.

KIDNEY-Wort, an Herb.

KIDST, knowest. *Spencer.*

KILDERKIN [*Kindekin, Du.*] a Liquid Measure containing eighteen Gallons or two Firkins.

To KILL [*Cyelan, Sax. Kefan, Du.* to cut the Throat, *Quaelr, Dan.* to strangle] to deprive of Life.

KILLOW, a Mineral Stone, made use of in drawing Lines.

KILLOW, a Corn Measure in *Turky*, 9-11ths Pecks *English*, and 5 Zant Kilows is 6 *English* Bushels.

KILL 2 [*Cyn, Sax.*] a Furnace to

KILN 5 burn Chalk for making Lime; also a Place for drying Malt or hops.

KILPS, Pot-hooks. *N. C.*

KIMBOLTON [formerly called *Kimbantun*, from *Kim, Boh*, and *ton, Sax.*] a Town in *Huntingdonshire*.

KIMELING, a brewing Vessel. *Cbauf.*

KIN [a Diminutive of *Kind, Teut.* and *Du.* a Child] related.

KINCHIN, a little Child. *Cant.*

KINCHIN-Cove, a little Man. *Cant.*

KIND [probably of *Cyn, Sax.* one who agreeth with others, or *Kond, Du.* known, or *Kind, Teut.*] Benevolent.

A KIND [*Cynne, Sax.*] a Species, a sort.

KINDER [among *Hunters*] a Company of Cats, &c.

To KINDLE [perhaps of *Cennan, Sax.*] to bring forth Young.

To KINDLE [probably of *Tynbean, Sax.* to lay Fire to] to cause to light or burn.

KINDRED [*Cynne, Sax.*] Persons of the same Blood or Descent.

KINE, all Sorts of Cows.

KING [*Cynge, Sax. Koningh, Du. tonig, Teut.*] a Sovereign Prince or chief Ruler.

KING² Apple, an excellent Fruit, preferred by some before the *Jennoting* or *uniting*.

KING at Arms, is an Officer at Arms, that has the Preheminence over the Society; whereof we have three, *Garter, Porroy*, and *Clarenceux*, whereof *Garter* is the Principal.

KINGS-Delf [of *King and Delfe*] a great Ditch which *King Canutus* digged in *Huntingtonshire*.

KING'S-Evil, a Disease, the Gift of curing which is ascribed to the Kings and Queens of *England*, as deriv'd from *Edward the Confessor*.

KINGS-Fisher, a Bird so called, because it hath blue Feathers, representing the Purple, which Kings wear upon some Occasions, and also *Fisher*, from its feeding on Fish.

KINGDOM [*Cynedom, Sax. Ceatinkdom, Belg.*] one or more Countries subject to a Sovereign Prince

KINGDOMS [amongst *Chymists*] are three Orders of natural Bodies, *Mineral, Vegetable* and *Animal*.

KINGGELD, Esouage, or Royal Aid.

KING'S-Silver, Money that is due to the King in the Court of Common Pleas, for a Licence there granted to any Man for passing a Fine.

KING-PIECE [among *Builders*] a Piece of Timber standing upright in the middle between two Ratters.

KING'S-Spear, an Herb.

KINGSTON [of *King*, and *ton*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town upon the River *Thames* in *Surrey*, famous for being the Seat of the *English Saxon* Kings in the *Danish* Wars, and the Coronation of three Kings.

KING'S Widow, a Widow of the King's Tenant in Chief. *O. L.*

A KING-Cough, a Chin-cough. *N. C.*

CLERK [of the King's Silver] an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, to whom every Fine is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*.

To KINK, it is spoken of Children when their Breath is long stop'd, through eager crying or coughing. *N. C.*

A KINTAL [*Quintal, F.*] a Weight of about one hundred Pound, more or less, according to the Usage of different Nations.

KIPE, a Basket made of Osiers, for taking Fish. *Oxfordshire*.

KIPPER-Time, the Time between the 3d and 12th of *May*, during which Salmon Fishing is forbidden in the River *Thames*.

KIRAT, a Weight of three Grains.

KIRK, a Church.

KIRKED, turning upwards. *O.*

A KIRKMOYE, a meeting of Parishioners upon the Affairs of the Church.

KIRK-Oswald [i. e. the Church of *Oswald*, a King and Martyr, in Honour of whom a Temple was there erected] a Town in *Cumberland*, called vulgarly *Kirk-Ugwald*.

KIRTLE [*Cynhel, Sax.*] a sort of short Jacket.

KIRTLE of Flax, twenty-two Heads in

in a Bunch, and about 100 Pound in Weight.

To KISS [Κύψαν, *Sax.* Kussen, *Du.* of Κίσα, *Gr.*] to salute.

A KISS [Κόγγ, *Sax.* Kus, *Du.* Kus, *Test.*] a Salute with the Lips.

Kissing goes by Favour.

This Proverb is a Reflection upon Partiality, where particular Marks of Kindness and Bounty are bestow'd on Persons who are Favourites, whether they deserve it or no, when Persons more meritorious are neglected. But thus it will be, where Persons are led more by Humour than Judgment; so say the *Romans*, *Trabit sua quemque Voluptas*, and the *Greeks*, Οὐ παντός ἀνδρός εἰς Κόριθον ἐστὶ ὁ πλοῦς.

KIT, an Abbreviation of *Christopher*.

KIT, a Pocket Violin.

KIT [Kitte, *Du.*] a Milking-Pail: Also a small Tub with a Cover. C.

KIT-Floor, a particular Bed or Lay in a Coal-Mine.

KIT-Keys, the Fruit of the Ash-tree.

KITCHEN [Cycene, *Sax.* Kitchen, *Test.* Cuisine, *F.* of Coguina, *L.*] a Room where Meat is dress'd, &c. Also Kitchen Stuff, i. e. Grease.

Clerk of the KITCHEN, an Officer in the House of a King or Nobleman, whose Business is to buy in Provisions, &c.

KITE [Κυτα, *Sax.*] a Bird of Prey.

A Lark is better than a Kite.

This Proverb intimates, that Things are not to be valued by their Bulk, but according to their intinsick Worth and Value; that a little which is good is better than a great deal of that which is good for nothing; and so say the *Latins*, *Inest sua Gratia Parvis*, and the *Greeks*, Μέγα βελίον, μέγα κικόν.

KITE, a Belly. *Cumberl.*

A KITHE, a Cup. *Chauc.*

To KITHE, to shew, to make known, to discover. *Chaucer.*

KITLING ? [*q. d.* Catling] a little

KITTEN } young Cat.

To KLICK, to stand at a Door, and call in Customers, as Shoemakers, &c.

A KLICKER, one who Klicks at a Shoemaker's, Salesman's, &c.

To KLICK, to make a Noise like a pair of Shears in cutting, &c.

To KLICK up [Knacken, *Du.*] to catch up. *Lincolnsh.*

A KNACK [Knapiuze, *Sax.* Knowledge] a particular Skill or Faculty; also the Top of a Thing.

To KNACK [Knacken, *Du.*] to snap with one's Fingers.

A KNACKER, a Gollar-maker for Horses. S. C.

To KNACK, to speak finely. C.

KNAG ? [Cnap, *Sax.*] a Knot in

KNAP } Wood; also a Stump that grows out of the Horns of a Hart near the Forehead.

KNAGGY, full of Knots. C.

KNAP [Cnap, *Sax.*] the Top of a Hill, or any Thing that sticks out.

KNAP-Weed, an Herb.

To KNAP, [Knappen, *Du.*] to snap or break asunder; to stick at.

To KNAP [among Hunters] to feed upon the Tops of Leaves, Shrubs, &c.

KNAP-Sack [Knapsack, *Test.* Cnappa, *F.* from Cnapa, *Sax.* Knape, *Du.* Knab, *Test.* a Boy and Sack, because very probably in Time of War, it was carried by a Boy] a Leather-Bag, in which Soldiers carry their Necessaries.

To KNAPPLE, to gnaw off.

KNAP-Weed, an Herb somewhat like *Scabious*.

KNAPPY, full of Warts. *Chaucer.*

KNAVE [Cnape, *Sax.* Knape, *Du.* Knab, *Test.* a Boy or Servant] formerly only a Servant or Lacquey. With us now a crafty, deceitful Fellow, Cheat.

KNAVE-Line, a Rope in a Ship which serves to keep the Ties and Halliards from turning one upon another.

KNAVERY, the Practice of a Knave in deceitful Dealing.

To KNEAD [Cnætan, *Sax.* Kneden, *Du.*] to work Meal into Dough.

KNECK [among Sailors] is the twisting of a Rope or Cable as it is veering out.

KNEDDE, knit. *Chaucer.*

A KNEE [Cneo, *Sax.* Knit, *Test.* the upper Part of the Jointure of the Leg and Thigh.

KNEE-Grass, an Herb.

KNEE-Helm, a Shrub.

KNEES [Botany] are those Parts in some Plants, which resemble Knees and Joints.

KNEES [of a Ship] are Pieces of Timber bow'd like a Knee, which bind the Beams and Futtocks together.

KNEE-Timber, Timber proper for making the Knees of a Ship: Also the Cut-water of a Ship.

To KNEEL [Knien, *Du.*] to stoop or bear one's self upon the Knees.

KNEELING, small Cod of which Stock-Fish is made; called also *Menwell*.

KNELL [of Cnyllan, *Sax.* to strike, *Knallen*, *Teut.* to give a Crack, *Knail*, *Teut.* a Clash] a Passing-Bell, the Ringing of a Bell at the Departure of a dying Person.

KNET, Neatness.

KNETTLES [*Sea Term*] two Pieces of Spun-Yarn put together untwisted into a Block, Pulley, &c.

KNEVELS. See *Lennets*.

KNIFE [*Cniy*, *Sax.* *Kniff*, *Du.*] an Instrument for cutting Vistuals, &c.

KNIGHT [*Cniht*, *Sax.* *Knacht*, *Du.* and *Teut.* a Servant, because antiently they were either the King's domestick Servants, or of his Life-Guard, in Latin *Eques*, a Soldier or Horseman] a Title of Honour bestow'd by the King on such as he thinks fit to single out from the common Class of Gentlemen; of which there are several Orders.

KNIGHTLY, active, skilful. *N. C.*
BRITISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS Bachelors, is the lowest, but most antient Order.

KNIGHTS of the Round Table, King Arthur's Knights, an Order of Knighthood, said to be the most antient of any in the World.

KNIGHTS Banerets, Knights made in the Field, by cutting off the Point of their Standard, and making it a Banner, who are allow'd to display their Arms in a Banner in the King's Army.

KNIGHTS Baronets, an Order erected by King James I. who, for several Imbursements towards the Plantation in *Ulster* in Ireland, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary.

KNIGHTS [of the Bath] an Order of Knights created within the *Lists* of the *Baths*, who bathed themselves, and used several religious Ceremonies the Night before their Creation.

KNIGHTS [of the Carpet] so called, because they kneel on a Carpet at their Creation.

KNIGHTS of the Chamber, Knights Bachelors made in the Time of Peace, and in the King's or Queen's Chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, an Order of Knighthood instituted by King Edward III. *A. C.* 1350. Some say upon Account of good Success in a Skirmish, wherein the King's Garter was used for a Token: Others say, That the King, after his great Success, dancing one Night with his Queen, and other Ladies, took up a Garter which one of them dropp'd; whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, That e'er

long he would make that Garter of high Reputation, and shortly after erected the Order of the *Blue Garter*, with this Motto: *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil be to him that Evil thinks. These Knights are also called *Knights of St. George*.

Poor **KNIGHTS of Windsor**, twenty six Old Soldiers, &c. depending on the Order of the Garter, and so called, because the Seat of this College is *Windsor-Castle*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Christian Charity, instituted by King Henry III. for the Benefit of poor Captains and maimed Soldiers.

KNIGHTS of the Hare, an Order of twelve Knights created by King Edward III. in France, upon the Occasion of the Shouting of the French, thought to be the Onset of a Battle; upon which he drew up his Army in Array; but the Shout appeared to be occasion'd only by the Running of a Hare between the two Armies; wherefore, in Merriment, they were afterwards called *Knights of the Hare*.

KNIGHTS of the Holy Sepulchre, an Order of Knighthood, founded by St. Helena, and confirmed by the Pope after she had visited *Jerusalem*, and found the Cross of our Saviour.

KNIGHTS of Nova Scotia, in the *West Indies*, created by King James I. of Great Britain, who wear a Ribbon of an Orange Tawny Colour.

SCOTCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of St. Andrew, an Order of Knighthood established by *Archibald*, King of the Scots, *A. C.* 807. called also *Knights of the Thistle*.

KNIGHTS of the Rue, or of St. Andrew.

FRENCH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS of the Order of Broom-Flower, erected by St. Lewis King of France, with this Motto. *Exaltat in milis*.

KNIGHTS de l'Epic [i. e. of the Ear of Corn, or of the Ermin] an Order instituted by Francis V. in Bretaign, *A. C.* 1450.

KNIGHTS de l'Etoile, [i. e. of the Star] an Order of Knighthood in France, whose Motto is, *Monstrant regibus astra viam*.

KNIGHTS of the Order of St. Genette, [i. e. of the Horse-Bit] is the most antient Order of Knighthood in France, erected by Charles Martel, after the beating of the Saracens in a great Battle at

Tours, A. C. 782. where many of those Gennets, like Spanish or Civit Cats, were found in the Camp.

KNIGHTS *of the Cock and Dog*, founded by King Philip I. of France.

KNIGHTS *of the Golden Fleece*, an Order instituted by Philip Duke of Burgundy, upon his marrying Isabel the Daughter of Portugal, the Motto is, *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*. There is in this Order 30, whereof the King of Spain is Chief.

KNIGHTS *of the Golden Shield*, an Order establish'd by Lewis the II. King of France, the Motto, *Allons*, i. e. *Let us go*, i. e. to the Defence of our Country.

KNIGHTS *of the Half Moon*, or Crescent, an Order instituted by Kenier, Duke of Anjou, when he conquered Sicily, A. C. 1462. with this Motto, *Los*, i. e. Praise.

KNIGHTS *of St. Michael the Arch-Angel*, a French Order instituted by Lewis XI. A. C. 1469. There are in this Order thirty six, wherein the King is Chief.

KNIGHTS *of St. Magdalen*, a French Order of Knighthood instituted by St. Lewis against Duels.

KNIGHTS *of the Lilly in Navarre*, a French Order of Knighthood founded by Prince Garcia, A. C. 1048.

KNIGHTS [*of the Porcupine*] or of *Orleance* a French Order whose Device was, *Cominus & e minus*, but K. Lewis XII. crown'd the Porcupine with another Motto, *ultus avos Trojae*.

KNIGHTS [*du saint Esprit*, i. e. of the Holy Ghost] an Order created by Henry III. of France, at his Return from Poland, who was both born and crowned King of France on Whit-sunday.

KNIGHTS *of the Tbjite* [*in the House of Bourbon*] a French Order of Knights who commonly bear this Motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

KNIGHTS [*of the Order of the Virgin Mary in Mount Carmel*] an Order instituted by Henry IV. A. C. 1607. consisting of a hundred French Gentlemen.

KNIGHTS [*of the Ship*] an Order of St. Lewis, in an Expedition against the Saracens.

KNIGHTS [*of the Swan*] an Order of Knights of the House of Cleve.

GERMAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Order of Austria and Carinthia*] instituted by the Em-

perour Frederick III. first Arch-Duke of Austria, call'd also Knights of S. George.

KNIGHTS [*of the Crown Royal*] appointed by the Emperour Charlemain, in Favour of the Frizons who assisted him against the Saxons.

KNIGHTS [*of the Order of the Dragon*] an Order erected by the Emperour Sigismund, A. C. 1417. upon the Condemnation of John Hus and Jerome of Prague.

KNIGHTS *Teutonic*, a mixt Order of Hospitalers and Templars, to whom the Emperour Frederick II. gave *Prussia*, upon Condition they should subdue the Infidels, which accordingly they did. The Elector of Brandenburg was at last sole Master, for at first they had three.

SPANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Band or Red Staff*] instituted A. C. 1330. by Alfonso XI. K. of Castile and Leon.

KNIGHTS [*of Calatrava*] an Order erected by Alfonso IX. King of Spain in Favour of certain Cavalleros who went out of Devotion to succour Calatrava against the Moors.

KNIGHTS [*of the Dove*] instituted by John I. King of Castile, A. C. 1379.

KNIGHTS [*of St. Jago, or St. James*] an Order who observe St. Austin's Rules, and were settled under Pope Alexander III. Their Great Master is next to the King in State.

KNIGHTS [*of St. Maria de Mercede*] an Order of Knights for the Redemption of Captives.

KNIGHTS [*of Montesia*] an Order erected by James II. K. of Arragon, in Valencia in Spain, A. C. 1317.

KNIGHTS [*of the Pear Tree*] an Order instituted in the Year 1179. called afterwards Knights of *Alicantara* in the Kingdom of Leon, or Knights of St. Julian.

KNIGHTS [*of St. Salvador in Arragon*] an Order instituted by Alphonso, A. C. 1113.

KNIGHTS [*of the Virgin Mary's Locking-Glass*] instituted by Ferdinand Infant of Castile, A. C. 1410.

PORTUGUESE KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS OF JESUS CHRIST.

ROMISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Order of St. John at Jerusalem*] an Order erected about the Year 1120. and took their Name from John, Patriarch of Alexandria, having

having their first Foundation and Abode at *Jerusalem*; and had afterwards their Residence in the Isle of *Rhodes*, till they were driven thence by the *Turks*, A. C. 1523. Since which Time their chief Seat has been at *Malta*.

KNIGHTS Templars, [*i. e.* of the *Temple*] were an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, or as some say, *Baldwin II. K.* of *Jerusalem*, about the Year 1117. and first dwelt in Part of the Buildings that belonged to the Temple and *Jerusalem*; their Office and Vows were to defend the Temple, *Sequels*, and *Christian Strangers*, to entertain them charitably, and conduct them in their Pilgrimage through the Holy Land, and defend them against Infidels: But at last growing vicious, and too rich and powerful, or as some say, falling away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was abolished, A. C. 1309. by Pope *Clement V.* as also, A. C. 1312. by the Council at *Vienna*, and their Substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

KNIGHTS of Rhodes [*now of Malta*] sprung from the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, or Knights Hospitalers, after they were forced out of the Holy Land, and having held *Rhodes* 100 Years, they were driven out thence by *Solyman*, after which the Emperor *Charles V.* gave them *Malta*, paying a Falcon Annually for a Heriot, which is paid yearly to the King of *Spain*.

KNIGHTS [*of Cyprus, or of the sword*] erected by *Lusignan*, King of *Jerusalem* and *Cyprus*.

ITALIAN KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Annunciada*] an Order of Knighthood in *Savoy* erected in Memory of the Annunciation of the blessed *Virgin*.

KNIGHTS [*of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazaro*] an Order instituted in the Year 1119. the Duke of *Savoy* being confirmed their Grand Master.

KNIGHTS [*of St. George*] an Order of Knighthood in *Genoa*.

KNIGHTS [*of the Precious Blood of Christ*] an Order founded A. C. 1608. by the Duke of *Mantua*, where some Drops of it are said to be kept.

KNIGHTS [*of St. Stephen*] an Order erected A. C. 1591. by *Cosmo Duke* of *Florence*, in Honour of Pope *Stephen IX.*

KNIGHTS [*of la Calza, i. e.* of the Stocking] a *Venetian* Order.

KNIGHTS [*of St. Mark*] a *Venetian* Order.

DANISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Dane Broge*] an Order instituted by the King of *Denmark*, A. C. 1671. in Memory of a Victory over the *Swedes*, when the *Danish* Colours were seen (as they say) in the Heavens.

KNIGHTS [*of the Elephant*] a *Danish* Order.

SWEDISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Sword and Beudrick*].

KNIGHTS [*of the Seraphim*] an Order erected A. C. 1324. by *Magnus King* of *Sweden*.

POLISH KNIGHTS.

KNIGHTS [*of the Order of the White Eagle*] created A. C. 1325. by *Ladislaus V.* King of *Poland*.

KNIGHTS [*of the Militia Christiana*] an Order of Knights but newly erected in *Poland*.

KNIGHTS [*of the Shire*] either two Knights or other Gentlemen of Worth chosen to serve in Parliament by the Freeholders of *Great Britain*.

KNIGHTS Fee, is so much Inheritance as is sufficient yearly to maintain a Knight, which in *Henry III's* Time was 15 Pounds or 200 Acres of Land.

KNIGHTS Service, a Tenure where by several Lands were anciently held of the King, upon Condition to bear Arms in his Service.

KNIGHTS Errant, certain fabulous wandering Knights, such as *Don Quixot*, &c. whose wonderful Exploits are related in Romances.

KNIGHTS Marshal, Officers who have Jurisdiction and Cognizance of all Transgressions within the King's House and Verge.

KNIGHTS [*of the Post*] Persons who for Hire will swear whatsoever you would have them.

KNIGHTS [*Sea Term*] are two Pieces of Timber, in each of which go four Shivers, three for the *Halliards*, and one for the *Top-ropes*, which are commonly made in the Form of some Head.

KNIGHTS Spur, an Herb.

KNIGHTEN Court, a Court-Baron, or Honour-Court, held twice a Year, under the Bishop of *Heresford*, at his Palace.

KNIGHTEN-

LACHRYMÆ *Jobi* [*i. e. Job's Tears*, L.] the Herb *Gromw. ll.*

LACHRYMATION, a Weeping or shedding of Tears; a dropping Moisture.

LACHRYMATORIES, Small Earthen Vessels, in which in old Time the Tears of surviving Friends were repositied and buried in the Urns and Ashes of the Dead.

To LACK [probably of *Lacken, Du.* to decrease] to be in Want, to be deficient.

To LACK, To *lacken*, to cōspise. *S. C.* LACKEN, Contemned or despised; also extenuated or less'n'd. *O.*

LACKER, A Sort of Varnish.

LACKEY [*lacquay*, *F.*] a Page, Footman or Foot-boy.

LACONICK [*laconique*, *F.* of *laconicus*, *L.* of *λακωνικός*, *Gr.*] concise, brief.

LACONISM [*laconisme*, *F.* of *laconismus*, *L.* of *λακωνισμός*, *Gr.*] a brief, concise way of Speaking, after the Way of the *Lacedæmonians*.

LACTARY [*lactarium*, *L.*] a Milk or Dairy House.

LACTATION, Sucking of Milk, as a Child, also a Suckling. *L.*

LACTEA VIA. See *Galaxy*.

LACTEAL, } [*lacteus*, *L.*] milky,

LACTEOUS, } or like Milk,

LACTEAL Fever, That which comes upon Child-bed Women the first Days after Delivery.

LACTEAL V. ins [*in Anatomy*] are slender pellucid Vessels, disperseed in great Numbers through the Mesentery, and appointed for the conveying of the *Chyle*.

LACTEOUS [*lacteus*, *L.*] Milky.

LACTIFICAL [*lactificus*, *L.*] that makes or breeds Milk.

LACUNRA [*in Architecture*] is an arched Roof or Ceiling, more especially the Planking or Flooring above the Portico. *L.*

LAD [*Minstrew* derives it from *לד*, *H.* a Child] a Boy.

LAD, *Led*, *Spencer*.

LADA [*in Old Records*] an Assembly or Court of Justice; a Purgation by Trial.

LADDER [*ladder*, *Sax.* *Ladder*, *Du.*] a Machine for getting up to high places.

LADDERS [*in a Ship*] are of three Sorts, the entering Ladder made of Wood; the Gallery Ladder made of Ropes, and the Boltspirit-Ladder at the Beak-Head, which are only used in great Ships.

LADE, a Passage of Water.

To LADE [*ladian*, *Sax.* *Loden*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to load.

To LADE [*ladian*, *Sax.*] to dip up Water or any other Liquor.

LADLE [*ladle*, *Sax.*] a Kitchen Utensil for ladling Postage, Water, &c.

LADLE [*in Gunnery*] a long Staff with a hollow'd Place at the End of which will hold as much as is the d Charge of the Piece it belongs to.

LADY [*lady*, or *lady*, *Sax.* *Bread*, and *Dienen*, *Tut.* *serve*, because in old Times, Dames, Mistresses used to distribute Provisions among their own Servants, and the Person of Quality's Wife or Daughter.]

LADY-COW, an Insect, a Kind of Butterfly.

LADY'S-BOWER, a Branchy Plant fit for Arbours.

OUR LADY'S-Seat, the Herb *briony* or wild Vine.

LÆTIFICANTIA [among *Phys.*] Compositions in the Intentions of Cordia.

LAFORDSWICK [*lady*, *Sax.*] a betraying one's Lord and Master. *L. I.*

LAFT, left off; also inclosed. *O.*

To LAG [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *λάγω*, *Gr.* to decay, or probably from *lax*, *Sax.* Long.] to loiter, to stay behind.

LAG-WORT, an Herb.

LAGA, } [*lag*, *Sax.*] the Law.

LAGAN [of *lagan*, *Sax.* to lye] Goods which the Seamen cast overboard in Danger of Shipwreck.

LAGSLITE [*lag*, *Sax.*] a Breach of the Law.

LAGEMEN, legal Men, such as we call good Men of the Jury.

LAGOPHTHALMY [*lagophthalmos*, *L.* of *λαγωφθαλμία*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes, which makes the Patient sleep with his Eyes open.

LAICAL, } [*laïque*, *F.* *laicus*, *L.*]

LAICK, } [*laik*, *G.*] belonging to Laymen.

A LAICK [*laïque*, *F.* of *laicus*, *L.* *laikos* of *λαός*, *Gr.* the People] a Person not engaged in the Ministry, or who has not taken Holy Orders.

LAID, taint. *Spencer*.

LAIE, Law. *Chaucer*.

To LAINE, to lay. *Chaucer*.

LAINERS [*leniers*, *F.*] The Straps of Leather. *Chaucer*.

LAINES [*in Architecture*] Courses of Ranks laid in the Buildings of Walls.

LAIR, [among *Hunters*] the Place where Deer harbour by Day.

LAIR, } [*lair*, *F.*] a Place where

LAIRER, } Cattle usually rest in some Shelter.

LAIR-WITE [of *laign*, to lye with and *pite*, a Fine. *Sax.*] a Fine laid on those who commit Adultery and Fornication.

LAITY [of *λαός*, *Gr.* the People] the State of Laymen, the common People distinguished from the Clergy.

AKE, a red Colour us'd in Painting.
 LAKE [*Lacus*, L.] See.
 AK, Disgrace, Blame. *Chaucer*.
 LAKE [in *Geography*] a large Place of Water, encompass'd with dry Land having no Communication with the Sea.
 AKE, Fine Cloth and Lawn. *Chaucer*.
 LAKE [of Play, *Sax.* or *Lee*, *Dan.*] to play. *N. C.*
 LAM [Lamen, Du. to make lame] nite or beat.
 AMANT, the Lover. *F. Chaucer*.
 LAMB [Lamb, *Sax.* Lamb, *Teut.*] heep under a Year old.
 AMBIN, Lambs. *Chaucer*.
 AMBATIVE [of *ambicare*, L. to] a Pectoral Medicine, to be licked off End of a Piece of Liquorish stick.
 AMEDACISM [*ambdacismus*, L.] fault in speaking, when one insists too upon the Letter L. *G. an.*
 AMBENT [Lamens, L.] licking as with the Tongue.
 AMDOIDES [*ἀμδοειδής*, of λ and ρ the Form, Gr.] the backward Suture of the Brain. *Anat.*
 AMBERT [of Lamb and Beople, *Sax. q. d.* fair Lamb] a proper Name.
 AMBITION, a Licking. *L.*
 AMBITIVE, Licking or Lapping. *L.*
 AMBKIN, a young or little Lamb.
 AMB *Skin-it*, A certain Game at Chess.
 AMECH [אמח, *H. i. e.* Poor or bleb] the Son of *Metubalab*.
 AME [Laam, or Lam, *Sax.*] nimbly-enteebled in the Members.
 AMELLÆ [among *Naturalists*] are little Plates of which the Shells of Shell-fish are compos'd.
 LAMENT [Lamentér, F. of Lamen-, L.] to bewail, weep or mourn.
 AMENTABLE [*lamentabilis*, L.] to lamented, doleful. *F.*
 AMENTATION, a lamenting, a mournful Complaint. *F. of L.*
 AMENTATIONE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play or sing in a lamenting, melancholly, mournful, doleful manner, therefore of consequence pretty slow.
 AMENTINE, a Sea Cow; Manatee
 AMERS, Thongs. *O.*
 AMIÆ, Hags, Witches, She-Devils, *L.*
 AMIERS, a Sort of Ship Ropes.
 AMIN [Lamina, L.] a Plate or thin Piece of Metal.
 AMINÆ [in *Anat.*] the Plates or Tables of the Skull, of which there are two.
 AMINATED, plated over: It is us'd in such Bodies, whose Contexture discovers a Disposition as that of Plates lying one another.

LAMINATION, a beating into thin Plates. *L.*
 LAMMAS-Day, the first of August, so called, as some say, because the Priests us'd to get in their Tithe Lambs on that Day.
 A LAMP [Uno *lampe*, F. of *lampas*, L. of *λαμπάς*, Gr.] a burning Torch or Light.
 LAMPADIAS, a blazing Star resembling a Torch. *L.*
 LAMPERS, a Disease in Horses when the Throat is swelled.
 LAMPETIANS, Hereticks in the 2d Century, who maintain'd that Christians were at Liberty to do what they pleas'd.
 LAMPOON, a Drolling Poem or Pamphlet in which some Person is treated with Reproach or abusive Language.
 To LAMPOON One, to expose one, to ridicule in a Lampoon, Libel or Satyr.
 LAMPREY, a kind of Fish.
 LANANET, a Male Laver Hawk.
 LANCASTER [of the River Lon and *Caerlan*, *Sax.* a Castle] the Shire Town of the County.
 LANER or Lanner, a Sort of Hawk.
 LANARIOUS [*lanarius*, L.] or or belonging to Wool.
 To LANCE, to cut with a Lancet.
 A LANCE [*lancea*, L.] a Spear. *F.*
 LANCELOT [a Lance or Spear, *Sp.*] a Man's Name.
 LANCEPESADE, one who has Command of 10 Soldiers, an Under-Corporal.
 LANCET [*lancette*, F.] a Surgeon's Instrument used in letting Blood, in cutting off *Fistulas*, &c.
 LANCIER, a Lance-man, or Soldier arm'd with a Lance. *F.*
 To LANCH [*lancer*, F. to float out] to put a Ship or Boat afloat out of a Dock.
 To LANCINATE [*lancinatum*, L.] to run through with a Spear, &c.
 LAND [Land, *Sax.* Land, *Dan.*] Ground in Opposition to Water.
 LAND, or LANT, Urine, Piss, *Lanc.*
 LAND [in an extended Legal Sense] signifies all Kinds of Grounds, but in a more restrained Sense, only plough'd Ground.
 To LAND [Helandian, *Sax.* Landen, *Teut.* Landen, *Dan.*] to come or set on Land from on Board a Ship or Boat.
 To LAY Land [*S. a Ph. ase*] to Sail from it, just as far as you can see it.
 LAND-Boc [of Land and Boc, *Sax.* a Book] a Charter or Deed whereby Lands or Tenements were given or held.
 LAND Cape, a narrow Point of Land, which runneth farther into the Sea than the rest of the Continent.

LAND-*ceap* [Land-*ceap*, Sax.] An ancient Fine paid either in Land or Money, at every Alienation of Land, lying in some peculiar Manour or Borough.

LANCIFEROUS [lancifer, L.] Lance-bearing.

LAND-*Crab*, a Fish.

LAND-*Fall* [Sea-Term] a falling in with the Land.

LAND-*Gable* } [Land *Gabel*, Sax.]

LAND-*Gavel* } a Quit-rent, for the Soil of an Houfe, Ground-rent. O. L. T.

LAND-*Lay'd* [Sea-Term] when a Ship is juft got out of Sight of Land, the Land is faid to be *lay'd*.

LAND-*Leapers Spurge*, an Herb.

LAND-*Lock'd*, a Ship is faid to ride *Laud-lock'd*, when the rides at Anchor in a Place, where there is no point open to the Sea, fo that ſhe is fafe from Wind and Tide.

LAND-*Loper*, a Vagabond. Du.

LANDLORD, a Proprietor or Owner of Lands or Tenements.

LAND-*Mark*, a Boundary fet up between Lands.

LAND-*Mark* [among Sailors] any Steeple, Mount, Rock, &c. whereby the Pilot knows how they bear by the Compaſs.

LAND-*Mate*, one who reaps with another in the ſame Ridge of Ground.

LAND-*Pike*, an American Fiſh, having Legs inſtead of Fins.

LAND-*Pirate*, a Highway-man.

LAND *ſhut in* [Sea-Pbraſe] is when another Point of Land hinders the Sight of that which a Ship came from.

LAND-*Tenant*, is he who aſtually poſſeſſes the Land.

LAND-*To* [among Sailors] when a Ship lies ſo far from the Shore, that ſhe can but juſt ken Land, ſhe is ſaid to lye *Land-to*.

LAND-*Turn*, the ſame off the Land by Night as a Breeze off the Sea by Day.

LANDA, an open Field without Wood, O. L.

LANDIMERS, Meaſures of Land. O.

LANDIRECTA, Services and Duties laid on thoſe who held Land.

LAND-*Gate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

LANDGRAVE [Lantgrave, Du.] one who has the Government of a Province in Germaay; a Count, an Earl.

LANGRAVIATE, the Jurisdiction or Territory of a Lanégrave.

LANDRESS [lavandreſſe, F. of *lavatrix*, I.] a Wather Woman.

LANDRY [of *lavare*, L. to waſh] a Place where Linnen is waſted.

LANDSKIP [Landſcip, Sax. *Lonſcaff*, Teut.] a Deſcription of the Land, Hills, Vallies, Cities, Woods, Rivers, &c. in a mixt Picture or Drawing.

LANE [Laen, Du.] a narrow Stre or Paſſage; a narrow Paſs for Soldiers.

LANEING, they will give it no *laneing*, i. e. they will divulge it. N. C.

To make A LANE [Military-Term] draw up Soldiers in two Ranks, for a great Perſon to paſs through.

LANG. Long. *Chaucer*.

LANGATE, a Linnen Roller for Wound.

LANGOT, the Latchet of a Shoe. N.

LANGORETH, Languiſheth. O.

LANGREL *Shot*, a Sort of Shot which runs looſe with a Shackel or Joint in the middle.

LANGUIFICAL [languificus, L.] making faint or feeble, cauſing languiſhing.

LANGUAGE [Langage, F. of *lingua*, L.] Tongue or Speech.

LANGUENTE [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *lamentatione*, which ſee *Ital*.

LANGUID [languidus, L.] Languishing, faint, weak.

LANGUIDO [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies the ſame as *lamentatione*, which ſee *Ital*.

To LANGUIſH [languir, F. of *languere*, L.] to grow faint or weak, to drop to fall away, to conſume or pine away.

LANGUIſHMENT [languere, F. of *languere*, L.] a languiſhing, a pining away.

LANGUISSANT [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies languiſhing, and much the ſame with *lamentatione*, which ſee *Ital*.

LANGUOR [languere, F. of *languere*, L.] Faintneſs, Weakneſs, Feebleneſs.

A LANIARY [laniarium, L.] a Shop, a Butcher-Row, a Butcher's Shop, Slaughter-Houſe.

To LANIATE [laniatum, L.] to butcher, cut up, quarter, tear in Pieces.

LANIATION, a butchering, a flaying, a tearing to pieces. L.

LANIFEROUS, [lanifer, L.] Wool-bearing.

LANIFICOUS [lanificus, L.] making or working Wool.

LANIGEROUS [laniger, L.] bearing Wool, or Down.

LANIGEROUS Trees [among *Botaniſts*] thoſe Trees which bear a woody downy Subſtance.

LANIS *de creſcentia Wallieſtreducum abſque cuſtoma*, A Writ which lieth to the Cuſtomer of the Port, for permitting to paſs over Wool without Cuſtom, becauſe he has paid Cuſtom in *Wales* before.

LANK [Lank, Du.] Slender, slim, also limber.

LANNIERS, } [perhaps of Lanier,
LANNIARDS, } F.] small Ropes in a Ship which serve to slacken or make stiff the Shrouds, Chains, &c.

LANQUENET, a German Foot-Soldier; also a Game at Cards. F.

LANTERIUM, the Lantern, Cupolo or Top of a Steeple, O. L.

LANTERN, } [Lanterne, F. of Later-
LANTHORN, } na, L.] a Device for carrying a Light in.

Magical LANTHORN, a small Optical Instrument which shews by a Gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Monsters so hideous, that those who are ignorant of the Secret, believe it to be perform'd by Magick Art.

LANUGINOUS [lanuginosus, L.] Downy, or cover'd with a soft Down.

LANUGO [Botany] a Down or soft woolly Substance, growing on some Plants. L.

LAP, Drink, Wine, Pottage, &c. Cant.

LAP [Minsbew derives it from λαβειν, Gr. to receive, others of Læppe, Sax. Lapp, Teut. the Lappet of a Garment] the Knees &c. of a Person sitting.

To LAP up, to wrap up.

To LAP [Lappen, Sax. lapper, F. Lappen, Du.] to lick up with the Tongue.

LAPIDABLE, that may be stoned; also marriageable, or fit for a Husband.

LAPIDARY [lapidarius, L.] belonging to Stones.

A LAPIDARY [lapidair, F. of lapidarius, L.] one that polishes or works in Stones, a Jeweller.

LAPIDARY Style, a Stone-Cutter's Style, or such as is used in Epitaphs.

LAPIDARY Verses, Epitaphs, Verses cut on Stone Monuments.

To LAPIDATE [Lapid, F. lapidatum, L.] to stone to Death.

LAPIDATION, a stoning to Death. F.

LAPIDESCENT [lapidescens, L.]

That which turns any Thing into a Stone.

LAPIDIFICATION [Chymical Term] is the turning any Substance into Stone.

LAPIDILIUM, a Surgeon's Instrument for extracting a Stone out of a Bladder.

LAPILLATION [among Paracelsians] the Faculty in an human Body of turning Things to a stony Substance.

LAPIS Admirabilis [among Chymists] an artificial Stone made of white Vitriol, Salt-Petre, Allom, &c. so called on Account of its great Virtues. L.

LAPIS Infernalis, a caustick Composition, also called the Silver Caustery. L.

LAPIS Lazuli, a Stone of a Sky-Colour, of which Ultramarine is made. L.

LAPIS Medicamentosus [in Pharmacy] an artificial Stone made of calcin'd Vitriol, Litharge, Rôle Armoniack, &c. L.

A LAPPET [of Lappe, Sax. Lapp, Teut.] a Skirt, or hanging Part of a Garment.

LAPPICE } [among Hunters] the open-
LAPISE } ing or barking of a Dog at his Game.

LAPPY, in Liquor, drunk. Cant.

LAPSE [lapsus, L.] a Slip or Fall.

LAPSE [in Law] the Omission of a Parron to present to a Church within six Months after voidable.

LAPSED [laps, F. of lapsus, L.] fallen, forfeited by such a Lapse, past.

LAPSED [in Divinity] fallen from the State of Innocency.

LAPWING [Meaxpince, Sax.] a Bird.

LAQUEUS [in Surgery] is a Band so tied, that if it be attracted or pressed with Weight, it shuts up close.

LARBOARD [q. d. Levet board, of Levus, L. the left] the Left-hand Side of a Ship or Boat, when one stands with his Face towards the Stern.

LARCENY [larcin, F. of latrocinium, L.] is a wrongful taking away another Man's Goods, with a Design to steal them.

Great LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen exceed the Value of 1 s.

Petty LARCENY, is when the Goods stolen are under the Value of 1 s.

LARCH Tree [larix, L.] a lofty kind of Tree, growing in Larissa.

LARD [of lardum, L. Bacon] the Fat of a Hog's Belly melted or try'd. F.

To LARD a Hare [larder, F.] is to stick little Slices of Fat Bacon in him.

A LARDER [lardarium, L.] a Place where Victuals are kept.

LARDENER, a Clerk of a Kitchen.

LARDING Money, Money paid for keeping Hog's in any one's Wood.

LARDOON [lardon, F.] a small Slip of Bacon proper for larding.

LARE, a Turner's Wheel, &c.

LARE, Learning, Scholarship. N. C.

LARES, Household Gods among the Romans. L.

LARGE [largus, L.] broad, great, wide, extensive. F.

LARGE [in Musick] the greatest Measure containing two Longs; one Long two Briefs; one Brief, two Semibriefs.

To go LARGE [Sea-phrase] is when a Ship goes right before the Wind.

To LARGE [Sea-phrase] a Ship is said to large, when she goes neither before the Wind, nor upon the Wind, but as it were quartered between both.

LARGESS [*largesse*, F. of *largitio*, L.]
 a Free Gift, a Dole, a Present.

LARGETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Movement a little quicker than **LARGO** which see. *Ital.*

LARGHETTO, signifies the same as *Largetto. Ital.*

LARGIFICAL [*largificus*, L.] bestowing bountifully.

LARGO, [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow, i. e. you are to understand by it, a slow Movement; yet quicker by one Degree than **GRAVE**, and by two than **ADAGIO**.

LASH-LORN, depriv'd or deserted by his Lads or Mistrels. *Shakesp.*

A LARK [*Λαρκη*, *Sax. Letk, Du.*] a singing Bird.

LARK HEELS, the Flower Lark-Spur.

LARGILOQUENT [*largiloquus*, L.] full of Words, speaking largely.

LARMIER [in *Architecture*] a flat square Member placed on the Cornice below the *lynatium*; the Eaves or Drip. *F.*

LARRON, a Thief. *F. L. T.*

LARSON, Robbery. *Chaucer.*

LARVÆ, Ghosts or Phantoms. *L.*

LARYNGOTOMY [of *Λάρυξ* and *τομή*, *Gr.* to cut] that Operation where the forepart of the *La ynx* is divided to assist Respiration, during large Tumours upon the upper Parts, as in a Quinsey, &c.

LARYNX [*Λάρυξ*, *Gr.*] the Throat; properly the Top of the Wind-Pipe. *L.*

LAS, a Gin or Snare. *O.*

To **LASCIVATE** [*lascivare*, L.] to play the Wanton, to give one's self to Lust and Lechery.

LASCIVIOUS [*lasciv*, F. of *lascivus*, L.] wanton in Behaviour, lustful. *L.*

LASCIVIOUSNESS [*lascivite*, F. *lasciviositas*, L.] Wantonness.

LASH, eid let fall. *Chaucer.*

To **LASH**, probably o [*laqueus*, L. an Halter, *q. d.* to lash one with a Rope's end] to whip or scourge.

To **LASH** [*Sea-Term*] is to bind or fasten any Thing to the Ships Sides.

LASHERS, the Ropes which bind fast the Tackles and Breechings of the Ordnance when they are made fast with a Board.

LASK [*laxus*, L.] loose in the Belly.

A LASK [*laxitas*, L.] an immoderate Looseness in the Belly.

LASKETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lines like Loops fastened by sewing into the Bonnets and Drabblers.

LASKING [*Sea-Term*] when a Ship sails neither by Wind nor strait before it, but quartering between both, she is said to go *lasking*.

LASSED, Left. *O.*

LASSITUDE [*lassitudo*, L.] Weariness, Faintness, a Heaviness of the Limbs.

LAST [*q. d.* latest of Late] *ετ, Sax.* the hindmost.

LAST [*Λαγτε, Sax.*] to make Shoes on.

LAST [*Λαγτ* of *Πλαγταν, Sax.* to load] a Burthen or a certain Weight or Measure, as a Last of Pitch, Tar or *Alas* is 12 Barrels, &c. of Cod-fish 12 Barrels; of Corn 10 Quarters; of Hides 12 Dozen.

LAST [in *the Marshes of Kent*] a Court held by 24 Jurats summoned by the Bailiff.

To **LAST** [*Λεγταν, Sax.*] to abide, continue, endure.

LAST HEIR [*Law Term*] he to whom Lands fall by Escheat for want of lawful Heirs.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral Instruction of this Proverb, is, that Persons, tho' *skilful* in their own *Art*, ought not to meddle or make with Things out of their own *Sphere*, and not presume to *correct* or *amend* what they do not *understand*. The Proverb is only, the *Latin*, *N: sutor ultra crepidam* in an *English* Dress; and first took its Authority from a Story of the celebrated Painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous Piece, and expos'd it to publick View, a Cobler came by and found Fault with it, because he made too few *Latches* to the *Goloshoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again, and the next Day the *Cobler* coming again, finds Fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, *Cobler, go home and keep to your Last*. Accordingly say the *Greeks*, *Στάραν ἑλαχες ταύτην κόρην.*

A LAST, of Meal, 12 Barrels; of Red-Herrings, 20 Cades; Stock-fish 1000; of Dog-Itones, 3 Pair; Flax or Feathers, 17 C. of Gunpowder 24 Barrels (or 2400 Pound Weight;) of Leather 20 Dicker; of Hydes, 12 Dozen; of Corn or Rape-seed, 10 Quarters, and of Wool, 12 Sacks.

LASTAGE, Customs in some Markets and Fairs for carrying Things: Also a duty paid for Wares sold by the Last, also the Ballast of a Ship.

A LAT, a Lath. *N. C.*

LAT [*q. d.* late] slow, tedious, *Lat Weather*, wet or unseasonable Weather, *N. C.*

A LATCH [*Loquet*, F. a String of a Latch] a fastening of a Door.

To **LATCH**, to release or let go. *O.*

LATCHED, catched. *Spencer.*

LATCHES of a *clock*, those Parts which wind up and unlock the Work.

LATCHET

LATCHET [*lacet*, F.] a Part of a Shoe, by which it is fastened.

LATCHING, catching or infecting. C. To LATCH, to seek. *Cumbrl.*

LATE [*late*, Sax.] behind in Time.

LATEBROUS [*latebrofus*, L.] full of lurking Holes.

LATEST [*latest*, Sax.] hindmost in Time.

LATENT [*latens*, L.] lying hid.

LATERAL [*lateralis*, L.] belonging to the Sides of any Thing, sideways. F.

LATERALITY, a being sideways.

LATERAL Disease, the Pleurisy.

LATERAL Equation (in Algebra) is an Equation which has but one Root.

LATERAN, one of the Pope's Palaces in Rome, so called from *Lateranus*, a Patrician of Rome, whose House was given by *Constantine* to the Pope and his Successors.

A LATERE, on the Side. L.

A Legate A LATERE [*q. d.* a Counsellor always at his Elbow] is a Title given to those Cardinals whom the Pope sends to Courts of foreign Princes.

LATERED, loitered. *Chaucer.*

LATEWARD, of the latter Season.

LATH [*lættā*, Sax.] a thin Piece of cleft Wood; a Turner's Instrument.

A LATHE, a Barn. N. C.

LATHE [*læpe*, Sax.] a great Part or Division of a Country, containing three or more Hundreds.

LATHE [of Latian, Sax. to delay] Ease or Rest. N. C.

LATHE-Revve, an Officer in the Sax-on Government, who had Authority over the third Part of the Country, whose Territory was called a Tithing.

A LATHER [*laveur*, F.] Water well mixed with Soap till it Froth.

LATHING [*lathian*, Sax. to invite] Intreaty, Invitation.

LATIMER [*q. d.* latinier] an Interpreter. O.

LATIFOLIUS [*latifolius*, L.] having broad Leaves.

LATIN [*lingua latina*] the Language anciently spoken in Rome.

LATINISM [*latinisme*, F.] a speaking or Writing according to the Propriety of the Latin Tongue.

LATINIST, one skilled in Latin.

LATINITY [*latinite*, F. of *latinitas*, L.] the Latin Tongue, the Property of that Language.

LATION [among Philosophers] is the Translation or Motion of the natural Body from one Place to another in a right Line.

LATISSIMUS Dorsi [among Anatomists] the Muscle of the Arm, which takes its Name from its large Size, be-

cause with its Partner it covers the whole Back.

LATITANCY, } [*latitatio*, L.] a lurking or lying hid.

LATITAT, is a Writ whereby all Men in personal Actions are called Originally to the King's Bench.

To LATITATE [*latiter*, F. of *latitatum*, L.] to lurk or lye hid.

LATITUDE [*latitudo*, L.] Breadth, Largeness, Wideness. F.

LATITUDE of a Place [in Geography] is the Distance of that Place either North or South from the Equinoctial, and is measured by that Ark of the Meridian of the Place, which is intercepted between the Place and the Equinoctial.

LATITUDE [in Navigation] is the Distance of a Ship from the Equinoctial, either North or South.

Middle LATITUDE, is half the given Sum of any two Latitudes.

LATITUDE of a Star [in Astronomy] is the Space that any Star or Planet goes at any Time from the Ecliptick.

Apparent LATITUDE [in Astronomy] is the distance of its real Place from the Ecliptick.

Difference of LATITUDE [in Navigation] is the Northing or Southing of a Ship, or the way gained to the Northward or Southward.

Northern LATITUDE of a Star [in Astronomy] is its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the North-Pole.

Southern LATITUDE of a Star, its Distance from the Ecliptick towards the South-Pole.

LATITUDE of Health [among Physicians] that Deviation from a certain Standard of Weight and Bulk, which a Person cannot admit of without falling into a Disease.

LATITUDINARIANS [of *latitudo*, L.] they who take too great a Liberty in Point of Religion.

LAT'ANT [*latrans*, L.] barking.

LATRANT Writer, an Author who snarles at others.

LATRATION, a barking like a Dog. L.

LATRED, loitered. O.

LATROCINATION, a robbing, plundering or pillaging. L.

LATROCINY [*latrocinium*, L.] Larceny, Theft, Robbery.

LATROCINY, the Privilege of adjudging and executing Thieves. O. L.

LATTE, Lcd; instructed, brought up. *Chaucer.*

LATTEN } [*Latton*, Du.] Iron tin-

LATTIN } ned over.

LATTER Math [of Latte] and Old Sax. Grals] a second-Mowing.

LATTICE

LATTICE [of Λαττα, Sax. a Lath]
a Window made of Lath-work.

LATUS, a Side. L.

LATUS *Primarium* [in Conick Sections]
is a right Line drawn through the Vertex
of the Section, parallel on the Base of the
Triangular Section of the Cone. L.

LATUS *Rectum*, an imaginary Line
belonging to Conick Sections. L.

LATUS *Transversum* [in an Hyperbola]
is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's
of two opposite Sections. L.

LAVATORIUM, a Laundry. O. R.

LAVATION, a washing; a cleansing of
Metals or Minerals from Filth. L.

LAUD [los, F. laudes, L.] Praise,
Commendation.

LAUDABLE [laudable, F. of laudabilis,
L.] worthy of Praise, Commendable.

LAUDABLE *Matter* [among Surgeons]
such Matter of a Wound which is natu-
ral, and having no bad Quality.

LAUDANUM, a Medicine extracted
out of the purer Part of *Opium*, so called
from its laudable Qualities.

LAUDATIVE [laudativus, L.] be-
longing to Commendation, or Praise.

LAUDS [laudes, L.] Praises read or
sung last, either at Morning or Evening
Service.

LAUDUM, a decisive Sentence or A-
ward of an Arbitrator.

To LAVE [laver, F. lavare, L. to
wash] to scoop or throw out Water.

The LAVE, all the rest. *Cumberl.*

To LAVE a *Design* [in Painting] to
do over a Picture with Wash; to cleanse,
freshen or touch it up.

LAVEDAN, an Iron-grey Gennet.

To LAVFER [Laveren, Du.] to steer
a Ship sometimes one Way, and sometimes
another.

To LAVEN, to lave, to drain. *Chauc.*

LAVENDER [lavende, F. of lavendula,
L.] an Herb.

LAVENDER-Cotton, an Herb.

LAVENDIR, a Laundress. *Chaucer.*

LAVER [lavoir, F. of lavacrum, L.]
a Vessel to wash in.

LAVER-Bread, a Sort of Bread made
of a Sea Plant

LAVEROCK, a kind of Bird. *Chauc.*

LAVERNA, a Goddess, to whom
Thieves were wont to supplicate. L.

To LAUGH [Lahan, Sax.] an Action
well known.

LAUHANDE, Laughing. *Chaucer.*

LAUGHTER [Lachon, Sax.] the
Act of Laughing.

To LAVISH [Minshew derives it of
λατίζω, to destroy, to empty, or λατίζω,
to gorge; but Skinner from Lavare,
L. to wash] to be lavish of, to waste or
squander away.

LAVISH, Prodigal, extravagant.

LAVISHMENT, extravagancy.

To LAUNCH } [among Sailors] to
To LAUNCH } put out; as they say,
Launce out this Davit, or the Capstan bar.

LAUND. See *Lawn*.

LAUNCEGAYS, Offensive Weapons
prohibited and disused. O.

LAUNDRESS. See *Landress*.

LAUREAT [laureatus, L.] crowned
with Laurel.

POET LAUREAT, the King's Poet.

LAUREATED Letters, were Letters
bound up in Leaves, which the Roman
Generals sent to the Senate, when their
Contents were Victory and Conquest.

LAUREL [laurier, F. of laurus, L.]
a Shrub that is for ever Green.

LAUKES, Gold Coins of King James
I. A. C. 1619. with his Head laureated.

LAUREL, LAURERE, Laurel. O.

LAURIFEROUS [Laurifer, L.] bear-
ing or bringing Laurels.

LAURUSTINUS, a wild Bay-tree.

LAURYTRE, a Laurel-tree. *Chaucer.*

LAW [Lah and Laça, Sax. Loy, F.
Lauwe, D. Lex. L.] a certain Rule di-
recting and obliging a rational Creature in
moral Actions.

LAW, Law. *Chaucer.*

LAW [an Hill, Scotch] a Surname.

LAW of Arms, is the allowed Rules
and Precepts concerning War.

LAW of Mark or Mart, is a Law
whereby Men take the Goods of those
by whom they have received Wrong by
way of Reprisal, whenever they find them
within their own Territories and Bounds.

LAW Merchant, is a Privilege peculiar
to Merchants, differing from the Com-
mon Law.

LAW of Reason, is the Sentence which
Reason gives concerning the Goodness of
those Things, one is to do.

LAW Spiritual, the Ecclesiastical or Ci-
vil Law.

LAW of the Staple, is the same as the
Law of Merchants.

LAWS of Motion [in Mechanicks] are
those Laws, which two Bodies striking
against one another observe, before and
after the Shock.

LAWS [of Nature] those Laws of
Motion, by which natural Bodies are go-
verned in all their Actions upon one ano-
ther.

LAWS [of Nations] are such as con-
cern Embassies, Entertainment of Strangers
Traffic and Arms.

LAWS [of the Twelve Tables] were
Laws compil'd by the Romans from those
of Solon, &c. engrav'd in 12 Tables
Braf

rafts, and committed to the Care of *he*
decemviri.

LAW-DAYS, any Days of open Court.

LAWES, round Heaps of Stones on the
orders between *England* and *Scotland*, be-
g a Kind of rude Monument for the Dead.

LAWGHID, laughed. *Chaucer*.

LAWING of *Dogs*, the cutting out the
ills, or the three Claws of their Fore-
set.

LAWLESS [*Lau*gheley, *Sax.*] that
without Law, disorderly, irregular.

LAWLESS-court, a Court held on *King's*
ill in *Rochford* in *Essex*, every *Wednes-*
y Morning after *Mickaelmas* Day, at

ock-crowing, where they whipper and
ve no Candle, nor any Pen and Ink, but
Coal; and he who owes Suit and Service

ere, and does not appear, forfeits double
; Rent for every Hour he is missing.

LAWLESS Man, one who has no Bene-
of the Law, an Out-law.

LAWN [*landa*, *F. lande*, *Span.*] a
eat Plain in a Park.

LAWN [*linon*, *F. of linon*, *Gr.*] a sort
fine Cloth.

LAX, a kind of Fish without Bones.

LAXATION, a loosening or easing. *L.*

LAXATIVE [*laxatif*, *F.*] that is of a
loosening or opening Quality. *L.*

LAXATIVE, loose in the Body, so as
quently to go to Stool.

LAXATIVES, loosening Medicines. *L.*

LAX [*laxus*, *L.*] loose, slack, weak.

LAXITY [*laxitas*, *L.*] Looseness, Slack-
s.

LAY [*Leý*, *Sax.*] a Song, or Poem.

A LAY-Land [*Leý* of *Leýg*, *Sax.* a
stue] Fallow Ground that lies untill'd.

A LAY, a Bed of Mortar.

A LAYE, a Flame of Fire. *S. C.*

LAY, Law. *Chaucer*.

To LAY [*Leýgan*, *Sax.*] to put or
ce.

To LAY [in *Gardening*] to bend down
Branches of a Tree, and cover them
t they take Root

To LAY-Land [*Sea-Term*] is to sail
m it just as far as you can see.

LAY Man [from *lai*, *F. of laicus*, *L. of*
laicos, *Gr.*] one who follows a secular
ployment, or who has not enter'd into
ly Orders.

LAY-Man, a Statue of Wood, whose
nts are so made, that it may be put in-
ay Posture.

LAY Sall [of *Laý* and *Stal*, *Sax.*] a
e to lay Dung, Soil or Rubbish in.

To LAY an evil Spirit [*Leeghen*, *Du.*
thrust down] to confine it, that it
not infest Houses, &c.

LAY-Well, a Well near *Tor* in *D-*
kir, which ebbs and flows several

Times in the Space of an Hour, bubbling
up now and then like a boiling Por.

LAYER, a Channel, or Bed in a Creek,
where small Oysters are thrown in to breed.

LAYER [in *Gardening*] a young Sprout
covered with Mould, in order to raise its
Kind.

LAYSOUR, Leisure. *Chaucer*.

LAZAR [of *lazarus*] a Leper or le-
prous Person.

LAZARETTO [*lazaret*, *F.*] a Pest-
House, an Hospital for Lepers. *Ital.*

LAZARUS [*לוצר*, *H. i. e.* Lord's
Help] a proper Name of Men.

LAZY [*Lofigh*, *Du. of laxus*, *L.*] sloth-
ful, sluggish, idle; also naught, bad. *N. C.*

A LAZY [*Lofe*, *Teut.* naughty] a
Vagabond, a wicked Fellow. *N. C.*

LEA, a certain Quantity of Yarn.

LEACH [*q. d.* which causes *le Ache* in
Workmens Joints] hard Work, a Term
frequent among the Miners in the North.

To LEACH [in *Carving*] as *leach* that
Brawn, *i. e.* cut it up.

LEACH-Troughs, Vessels in which
Salt is set to drain.

LEACHER, a lustful Person.

LEACHERY, Lustfulness, Lust.

LEAD [*Leade*, *Sax.*] a Metal.

A LEADEN } [of *לֵיבָן*, *Sax.* to

A LIDDEN } make a Noise] a Noise
or Din. *N. C.*

LEADEN-Hall [perhaps better *Leather-*
Hall] a noble ancient Building in *London*
where are great Markets for Hides and
Leather.

To LEAD [*Lædan*, *Sax.*] to conduct.

A LEAF [*Leafe*, *Sax.*] the Product
or Cloathing of Trees or Plants.

LEAF, a Distemper in young Lambs
caus'd by feeding on Leaves.

LEAFDIAN [*Leaf*bian, *Sax.*] a Lady.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* probably of *λε-*
κος, *Gr.* white, because in old Times
they placed white Stones at every Leagues
end from the City] three Miles.

LEAGUE [*ligue*, *F.* of *ligare*, *L.* to
bind] a Covenant or Agreement, but more
especially a Treaty of Alliance between
Princes and States.

LEAGUER [*Leager*, *Dan.*] a Siege
laid to a Town.

LEAGUER, one concerned in the
League or Confederacy in *France* in the
Time of *Henry III* and *IV*.

LEAH [*לֵאָה*, *H. i. c.* painful] *Jacob's*
first Wife.

To LEAK [*Lecken*, *Du.*] to run out
of a Vessel thro' some Hole or Chink.

To Spring a LEAK [*Sea-Term*] is when
a Ship by opening some Chink, takes in
more Water than ordinary.

LEAKAGE, an Allowance made to the Merchant in Liquid Things of 12 per Cent. and to Brewers 3 in 23 Barrels of Beer, and 2 in 22 Barrels of Ale.

LEAKY, full of leaking Places; a Vessel is so when it lets out any of the Liquor contained, or a Ship is so when it lets Water come in.

LEAM, a Flash of Fire or Lightening.

LEAM } [among Hunters] a Line to hold a Dog in, a *Leash*.

LEAMAN, A Gallant, a Stallion, &c. *Chaucer*.

LEAN [Læne, *Sax.*] poor in Flesh.

TO LEAN [Leanne, *Sax.*] to conceal. *N. C.*

TO LEAN [Mlynian, *Sax.*] to rest against, stay upon, to incline.

TO LEAP [Mlepan, *Sax.*] to jump.

A LEAP [Mleap, *Sax.*] a Jump.

A LEAP } [Leap, *Sax.*] Half a Bushel; also a Corn Basket.

E. C.

LEAP-Year, so named because of its leaping a Day more than Year, than in a common Year. See *Bissextile*.

LEAR Ground, as *Rich Lear*, is good Ground for feeding and fattening Sheep. *C.*

TO LEAR, to lean. *N. C.*

TO LEARN [Leornian, *Sax.* *Leornu*, *Teut.*] to receive Instruction in Arts or Sciences, to get Intelligence, &c.

TO LEARN [Læran, *Sax.* *Leeten*, *Du.*] to instruct or inform.

LEARNER [Leornere, *Sax.*] one who is instructed.

LEASE [probably of *laisser*, *F.* to leave] a Demise or letting of Lands, or Tenements, to another for a Rent reserv'd.

TO LEASE [Læsen, *Du.*] to glean or pick up scatter'd Corn.

LEASE, Praise. *O.*

A LEASH [Lesse, *F.* *Letse*, *Du.*] a Leather Thong, by which the Falconer holds his Hawk talt; a Line to hold a Dog in.

LEASH of Greyhounds, is 3 Hounds.

LEASH-Laws, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing.

LEASING [Leayunge, *Sax.*] lying.

LEASSEE } the Party to whom a

LESSEE } Lease is granted.

LEATH, ceasing, intermission. *N. C.*

LEASSOR } the Person who lets or

LESSOR } grants a Lease.

LEAST [Leayst, *Sax.*] the smallest.

LEASURE } [Loisir, *F.*] Opportunity,

LEISURE } convenient or vacant Time.

LEAT of a Mill, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill.

LEATHER [Læder, *Sax.*] Hides of Beasts dress'd, tann'd, &c.

LEAUTY, Loyalty. *O.*

LEAVE [Leaxe, *Sax.*] Licence, berry.

To give LEAVE [Læyan, *Sax.*] to permit.

To LEAVE [probably of *Beliyan*, *S.* to remain: *Minshew* draws it from *Gr.* to leave] to forsake, to depart

LEAVEN [levain, *F.* of *levare*, a Piece of Dough salted and sowed, ferment and relish the whole Lump.

The LEAVEN of Sin [among Divins] is an Inclination to do evil, proceed from the Corruptness of human Nature

LEAVER [levier, *F.* of *levando*, a Bar of Wood or Iron, to lift or bear a Weight.

LEAVER [in *Mechanicks*] is a Ball resting on a certain determinate Point led its *Fulcrum*.

LECANOMANCY [*Lecanomantia*, λεκανομαντία of λεκανη a Basin, μαντία Divination, *Gr.*] a Sort of Divination by Water in a Basin.

LECCATOR, a Lecher, a Debauchee. *O. L.*

TO LECH, to heal, to cure. *Chaucer*.

LECHE, a Physician. *Chaucer*.

TO LECK on, to pour on. *N. C.*

LECTERN [lectern, *F.*] a Reading Desk in a Church. *O.*

LECTISTERN [lectisternium, *L.* Festival among the ancient Romans, during which the Statues of the Gods were taken off from the Pedestals, and laid in Beds in their Temples, and magnificently treated.

LECTISTERNIUM [among Physicians] that Apparatus which is necessary for the care of a sick Person in Bed. *L.*

LECTORN [lectrinum, *L.*] a Reading Desk. *Chaucer*.

LECTUALIS [by Physicians] is of a Person whose Distemper requires to be confined in Bed. *L.*

LECTURE [lectura, *L.*] a Reading or Instruction given by a Master to Scholars: Also a Discourse upon any Part of Scripture, Art or Science, a Sermon.

LECTURER [lector, *L.*] a Reader of Lectures, i. e. certain Portions of any Author or Science read in the publick Schools.

LECTURER [in Divinity] a Minister who preaches in the Afternoon, has no Benefit besides the free Gift of People.

LECTURNIUM, the Reading Desk or Pew in a Church. *O. L.*

TO LEDEN, to languish. *O.*

LEDDEN [of Ledden, *Sax.* *L.* Language. *Spencer*.

LEDE } Lead away; also People,

LFED } vants, Vassals [of Leode, *Sax.* *Chaucer*.

To LEDGE, to alledge. *Chaucer.*

LEDGER [of *legere*, L. to gather] the chief Book in which every Man's particular account, as also of every Sort of Goods bought and sold, are distinctly plac'd.

LEDGER [a *legando*, L.] an Ambassador.

LEDGES [in a *Ship*] small Pieces of Timber lying athwart from the *Wast-boards* to the *Roof-Trees*, which serve to stir up the Nettings or Gratings over the *all-deck*.

LEE [probably from *l'Eau*, F. towards the Water] is differently used at Sea; for that part the Wind blows upon, but generally for that part which is opposite to the Wind.

LEE-SHORE, is that on which the Wind blows.

A-LEE the *Helm* [*Sea-Phrase*] put the Helm to the Lee-ward Side of the Ship.

LEECHY'D, dressed, seasoned. O.

LEED-JULLS, Cow-hides. O.

To lay a Ship by the LEE, is to bring her so, that all her Sails may lye flat against the Mast and Shrouds, and the Wind come right on her Broad-side.

LEE Fang [in a *Ship*] a Rope let into the Creengles of the Courses, to hale to the Bottom of a Sail, or to lace on a Bonnet.

LEETEN you, you make your Self, or pretend to be. *Chesh.*

LEE-Latch [*Sea-Phrase*] Have a care of the Lee-Latch, i. e. keep the Ship near the Wind.

LEEWARD-Ship [*Sea-Term*] one which is not fast by Wind, or which doth not sail so near the Wind, as to make her way so good as the *should*.

LEECH [Læce of *Leemian*, *Sax.* to eat] a Physician.

LEED, the Month of *March*. O.

LEEDS [Loyddi, *Sax.* probably of *Leod*, *Sax.* People, *q. d.* a populous City] Town in *Yorkshire*.

LEEF, willing. *Spencer.*

LEEK [Leac, *Sax.*] a Pot-herb.

LEEM [of *Leoma*, *Sax.*] a Flame, light, Blaze. *Chaucer.*

To LEER [*Lauren*, *Teut.* to observe, *Leet*, *Dan.* to laugh; but *Sommer* draws it from *Heape*, *Sax.* the Forehead or Cheek] to cast a cunning or wily Look.

LEER [of *Lepan*, *Sax.*] Learning, Doctrine. *Spencer.*

LEER of a Deer [of *Laper*, *Teut.* to edge] the Place where he lies to dry himself after he had been wet by the Dew.

LEERO-Viol [corruptly for *Lyra-Viol*] kind of Musical Instrument.

LEES [lies, F.] the Diegs of Water.

LEESE, lost. *Spencer.*

To LEES, to release. O.

LEET [of *Lite*, *Sax.* little *q. d.* a little Court, or Lat of *Lat'an*, *Sax.* to Censure, or as *Minsheu* says, a *Litibus* L. Suits] a Law Day.

Court-LEET, is a Court out of the Sheriffs Turn, and Inquires of all Offences under the Degree of High-Treason, that are committed against the Crown and Dignity of the King.

LEETCH [*Sea-Term*] is the outward Edge or Skirt of the Sail from the Earing to the Clew; or rather the middle of the Sail between these two.

LEETCH-Lines [in a *Ship*] small Ropes made fast to the Leetch of the Top sails.

LEETH-Wake, pliable, limber. N. C.

LEEWARD-Way [in *Navigation*] somewhat allow'd to give a Ship to the Leeward, from that Point which she seems to go by the Compass.

To fall to LEEWARD, is to lose the Advantage of the Wind.

LEEWARD-Tide, is when the Tide and Wind go both one Way.

LEEF-Silver, a Fine paid by a Tenant to his Lord for Leave to Plough and Sow.

To LEFE, to leave, to forsake. *Chaucer.*

LEFE, dear, loving, pleasant. *Chaucer.*

LEFE, Love, Affection. *Chaucer.*

LEFIST, dearest. *Chaucer.*

LEFELY, Lawful. *Chaucer.*

LEG [Leck of *Lecken*, *Teut.* to kick] a Part of the Body.

LEGS [in a *Ship*] are small Ropes which are put through the Bolt-ropes of the Main and Fore-sail.

LEGS [*Trigon.*] the Sides of a Triangle.

LEGA, the Alloy of Money.

LEGABLE [*legabilis*, L.] that is not inherit'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeath'd by Legacy. L. I.

LEGACY [*legatum*, L.] a Gift bequeath'd by a Testator in his Will.

LEGAL [*legalis*, L.] according to Law, Lawful; pertaining to the *Jewish* Law. F.

LEGALITY [*legalite*, F.] Lawfulness.

LEGATARY [*legatarius*, L.] the same as Legate.

LEGATE [*legatus*, L.] an Ambassador sent by the Pope to a foreign Prince.

LEGATEE [*legataire*, F. of *legatarius*, L.] a Person who has a Legacy left him in a Will.

LEGATINE, or LEGANINE, belonging to a Legate.

LEGATION } the Office or Function

LEGATESHIP } of a Legate. F. of L.

LEGED, Lodged. *Chaucer.*

LEGEND, to lay, to alledge. *Chaucer.*

LEGEND [*legenda*, F. of *legenda*, L.] a Popish Book, containing a particular Ac-

count of the Lives of the Saints, call'd the *Golden Legend*; a fabulous Relation or Tale.

The LEGEND, the Words that are about the Edge of a Piece of Coin, or Medal.

LEGENDARY, belonging to a Legend, Fabulous.

LEGER-Book [some derive it of *leggi-ero*, Ital. to run over] a Leger belonging to Notaries and Merchants.

LEGERDEMAIN [*legerdemain*, F. i. e. quick of Hand] flight of Hand, Couzenage, juggling Tricks.

LEGERMENT [in *Musick-Books*] signifies to play lightly, gently, and with ease. *Ital.*

To LEGEN, to allay, or assuage. O.

LEGGYNGE, a Lodging. *Chaucer.*

LEGIANCE, Allegiance. O.

LEGIFEROUS [*legifer*, L.] making or giving Laws.

LEGIBLE [*legibilis*, L.] that may be read, easy to be read.

LEGION, a Regiment or Body of the Roman Army consisting of sometimes less, but at the most 6000 Foot including 300 Horse. F. of L.

LEGIONARY [*legionarius*, L.] belonging to a Legion.

LEGISLATIVE [of *legis* and *lativus*, of *feror*, L.] having Authority to make or give Laws.

LEGISLATOR [*legislator*, F.] a giver of Laws, a Lawgiver. L.

LEGISLATURE [of *legis* and *latura*, L.] the Authority of making Laws, or Power which makes them.

LEGITIMACY [*legitimate*, F. of *legitimus*, L.] lawful, rightful; also born in lawful Wedlock.

To LEGITIMATE [*legitimer*, F. of *legitimum*, L.] to make or declare legitimate; to qualify with such Conditions which are according to Law.

LEGITIMATION, Legitimating. F. of L.

LEGRUITA [in *Doomsday-Record*] a Fine or Punishment for unlawful Familiarity with a Woman.

LEGUMEN [among *Botanists*] a Species of Plants called Pulse, so called of *Lego*, L. to gather, because they may be gathered with the Hand without cutting.

LEGUMINOUS, belonging to Pulse.

LEGYSTERS, Lawyers. *Chaucer.*

LEICESTER [Lea³ceay³ce³ten, of Lea³, *Sax.* fallow Ground and Ceay³ce³ten] the County Town, probably so called from its being built hard by a Lea³ or Common.

LEIGH [Le³, *Sax.* a Pasture or Meadow] a Sir-name. O.

LEIRY Places, Cavernous, full of Cav-
erns,

LEITS [*q. d.* Lots] Nomination to Offices in Esteem. N. C.

LEKE, lawful. O.

LELE, true, honest, lawful. *Chaucer.*

LEMAN [*l'aimante*, F. a Sweetheart] a Concubine, a Harlot; also a Gallant.

LEMES, Lights or Flames. O.

LEMMA [*λημμα*, Gr.] an Argument or Subject of what is to be treated of.

LEMMA [in *Mathema.*] a Proposition which serves previously to prepare the Way for the Demonstration of some *Theorem*, or the Construction of some *Problem*.

LEMSTER [formerly called *Leon Minister*, from a Lion, which as some relate appeared to a Monk in a Dream] a Tow in *Herefordshire*.

LEMURES, Hobboblins, Ghosts or Night-Spirits. L.

To LEND [Lennan, *Sax.*] to grant the Use of to another.

L'ENVOY, the Epilogue after a Copy of Verses. *Spencer.*

LENDs, the Loins. O.

LENGER, longer. *Spencer.*

LENGTH [of *Lenz*, *Sax.* long] the Extent from End to End.

LENGTH [in *Geometry*] is the first dimension of Bodies.

LENIENT [*lenientia*, L.] softening or loosening Medicines.

LENITIVE [*lenitif*, F.] that is of softening or assuaging Quality.

LENITY [*lenitas*, L.] Mildness, Softness, Gentleness, Calmness.

LENO [in *Anatomy*] a Part of the Bra called *Torcular Hierophili*.

LENS [in *Opticks*] a concave or convex Glass that is made to throw the Rays of Vision into a Point.

LENS [among *Anatomists*] the Crystalline Humour of the Eye from its pertinance of the same Office.

LENT [*Lencten*, *Sax.* *Lente*, D. *Lentz*, *Tent.* the Spring of the Year] set Time for Fasting, and Abstinence for 4 Days next before *Easter*.

LENT [in *Musick Books*] denotes slow Movement, and signifies much the same as LARGO. *Ital.*

LENTEMENT, signifies the same LENT.

Tres LENTEMENT, signifies very slow or a Movement between *Largo* and *Grave* and the same as when *Largo* is repeated *Largo*, *Largo*.

LENTEMENT, belonging to Lent.

LENTICULA [in *Opticks*] a small Cave or Convex Glass.

LENTICULA [among *Physicians*] a particular kind of Fever, the same as *Petechialis*, which throws upon the Skin little
spots.

LE

pots like Flea-bites, but somewhat larger; also the same as *Lentigo*.

LENTIGINOUS [of *lentigo*, L.] full of Freckles.

LENTIGO [among *Physicians*] a freckly or scurvy Eruption upon the Skin; such especially as is common to Women in the time of Child-bearing. L.

LENTILS [*lentilles*, F. of *lentes*, L.] a sort of Pulse.

LENTITUDE, Slowness, Negligence. L.

LENTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies a slow Movement, the same as LENT or ENTEMENT. which see. *Ital.*

LENTOR [among *Physicians*] that fizy, viscid, coagulated part of the Blood which a malignant Fevers obstructs the Capillary Vessels. L.

LEO [in *Astronomy*] a Lion, the Name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *July*.

LEO [with some *Physical Writers*] a Species of Leprosy, the same as *Elephantiasis*, L.

LEONARD [Leon, *Sax.* a Lion, and *ard*, *Teut.* Nature] a Name of Men.

LEONARD Hawk, a kind of Hawk.

LEONINE [*leonin*, F. of *leoninus*, L.] belonging to a Lion, of a Lion-like Nature, Cruel, Savage.

LEONINE Verses, a sort of Latin Verses, which Rhime in the Middle and End, making as it were a Lion's Tail.

LEONINES, a sort of old Coin.

LEOPARD [*leopardus*, L. *q. d.* begotten by a *Pardus*, i. e. a Libbard and Lionses *λεοπαρδαλις*, Gr.] a wild Beast.

LEOPOLD [of Leo, *Sax.* the People and Hold] a proper Name of Men.

LEP and *Lave* [in the Manour of *Whittle* in *Essex*] a Custom that every Cart which comes over a Part thereof called *Greenbury*, pays 4 d. to the Lord of the Manour, except it be a Nobleman's Cart.

LEPANDE, leaping. O.

LEPER [un *lepreux*, F. of *leprosus*, L.] a leprous Man or Woman.

LEPERLOGE, an Hospital for Lepers. *Chaucer.*

LEPID [*lepidus*, L.] Pleasant, Jocose, smart, Witty.

LEPIDITY [*lepiditas*, L.] Pleasantness, Wittiness, &c.

LEPIDOCHIDES [in *Anatomy*] is the caly future to the Skull.

LEPORINA *Ia'ia*, is when the upper Lip hath a natural Defect in the middle, like a slit towards the Nose, resembling that of an Hare; an Hare-lip. L.

LEPORINE [*leporinus*, L.] belonging to a Hare.

LEPRA [among *Physicians*] a scurvy Eruption upon the Skin, a Leprosy. L.

LE

LEPROSO *Amovendo*, a Writ which lies for a Parish to remove a Leper. L.

LEPROSY [*lepre*, F. of *lepra*, L. of *λήπρα*, Gr.] a dry white Scab or Scurf, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like a Fish.

LEPROUS [*lepreux*, F. *leprosus*, L. *λεπρός*, Gr.] afflicted with a Leprosy.

LEPTOLOGY [*λεπτολογία* of *λεπτον* a Mite, or a very small Piece of Money, a Trifle, and *λογία*, a Discourse, Gr.] a rhetorical Description of minute and fordid Things.

LEPTUNTICKS [*Pharmacy*] attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part crass and viscid Humours by their acute Particles

LERE [*Tielap*, *Sax.*] leer, void, empty, spare; as a *leer Horse*, a spare Horse.

LERE, Leather. O.

LERE [*Lære*, *Sax.*] to learn. *Spem.*

LERIPOOFS, old fashioned Shoes.

LERE [*Lære*, *Sax.* *leere*, *Du. lire*, F. a Lesson] a scolding or railing.

To LESE, to lose. *Chaucer.*

LESINGOUR, a Lie. O.

LESION [*lesio*, L.] hurt.

LESIA, a Leash of Gray-Hounds, O. L.

LESS [*Læy*, *Sax.*] not so much.

LESSER *Circles* [*Astron.*] those which divide the Globe into unequal Parts.

LESSEL, a shady Bush, or a Hovel. O.

LESSES [*laisses*, F.] the Dung of a Wolf, Bear or wild Boar.

LESSIAN Diet [of *Lessius* a famous Physician] a moderate Diet.

LESSID, eased, relieved. *Chaucer.*

LESSON [*lecon*, F. of *lecion*, L.] a Portion to be read, or heard.

LESSEE, he to whom a Lease is granted.

LESSOR, he who grants a Lease.

LESTAL, saleable; also weighty. *N. C.*

LEST [*Læyt*, *Sax.*] lest that.

To LEST, to listen. *Spencer.*

LET, a diminutive Termination from *Lit* or *Lýte*, *Sax.* little.

To LET [*Letan*, *Sax.* *Letten*, *Du.*] to hinder, also to permit.

LETGAME, a hinderer of Pleasure *C.*

LET-Fall [with *Sailors*] a Term for the putting abroad the Main-sail, Fore-sail, and Sprit-sail, when their Yards are aloft.

LETCHERY, Lustfulness or Proneness to Lust.

A LETCHER, a lustful Person.

To LETE, to cease or leave. O.

A LETCH, a Vessel to put Ashes in, to run Water through to make Lye. *S. C.*

LETHAL [*lethalis*, L.] mortal, deadly.

LETHALITY [*lethalitas*, L.] mortality.

LETHARGICK [*lethargicus*, F. of *lethargicus*, L. of *ληθαργικος*, of *λήθη*, Oblivion

Oblivion and *aprys* swift, Gr.] belonging to, affected with, or subject to a Lethargy

LETHARGY [*lethargie*, F. of *lethargia*, L. of *ληθαργια*, of *ληθη*, Gr. forgetfulness] a Disease caus'd by cold Phlegmatick Humours oppressing the Brain, so that the Person can do nothing but sleep.

LETHIFEROUS [*lethifer*, L.] that bringeth Death, deadly.

LETHY, sott. *Chaucer*.

LETICE [*Letitia*, L. i. e. Joy] a proper Name of Women.

To **LETIFICATE** [*letificatum*, L.] to make glad.

LETIFICIAL [*letificus*, L.] making glad.

LETTER [*lettre*, F. of *littera*, L.] a Character, such as those of the Alphabet; an Epistle sent to one, a Letter missive.

LETTER of Advice [in *Trafick*] a Letter from one Correspondent to another, giving an Account of what Business he has done for him, what Bills he has drawn on him, &c.

LETTER of Attorney, a Writing authorizing an Attorney, or any Friend to do a lawful Act in our stead.

LETTERS clause, close Letters seal'd up with the King's Signet or Privy-Seal.

LETTERS of Credit [among *Merchants*] Letters from one Merchant or Correspondent to another, requesting him to Credit the Bearer with a certain Sum of Money.

LETTERS Dominical [*Astron.*] the first 7 Letters in the Alphabet, which by Turns, serve to mark out the Days of the Week, and one of them always stands for Sunday.

LETTERS of Licence [among *Traders*] Deeds under the Hands and Seals of his Creditors, granted to a Man who has fail'd, giving a longer Time for Payment.

LETTERS of Mark or *Mart*, Letters which authorize one to take by Force of Arms, those Goods which are due by the Law of *Mark*.

LETTERS Patent, open Writings seal'd with the Great Seal of *England*.

LETTER Founder, one who casts Letters or Types for Printers.

LETTERED, skill'd in Letters, or work'd with Letters.

LETTICE [*laine*, F. of *laïuca*, L. *Lactich*, *Teut.*] a Garden Herb.

LETTERATURE } Literature, Learn-

LETTURE } ing. *Chaucer*.

LEVANT [*levant*, Ital. *levare*, L. to lit up, *g. d. sollevatus*, i. e. the Sun litting it self up, or rising in that Horizon] the East or Eastern Countries, especially those bordering on the *Mediterranean* Sea. F.

LEVANT and Couchant [*Lax-Prase*] is when Cattle have been so long in another Man's Ground, that they have lain down, and are risen again to feed.

LEVANTINE, of or belonging to the Eastern Countries.

LEVANTINES, Inhabitants of the Eastern Countries or *Levant*.

LEVARI Fœnum, to make Hay. *O. L.*

LEVARI Facias, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying a Sum of Money upon Lands and Tenements, on him who has forfeited a Recognizance.

LEVARI facias damna diseisoribus, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying Damages, wherein the *Diseisor* hath formerly been condemned to the *Disisee*. L.

LEVARI facias residuum debitis, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff for levying the Remnant of a Debt, upon Lands and Tenements, or Chartles of the Debtor, who hath in Part satisfied before. L.

LEVARI facias quando vicecomes retournavit quod non habuit emptores, a Writ commanding the Sheriff to sell the Debtor's Goods, which he has already taken and returned, that he could not sell them. L.

LEVATOR Musculus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the *Scapula*. L.

LEVATOR Ani [*Anat.*] a pair of Muscles which draw the Fundament upwards.

LEVATORY [*levatorium*, L.] a Surgeons Instrument to raise up the Soul when it is depressed.

LEUCA } a League, 3 Miles in *Dooms*

LEUGA } day-Book, a Mile. I.

LEUCE, [*λευκη*, Gr.] is a cutaneous Disease, when the Hair, Skin, and some times the Flesh underneath turns white; Species of the Leprosy.

LEUCOMA [*λευκωμα*, Gr.] a white Scar in the Horny-Coat of the Eye. L.

LEUCOPHEGMATICK [*λευκοφλεγματικος*, Gr.] one troubled with a pituitous Dropsy, that seizes the whole Body.

A LEUCOPHEGMACY [*λευκοφλεγματις* of *λευκον* white, and *φλεγμα* Phlegm, Gr.] a Dropsy, which proceed from the abounding of white and slim Phlegm; a Constitution of the Body when the Blood is of a pale Colour, viscid and cold, whereby it stuffs and bloats the Habit, or raises white Tumours in the Feet or other Parts.

LEUCORRHOEA [*λευκορροια*, Gr.] the Whites in Women.

LEUD, Unlearned. *Chaucer*.

LEUDINESSE, Ignorance, Folly. *Chaucer*.

LEVE, dear, loving; also Love, Desire, Inclination. *Chaucer*.

LEVEE, the time of ones Rising; also a Lady's Toilet. F.

LEVEL, even, plain, flat.

LEVEL [*laxel*, *Sax. Niveau*, F.] Carpenter's Instrument.

WATER-LEVEL, an Instrument used

by Surveyors and Engineers, to find the true Level for conveying the Water.

To LEVEL [probably of *librare*, L. to poise or ponderate] to make level, plain, and even; also to aim, or take aim at.

LEVEL *Coil*, is when he who has lost the Game sits out, and gives another his Place.

LEVEL-Range [in *Gunnery*] is the Distance that a Piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line.

LEVELLERS, People who would have all Things common.

LEVER [of *Leoy*, *Sax.* acceptable] rather; *I had lever*, I had rather. *Spencer.*

LEVERET [*leuraut*, F.] a young Hare.

LEVET, a Lesson on the Trumpet.

LEVER, Better. O.

LEVER, is one of the Mechanical Powers, and is nothing but a Ballance resting instead of hanging on a certain determinate Point call'd its Fulcrum.

LEVETH, Beare:h. O.

LEVI [לוי, *He. i. e.* joined] *Jacob's* third Son.

LEVIATHAN [לוייתן, H.] A Whale.

To LEVIGATE [*levigatum*, L.] to make plain or smooth.

LEVIGATION, a making smooth. L.

LEVIGATION [in *Cosmistry*] the grinding any hard Matter upon a Marble to a very fine, or impalpable Powder.

LEVIN, Lightning. *Spencer.*

To LEVIN, to believe. *Chaucer.*

LEVIR, dearer, rather. *Chaucer.*

LEVESELL, a Bush, a Hovel. *Chaucer.*

LEVISOMNOUS [*levisomnus*, L.] warchtul.

LEVINBROND, a Thunderbolt. *Spencer.*

LEVITATION [*Philos.*] the Property directly contrary to Gravitation. L.

LEVITE [*levita*, L. of *Levi*] one of the Tribe of *Levi*, or belonging to the Priestly Office.

LEVITICUS, one of the Five Books of *Moses*, so called from its treating of the Office of the Levitical Order. L.

LEVITY [*levitas*, L.] is the lessening or want of Weight in a Body, when compared with another that is heavier.

Absolute or Positive LEVITY [in *Philosophy*] is a Quality which some would have to be the Cause of the Swimming of Bodies lighter in Specie than Water, up to the Surface of it.

LEUTO [in *Musick-Books*] signifies a Lute or musical Instrument. *Ital.*

To LEVY [*leva* F. or *levure*, L.] to raise, gather or collect.

A LEVY, a Raising or Collection.

LEWD [*Mishna* derives it from *Lay Du. Idle*, or *Leisig*, *Teut.* Wicked; others of *Lapebe*, *Sax.* one of the Laity

which were look'd upon as lewd in respect of the religious Clergy; or of *Leod*, *Sax.* the common People, which are most prone to Lewdness; others from *Λωδός*, *Gr.* a dissolute Man] wicked, wanton, riotous.

LEWIS [*Louis*, F. *Ludovicus*, L. of *Ludwig*, *Teut.* of *Leod*, *Sax.* the People, and *Wit*, a Castle, *i. e.* the Safeguard of the People] a proper Name of Men.

LEX, a Law. L.

LEX *Brebonia* [the *Breton Law*] an Irish Law, abolished by King *John*.

LEX *Britoyse*, the Law of the *Britains*, or for the *Marches of Wales*.

LEX *Deraisina*, is the Proof of a Thing which one denies to be done by him, and his Adversary affirms it, O. L.

LEX *Talionis*, a Law of Recompence, or a Law that rendreth one good or ill Turn for another, L.

LEXICON [λεξικόν, *Gr.*] a Dictionary, or a General Collection of the Words of any Language.

LEY-GAGER, a Wager of Law.

LEY, the Law. F.

LEYERWITE [of *Lezen*, *Sax.* a Eed] a Liberty to take amends of him who defiles ones Bondwoman.

LIARD, a *French* Farthing worth three Deniers.

LIART, gentle, pliant. *Chaucer.*

To LIB [*Lubben*, *Du.*] to geld. O.

LIBAMEN [*libamentum*, L.] the same as *Libation*.

LIBARTES, Leopards. *Chaucer.*

LIBATION, a Ceremony used in the Pagan Sacrifices, wherein the Priest poured down Wine, Milk, and other Liquors in Honour of the Deity, to whom he Sacrificed, after he had first tasted a little of it; the first Taste of a Thing; a Smatch.

LIBBEARD? [*Libaerd*, *Du.*] a Leopard.

LIBBEARD's-Bane, an Herb.

LIBBEN, a private Dwelling-house.

LIBEL [*libelle*, F. *libellus*, L.] a little Book, a scandalous and invasive Pamphlet.

LIBEL [in *Law*] is an original Declaration of an Action.

To LIBEL One, to set forth Libels against him, to defame or slander him.

LIBELLATICI, Christians in the Primitive Times, who, that they might not be forc'd to worship Idols, gave up their Names in Petitions to pay a Fine.

LIBELLOUS, which is of the Nature of a Libel; abusive, slanderous.

LIBER [among *Botanists*] the inner Parts of Plants or Herbs.

LIBERA, a Reward or Gratiuity of Grass or Corn, *d. liver'd* to a Tenant who cuts it down. O. L.

LIBERA

LIBERA *chacca habenda*, a Writ Judicial granted to a Man for a Chace belonging to his Manour.

LIBERAL [*liberalis*, L.] bountiful, generous, free; also honourable, genteel. *F.*

LIBERAL Arts and Sciences, such as are fit for Gentlemen and Scholars, as Mechanick Trades and Handicrafts are for meaner People.

LIBERALITY [*liberalitas*, *F.* of *liberalitas*, L.] Bountifulness, Generosity.

To **LIBERATE** [*liberare*, *F.* of *liberatum*, L.] to set free or at Liberty.

LIBERATE, a Warrant issued out of Chancery for Payment or a yearly Pension granted under the Great Seal: Also to a Jaylor for Delivery of Lands or Goods taken upon Forfeits of Recognizance.

LIBERDINE, a poisonous Herb.

LIBERATION, Deliverance. *I.*

LIBERTATE *probanda*, a Writ for such as were challenged for Slaves, and offered to prove themselves free.

LIBERTATIBUS *alocandis*, a Writ for a Citizen impleaded contrary to his Liberty to have his Privilege allowed.

LIBERTATIBUS *exigendis in itinere*, is a Writ whereby the King willed the Justices in Eyre, to admit of an Attorney for the Defence of another Man's Liberty.

LIBERTINE [*libertinus*, L.] one of a loose debauched Life and Principle, a dissolute and lewd Liver. *F.*

LIBERTINES, a Sect of Hereticks who sprung up in *Holland*, *A. C.* 1525, from one *Quintin* a Taylor, and one *Copin*, who maintain'd, that whatever was done by Men, was done by the Spirit of God, and thence concluded there was no Sin, but to those who thought it so; they also asserted that to live without any Doubt or Scruple, was to return to the State of Innocency.

LIBERTINITY [*libertinitas*, *I.*] the State of a Bondsman made Free.

LIBERTY [*liberte*, *F.* of *libertas*, L.] Freedom, which is a Power a Man has to do or forbear any particular Action as seems good to him: Leave or free Leave.

LIBERTY [in *Law*] is a Privilege by which Men enjoy some Favour or Benefit beyond the ordinary Subject.

LIBIDINIST [of *libido*, L.] a Sensualist, one who gives himself up to.

LIBIDINOSITY, Lustfulness, Lasciviousness, Incontinency.

LIBIDINOUS [*libidinosus*, L.] full of Lust, Incontinent, Sensual.

LIBIDO, Venereal Desire. *I.*

LIBIDO [with *Physicians*] any strong Inclination; as to forward the Natural Excretions by Stool or Urine; or to scratch in Distempers that Cause Itchings.

LIBITINA, the Goddess of Funeral Rites. *L.*

LIBITINARII, Undertakers of Funerals among the *Romans*. *L.*

LIBRA [in *Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, directly opposite to *Aries*, and the 6th from it.

LIBRA Medica, the Physicians Pound containing 12 Ounces. *L.*

LIBRARY [*libraria*, L.] a Study or Place where Books are kept.

LIBRATA Terra, a Space of Ground containing 52 Acres.

LIBRATION, a Weighing or Ballance but it is commonly used for the Motion or Swinging of a Pendulum, or Weight hung up by a String. *L.*

LIBITUM } at your Pleasure, *L.*

AD LIBITUM } [in *Musick-Books*] it signifies, you may it you please, or it you will.

LIBRO [in *Musick-Books*] signifies a Book.

LIBRO Primo, the first Book. *Ital.*

LIBRO Secundo, the second Book. *Ital.* and so of the rest.

LIBYA, that Part of the World commonly called *Africa*.

LIBAND, agreeable, well-liking. *O.*

LIC Lane, an Herb.

LICENCE [*licentia*, L.] Liberty, Permission, Leave. *F.*

To **LICENCE** [*licentiare*, L.] to give Leave or Power, to grant a Licence.

LICENCE to arise [*Law-Term*] is a Liberty or Space given by the Court to a Tenant in the real Action, who is esjoind or excus'd for his Absence upon account of his being sick a Bed, to risk or appear abroad.

LICENTIA *transfretandi*, a Warrant directed to the Keepers of the Ports, willing them to let pass quietly beyond the Sea, some who have obtain'd the King's Licence so to do.

A **LICENTIATE** [*un licencie*, *F.* of *licentiatus*, L.] one who has full Licence to practice in any Art or Faculty.

LICENTIOUS [*licentiosus*, L.] loose, lewd, disorderly.

LICH, Like. *Chaucer*.

LICHE Wake [of *Lice*, *Sax.* a Corpse] a Custom anciently used and still practis'd in some Places, of Watching the Dead every Night till they are buried. *C.*

LICH-Fowl [*i. e.* *Capeay* *Birdy* *Sax.*] certain unlucky or ill boding Birds as the Night Raven, Scritch-Owl, &c.

LITCHFIELD [*Bede* writes it *Licid* field, of *Lice*, *Sax.* a dead Carcass] a Field, *q. d.* the Field of dead Bodies, because a great many suffer'd Martyrdom there in the Time of *Dioclesian*] a Bishop's See in *Staffordshire*.

LICH-Gate, a Gate belonging to church-yards through which the Corps of the Dead are carried.

LICHENES, Tetter or Ring-worms. L.

LICH-WALE, an Herb.

LICITATION, a Setting out to be sold

the highest Bidder, an Auction. L.

To LICK [Liccian, Sax. *Lecken*, out.] to take up with the Tongue.

LICKORISH [*Liquoritia*, Ital.] a LIQUORISH } Shrub which has a sweet root.

LICKORISH [Licca, Sax. *Lichette*, d. Glutinous] loving Dainties, tid Bits, sweet Things.

LICOROUS [Licceja, Sax.] Dainty,

luttonous, Lecherous, Luxurious. *Ch.*

LICOUR, Liquor. *Chaucer*.

LICTORS [*lictores*, L.] Roman Officers who carried the Axes and Bundles of rods before the Magistrates.

LIDFORD-LAW [from *Lidford*, a town in *Cornwall*] a proverbial Expression, signifying to hang a Man first and judge him afterwards.

To LIE [Leogan, Sax. *Liegen*, Du. *lident*] to tell a Lie.

To LIE [Liczean, Sax. *Leggen*, Du. *legen*, Teut.] to lie along.

A LIE [Liġa, Sax.] an untruth.

LIE, uncultivated. *Chaucer*.

LIEF, rather. *Sax.*

LIEFEST, dearest, *ſic. Shakeſp.*

LIEGE [*lige*, F. *ligio*, Ital. trusty,

itchful, of *ligando*, L. binding] is sometimes taken for *liege* Lord, and at others for one that acknowledges Homage to him.

L. T.

LIEGE-Lord, is he who acknowledges Superiour, a Sovereign Prince, also the chief Lord of the Fee.

LIEGE-Man, is he who owes Allegiance or Homage to the *liege* Lord.

LIEGEANCY [*ligence*, F.] is such a duty or Fealty as no Man may bear or own more than one Lord; also the Dominions

of Territories of the *liege* Lord.

LIEGE People, are the Subjects of a King, Queen or State.

LIENTERY [*lienteria*, L. of *λιεντερια*, Gr.] a kind of Loosness or *Diarrhea*,

herein the Food passes so suddenly through the Stomach and Guts, as to be thrown

out by Stool with little or no Alteration.

A LIER [Leogone, Sax.] a teller of lies or Untruths. See *to Lie*.

The LIER [in a *Ship*] is he who is first catch'd in a Lie on a *Monday* Morning,

and serves under the Swabber to keep clean the Beak-Head for a Week.

LIERWIT, a Liberty whereby a Lord altogether the Penalty of one who lieth lawfully with his Bondswoman.

In LIEU [*Lieu*, F.] in the Place, Room, or Stead of.

LIEUTENANCY } [*Licutenance*, F.] the Office of a Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANCY [of *London*] a Select Company of Officers of the Train'd-Bands of the City and Artillery Company, who order Matters relating to the Militia.

LIEUTENANT [*q. d. locum tenens*, M.] one who supplies the Place or represents the Person of a Prince or others in Authority. F.

LIEUTENANT General [of the *Artillery*] is the next to the General of the Artillery, and supplies his Place in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [of an *Army*] is a Command next to the General; in Battle he commands one of the Lines or Wings; upon a March, a Detachment or Flying Camp, and a particular Quarter of a Siege.

LIEUTENANT Colonel [of *Horse* or *Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT Colonel [of *Horse* or *Foot*] is an Officer who is next in Post to the Colonel, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [of *Horse* or *Foot*] is next to the Captain, and commands in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT [of a *Ship*] is next to the Chief Commander or Captain.

LIEUTENANT [of the *Tower* of *London*] is next in Place to the Constable, and acts with as full Power as he in his Absence.

LIEUTENANT General [of the *Ordinance*] is an Officer whose Duty is to receive all Orders from the Master and the principal Officers, and to see them duly executed.

LIFE [Lif, Sax. *Liff*, *Da.*] the Union of the Soul with the Body, Manner of Living; also Spritelines, Spirit, Mettle.

LIFE-EVERLASTING an Herb.

LIFE-GUARD [*Lifegard*, Du. i. e. the Guard of the Body] the Body Guard of a King or Prince.

LIFELICH, lively. *Chaucer*.

LIFE-Rent, a Rent or Salary which a Man receives for Term of Life. I. T.

To LIFT [*Lichten*, Du. *lever*, F. of *levare*, L.] to raise or heave up.

LIFT, a Sort of Stile, which may be opened like a Gate. C.

LIFT, left. *Chaucer*.

LIFTS, [in a *Ship*] Ropes belonging to the Yard Arms of all Yards, whose Use is to make the Yards hang higher or lower.

LIFTING PIECES, are Parts of a Clock which lift up and unlock the Stops called Detents.

To LIG [*Ligan*, *Sax.* *Ligger*, *Dan.*] to lie on a Bed, &c.

LIGAMENT [*ligamentum*, L.] is a Part of the Body, of a middle Substance betwixt a Cartilage and a Membrane, appointed for the tying of the Parts together, especially Bones, of which those which tie Bones are void of Sence, but those which knit other Parts are sensible. F.

LIGAMENTA Uteri [*in Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Womb. L.

LIGAMENTUM ciliare [*in Anatomy*] the Ligaments of the Eye-lid. L.

LIGATION, a Binding or Tying. L.

LIGATURE [*ligatura*, L.] a Tie or Band. F.

LIGATURE [*in Surgery*] is the Binding of any Part of the Body with a Ribbon, Fillet, &c.

LIGATURES [*in Mathematicks*] are compendious Notes or Characters, by which are represented the Sums, Differences or Rectangles of several Quantities.

LIG so laid, lye so faint. *Spencer.*

LIGGIN, to lie down. *Chaucer.*

LIGHT [*Licht*, *Du.* *Leicht*, *Teut.* *leger*, F. *levis*, L.] that is not heavy, also quick, nimble, small, trifling, fickle.

LIGHT [*among Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be Light, i. e. nimble, compar'd to another which moves slower.

LIGHT [*Leucht*, *Sax.* *Licht*, *Du.* *Leicht*, *Teut.* *Lux*, L.] the Sensation which arises from beholding any bright Object.

LIGHT of Time, [*among Astrologers*] is the Sun in the Day and Moon in the Night.

LIGHT-Horse [*Military Term*] such Horsemen as are not in Armour: All are so called except the Troops of Lie-Guards.

LIGHT Homogeneous [*in Opticks*] is that whose Rays are equally retransmissible, call'd Similar or uniform Light.

LIGHT Heterogeneous, is that whose Rays are unequally retransmissible.

To LIGHT, i. e. ALIGHT [*Lichten*, or *Alichten*, *Sax.* *Al-lichten*, *Du.*] to get off Horse-back.

LIGHTMAN'S Break of Day. *Cant.*

To LIGHT upon [of *licht*, *Du.* by Chance] to fall or settle upon, to meet by Chance, to happen.

To LIGHTEN [*Lichtenen*, *Sax.*] to send forth Flashes of Lightning.

LIGHTENING [*Lizette* or *Litzung*, *Sax.*] a Meteor.

A LIGHTER [*Lichter*, *Du.*] a large Vessel to carry Goods in by Water.

LIGHTS [so called, being the lights of the Entrails] the Lungs.

LIGINE, Lineage, Descent. *Chaucer.*

LIGIUS, Pure, full or perfect, as *Viduitas ligea*, pure Widowhood. O. L. I.

LIGNATION, a hewing or purveying of Wood. L.

LIGN-Aloes, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price.

LIGNES, Pleasure or Liking. O.

LIGNEOUS [*Lignus*, F. of *lignus*, L.] belonging to Wood, Woody.

LIGNUM, Wood, Timber. L.

LIGNUM Nephriticum, a Wood of great Virtue against the Stone in the Kidneys.

LIGNUM Rhodiur, a sweet Wood of which the Oyl of Rhodiur is made.

LIGNUM Sassaum, The Wood commonly called Guaiacum.

LIGS, Little Bladders or Pustles within a Horse's Lips.

LIGULA [*in old Records*] an Exemplification or Copy of a Court-Roll.

LIGURITION, Liqueurishness, Greediness. L.

To LIKE [*Licean*, *Licizean*, *Licean*, *Sax.*] to approve of.

LIKE [*Helic*, *Sax.* *lick*, *Du.*] to make like, to compare with.

LIKE Arches [*in the Protection of the Sphere*] are Parts of lesser Circles which contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of greater Ones.

LIKE Quantities [*in Algebra*] are such as are express'd by the same Letter equally repeated in each Quantity.

LIKE Signs [*in Algebra*] are whether both are Affirmative or both Negative.

LIKE Figures [*in Geometry*] are such as have their Angles Equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional.

LIKE solid Figures [*in Geometry*] are such as are comprehended under like Planes and equal in Number.

To LIKIN, to please. *Chaucer.*

LIKIL, more like. *Chaucer.*

LILACH-Tree, a Tree which bears blue, white, or purple Flowers.

LILITH [*לילית*, H.] a Jewish imaginary She-Devil, noxious to Children.

LILIUM Paracelsi [*among Chymists*] the Tincture of Antimony.

LILY [*lilium*, L. *lis*, F.] a Flower.

LIMACEOUS [of *limax*, L.] belonging or like to Snails.

LIMAIL [*limaille*, F.] Filings of a Metal. *Chaucer.*

To LIMATE [*limatum*, L.] to file or polish.

LIMATION, a Filing.

LIMATURE [*limatura*, L.] Powder
Dust which comes of Filing.
LIMATURA *Martis* [among *Chymists*]
the filing of Steel, us'd in making *Cro-*
cus Martis. L.
LIME [Lima, *Sax.* Lem, *Dan.*] a
part of the Body, a Member.
LIME [in *Astronomy*] is the utmost
edge or Border of the Body, or Disk of
the Sun or Moon, when either is in an E-
clipse.
LIME [in *Mathematicks*] is the ut-
most Edge or Border of an Instrument, as
a Colabe, &c. also the Circumference of
an Original Circle in any Projection of
a Sphere upon the Plane.
LIMBECK [*Alembic*, F. *Limbicq*, Ital.
limbicus, L. Barb] a distillatory Vessel.
LIMBER [some derive it of *Linder*, F.,
others of *lencken*, Du. to bow or
bend] supple, pliable.
LIMBERS, a kind of Train join'd to
the Carriage of a Cannon upon a March.
LIMBER Holes [in a Ship] are little
square Holes cut out in all the Ground
boards next to the Keel, to let Water
run to the Well of the Pump.
LIMBUS *Patrum* [according to the No-
tion of the *Roman* Catholicks] a Place
where the deceased Patriarchs resided till
the Coming of our Saviour; and also
of any who die without Baptism. L.
LIMBO, in Prison. I.
LIME [leem or litm, Du.] Chalk
fit for Mortar.
To LIME [Leliman, *Sax.*] to daub
with Lime.
To LIME } [*Minshew* derives it of *lig-*
Fo LINE } *ner*, F.] to couple as Dogs do,
LIME [of *limone*, Ital.] a small Lemon.
LIME Bush or Twig, a Twig daub'd
with Bird-lime, a Device to catch Birds, &c.
LIME-Wort, an Herb.
LIMED [*lime*, F. *limatus*, L.] polish-
ed.
LIMENARCH [*limenarcha*, L. of *λε-*
μεναρχης, of *λεμνη* a Port or Lake, and
αρχη, the Government, Gr.] a Warden
of a Sea Port.
LIMEROD, a Lime-twig. *Chaucer*.
LIMER [of *limier*, F. a Blood-
hound] a great Dog to hunt a wild Boar.
LIMD, Polished. *Chaucer*.
A LIMIT [*limes*, L.] a Bound, Bound-
ary, Border. F.
LIMIT of a Planet [in *Astronomy*] is
the greatest Heliocentrick Latitude.
To LIMIT [*limiter*, F. of *limitare*, L.]
set Limits or Bounds to, to confine, to
restrain.
LIMITANEOUS [*limetaneur*, L.] be-
gining to Bounds or Frontiers.
LIMITATION, a limiting, stinting, or
setting of Bounds. F. of L.

LIMITATION of an Assize [*Assize*
Præse] is a certain Time set down by Sta-
tute, within which a Man must alledge
his Ancestors or himself to have been
possess'd of Lands sued for by a Writ of
Assize.

LIMITED Problem [in *Geometry*] is a
Problem which has but one only Solution,
or which can be solv'd but one Way.

LIMITOUR, a Fryer, who had a Li-
cense to beg, &c. within certain Limits.
Chaucer.

LIMMER, a mongrel Dog engender'd
between a Hound and a Mastiff.

To LIMN [of *enluminer*, F.] to paint
in Water-Colours, also to paint to the Life
in Oyl, Creons, &c.

LIMNER [*enlumineur*, F.] one who
Paints in Water-Colours, also who Paints
to the Life.

LIMOCTONIA } [of *λιμος* Hunger,
LIMOMACHIA } and *μαχη* a Fight,
Gr. &c.] the utmost distress of Hunger.

LIMOLOGY } [of *λοιμος* Pestilence,
LOIMOLOGY } and *λογια* a Discourse,
or *λιμος* Famine, Gr.] a Treatise of the
Pestilence.

LIMON [*limone*, Ital. of *limonium ma-*
lum, L.] a well known Fruit. F.

LIMONADE, a cooling Liquor made
of Lemons, Water and Sugar. F.

LIMOSE [*limosus*, L.] muddy, slimy.

LIMOSITY [*limositas*, L.] Muddiness,
Sliminess.

LIMOSUM *Saxium*, the Mud Stone,
so call'd because it is soon dissolved into
Dirt. L.

LIMP, limber, supple.

To LIMP [of *limp-healt*, *Sax.* lame]
to halt or go lame.

LIMPHEDUCTS } [in *Anatomy*] are
LIMPHEDUCTS } small Pipes, con-
sisting of an exceeding thin and pellucid
Coat, conveying the Liquor call'd *Lym-*
pha, into the Mass of the Blood.

LIMPID [*limpide*, F. of *limpidus*, L.]
pure, clear, transparent

LIMPIDITY [*limpidite*, F. *limpitude*,
L.] Clearness.

LIMPIN, a Shell-Fish, otherwise call'd
a Muscle.

To LIN [Linnan or Ablinnan, *Sax.*]
to leave off or cease, to give over. C.

LINAMENT [*linamentum*, L.] a Tent,
Lint or Linen us'd by Surgeons.

LINCH-Pin [*q. d. links-pin*] an Iron
Pin which keeps on the Wheel to the
Axletree of any Sort of Cart or Carriage.

LINCOLN [*Lyn' decolline*, and *Lind-*
cýllon-cea *ſter*, *Sax.* in *Welsh*, *Lindcott*
Llyn, a Lake, and *Collýne*, *Sax.* a Hill, be-
cause in the Times of the English Saxons,

it was all, or the greatest part of it, built upon an Hill] a Bishop's See.

LINCOLN COLLEGE, a College in Oxford.

LINCOLNS-INN, one of the Inns of Court for Students of the Law.

LINCTUS [in *Physick*] a Medicine to be licked or sucked in by Degrees.

LINDEN-TREE, a Tree bearing sweet Flowers, a Teal-tree.

LINE [in *Geometry*, F. of *linea*, L.] a Row of Words in Writing or Printing: Also the twelfth Part of an Inch.

LINE [in *Geometry*] is Length supposed to be without Breadth and Depth, form'd by the Motion of a Point.

RIGHT LINE } [in *Geometry*] a
STRAIGHT LINE } Line whose Points are equally plac'd between the two Extremes, or Ends.

CROOKED LINE } [in *Geometry*] a
CURV'D LINE } Line, the Points of which are not equally plac'd betwixt its two Extremes.

LINE of Measures [in *Geometry*] is the Diameter of the original Circle in the Projection of the Sphere in Plano.

LINE of Numbers [in *Mathematicks*] usually plac'd on a Ruler, or on the back of the Sector, which running Parallel with it, shews the artificial Lines, and is usually call'd Gunter's Line.

A LINE [in *Fortification*] is a Line drawn from one Point to another in delineating a Plane upon Paper.

A LINE [on the Ground in a Field] is a Trench with a Breast-Work or a Row of Gabions, or Bags full of Earth set out at Length.

LINES of Approach } is the Work
LINES of Attack } which the Besiegers carry on under Cover, to gain the Moat and the Body of the Place.

LINE of the Base, is a right Line which joins the Points of the two nearest Bastions.

LINE Capital, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Gorge to the Angle of the Bastion.

LINE of Circumvallation, is a Line or Trench with a Parapet made by the Besiegers quite round their Camp, within Cannon Shot of the Place besieged, and secures its Quarters against any coming to the Relief of the Besieged.

LINE Logritel, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Centre to that of the Bastion.

LINE of Contravallation, is a Ditch bordered with a Parapet, which serves to cover the Besiegers on the Side of the Place.

LINE of Defence, is that which represents the Course of any Sort of Fire Arms, especially of a Musquet Ball, according to

the Situation which it ought to have, to defend the Face of a Bastion.

LINE of Defence Fix'd or Fickant, is that which is drawn from the Angle of the Curtain to the flank'd Angle of the opposite Bastion.

LINE of Defence Razant, is that which being drawn from a certain Point of the Curtain, raseth the Face of the Bastion; it is also called the Line of Defence ringer or flanking.

LINE forming the Flank, is a Line drawn from the Angle made by the two Demigorges of the Bastion to the Angle of the Flank.

LINE of Communication, is a continued Trench, with which a Circumvallation or Contravallation is surrounded, and which maintains a Communication with all its Forts, Redoubts, and Tenails.

LINES of Communication, are those that run from one Work to another.

LINES within Side, are the Moats to ward the Field to hinder Relief.

To LINE a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Moat or a Parapet, with a good Turf, &c.

LINES [in the Art of War] signify the Posture of an Army drawn up for Battle, so that its Front may be stretched out as far as the Ground will allow.

IN ASTRONOMY.

LINE of the Analogy of a Planet [in the Ptolemaick System] is a Right Line drawn from the Eccentric to the Center of the Planet.

LINE of the Apogee of a Planet [in the Old Astronomy] is a Right Line drawn from the Center of the World, through the Point of the Apogee, as far as the Zodiac of the Primum mobile.

LINE of the Apses [Old Astronomy] a Line passing through the Center of the World, and the Center of the Eccentric and whose two Ends are, one the Apogee the other the Perigee of the Planet.

LINE Horizontal, is a Right Line parallel to the Horizon.

LINE of the greatest or least Longitude of a Planet, is that Part of the Line apsidum, reaching from the Center of the World to the Apogee or Perigee of the Planet.

LINE of mean Longitude, is one drawn through the Center of the World at Right Angles to the Line apsidum, and is the same a new Diameter to the Eccentric or Different; and its extreme Points are called the mean Longitude.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun [in the Old Astronomy] is a Right Line drawn from the Center of the World as

s to the Zodiack of the *Primum mobilis*, and parallel to the Right Line drawn from the Center of the Eccentric, to the Center of the Sun.

LINE of the mean Motion of the Sun, *and the Eccentric*, is a Right Line drawn from the Center of the Eccentric, to the Center of the Sun, and parallel to the former.

LINE of the Sun's true Motion, is a Line drawn from the Center of the World to the Center of the Sun, and produced as far as the Zodiack of the *Primum mobilis*.

LINE of the Nodes of a Planet [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Right Line from the Planet to the Sun, being the common Intersection of the Plane of the Planet's Orbit with that of the Eccentric.

LINE of the mean Syzygies [with *Astronomers*] is a Right Line imagined to pass through the Center of the Earth, and the real Place of the Sun.

LINE Synodical [in Respect to some Theories of the Moon] is a Right Line suppos'd to be drawn through the Centers of the Earth and the Sun.

LINE of the Front [in Perspective] is any Right Line parallel to the Terrestrial Line.

LINE Geometrical, is a Right Line drawn any how on the Geometrical Plane.

LINE Obj. &ive, is a Line of an Object, from whence the Appearance is sought for in a Draught or Picture.

LINE of Station, according to some is the common Section of the Vertical and Geometrical Planes; according to others, the perpendicular Height of the Eye above the Geometrical Plane, according to others, a Line drawn on that Plane, and perpendicular to the Line expressing the Height of the Eye.

LINE Terrestrial, is a Right Line wherein the Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught intersect one another.

LINE Vertical, is the common Section of the Plane, and of the Draught.

LINE of Incidence [in catoptricks] is a Ray starting from some luminous or light Body, and ending in a Point of some Surface.

LINE Horizontal [in Dialling] is the common Intersection of the Horizon and the Dial-Plane.

LINE Horary, or Hour lines, are the common Intersections of the Hour Circles of the Sphere with the Plane of the Dial.

LINE Subsilar, is a Line on which the Style or Cock of the Dial is erected, and is the Representation of such an Hour Circle, as is perpendicular to the Plane of the Dial,

LINE of Direction of a Body in Motion, [in Philosophy] is that according to which it moves or which directs and determines its Motion.

LINE of Gravitation of an heavy Body, is a Line drawn through its Gravity, and according to which it tends downwards.

To LINE, is to put a Thing in the Inside of another.

To LINE [in Fortification] is to surround and strengthen a Work, with a good Wall or Turf, &c.

To LINE [in Masonry] is to Case a Wall, &c. with Stone.

To LINE Hedges, is to plant Musquetiers along them under their Covert, to fire upon an Enemy that comes open, or for a Defence against Horfe.

LINEA Alba [in Anatomy] is a Course of the Tendons of the oblique Muscles of the *Abdomen*. L.

LINEAGE [linage, F.] Race, Stock, Pedigree.

LINEAL [linealis L.] belonging to a Line that is or goes in a Right Line.

LINEAMENT [lineamentum, L.] the Feature or Proportion of the Face. F.

LINEAR [linearis, L.] belonging to a Line.

LINEAR Problem [in Mathematicks] is such a one as can be solv'd Geometrically by the Intersection of two Right Lines.

LINEAR Numbers, are such as have Relation to Length only.

LINEN [Linen, Sax. linge, F. of *linum*, L. Flax] Cloth made of Flax.

LING [Ling, Du.] A Sort of Salt Fish.

LING [Ling, Dan.] also a Shrub called Heath or Furz.

LING WORT, the Herb Angelica.

LINGEL [lingula, L.] a little Tongue or Thong of Leather.

To LINGER [Langern, Teut.] to be tedious or long a doing, to loiter, to droop or languish.

LINGER or LINGET, a Bird.

LINGBY, Limber. N. C.

LINGOTS [in Chemistry] Iron Moulds of several Snaps, into which melted Metals are usually poured.

LINGUACITY [linguacitas, L.] a being full of Tongue or Talk, Talkativeness.

LINGUALIS [in Anatomy] a Muscles said to pass from the Root of the *Oss Hyoides*, to the Tip of the Tongue.

LINGUIST [of lingua, L.] a Person skilful in Tongues and Languages.

LINGUOSE [linguosus, L.] full of Tongue, talkative.

LINIGEROUS [*liniger*, L.] that beareth Flax or Linen.

LINIMENT [*linimentum*, L.] an external Medicine of a Middle Consistence between an Oil and an Ointment. F.

LINK [*Minsheu* derives it from *Liga*, L. to bind] a part of a Chain; also a Sausage.

LINK [*Minsheu* and *Casaub.* derive it of *λύχνος* a Candle, Gr.] a Torch of Pitch, &c.

LINN *Regis* [i. e. *King's Lynn*] a Town in the County of *Norfolk*, so called, because in the Time of *King John* and *Henry III.* the Inhabitants thereof valiantly oppos'd the Designs of some Rebels, maintaining their King's Part to the last.

To LINK [*lier*, F. to Chain up] to join or tye together.

LINNET [*linette*, F.] a Singing Bird.

LINSEED, the Seed of Flax or *Linum*.

LINSEY-Woolsey, Cloth made of Linen and Woollen mixt together.

LINT [of *linteum*, L.] fine Linen scraped to Shreds, to be put into a Wound.

LIN-Stock, a short Staff of Wood about 3 Foot long, us'd by Gunners in firing Cannon.

LINTEL [*linteau*, F. *lintel*, Span.] the Head-piece or upper Post of a Door or Window.

LION [of *leo*, L.] a Beast of Prey. F.

LION'S Mouth, Tooth, Paw, several Sorts of Herbs.

LIONCEL [*lionceau*, F. of *leunculus*, L.] a Lion's Whelp, or young Lion.

LIONCELS [in *Heraldry*] is when there are two young Lions borne in a Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them.

LIONEL [*leunculus*, L. a little Lion] a proper Name of Men.

LIP [Lippe, Sax. *Lippe*, Du. and Teut. of *labium*, L.] the upper or nether part of the Mouth.

LIPODERMUS [*λειποδερμς*, of *δέρμα* the Skin, and *λείπω* to leave, Gr.] a Disease of the Skin covering the Glans of the Yard, so that it cannot be drawn back.

LIPOSYCHY [*liposychia*, L. of *λεψυχια*, of *ψυχή* the Soul, and *λείπω* to leave, Gr.] a small Swoon.

LIPOTHYMY [*lipothymie*, F. *lipothymia*, L. *λεποθυμία*, of *θυμός* the Mind, and *λείπω* to leave, Gr.] a fainting or swooning away, from too great a Decay or Waste of the Spirits.

To LIPPEN, to trust or rely upon. S. C.

LIPPITUDE [*lippitudo*, L.] a Wateriness of the Eyes, a Blear-eyedness or Bloodshot, F.

LIPSIP, lisped. *Chaucer*.

LIPTOTES [*λεπτότης* of *λείπω*, to be deficient, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when the Force of the Words is not answerable to the Greatness of the Matter.

LIPYRIA [*λειπυρίας πυρετός*, Gr.] a continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are cold, and the inward Parts burn.

LIQUABLE [*liquabilis*, L.] that may be melted and dissolved.

LIQUAMEN, any Thing capable of Melting, as is generally used to express such Unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquefaction. L.

LIQUATION } a melting or dis-

LIQUEFACTION } solving. L.
To LIQUEFY [*liquifier*, F. of *liquefacere* or *fieri*, L.] to make Liquid, to dissolve, to melt or become Liquid.

LIQUESCENCY [*liquefcentia*, L.] an aptness to melt or grow soft.

LIQUID [*liquide*, F. of *liquidus*, L.] that has its Parts fluid and in Motion.

LIQUID [among *Civilians*] is apparently proved.

LIQUIDS [among *Philosophers*] are such Bodies which have all the Properties of Fluidity.

LIQUIDS [among *Grammarians*] are the 5 Letters, *l, m, n, r, s*, so called from their being pronounc'd soft, and as it were melting in the Mouth.

To LIQUIDATE [*liquidatum*, L.] to make moist or clear.

LIQUIDITY [*liquiditas*, F.] a being Liquid.

LIQUOR } [*liquor*, F. of *liquor*,
LIQUOUR } L.] any Thing that is Liquid, Drink, Juice, Water, &c.

LIRA } [so called from the way of
LYRA } Tuning] a Viol.

LYRE }
LIRICONFANCY, the Lily of the Valleys. F.

LIRIPOOP [*q. d. Cleri pepulum*, L.] a Livery-hood. O.

LISLE [*l'Isle*, F. i. e. an Island] a Surname.

To LISP [*lispēn*, Du. *lispēn*, Teut.] to falter in the Speech, to clip Words.

LISPOUND, a Weight at *Hamburg* 15 of their Pounds, and is 16 Pounds 4 Ounces and 12 Drams *Averdupois*; and at *Copenhagen* in *Denmark* is one 20th of their Ship Pound.

To LISSE, to ease, to comfort. *cb.*

LISTED, bounded. O.

LIST [*liste*, F. *lista*, Ital.] a Roll containing the Names or Numbers of Persons, &c.

LIST [in *Architecture*] is a straight upright Ring which runs round the lower Part of any of the Columns just above the *Tore*, and next to the Shaft of the Body of a Pillar.

LISTS [*lice*, Fr] a Place enclosed in with Rails for Tournaments, Races, Wrestling, and other Exercises.

LIST of Cloth [of *lex*, or *lesiere*, F.] the Border of Cloth.

LIST [for *lust*] Will, Desire, &c.

LISTEL [in *Arabit.*] a small Band, or kind of Rule in the Moulding; also a pace between the Channelling of Pillars.

To LISTEN [*ἰσῦστην*, *Sax.* *lyusteten*, *Du.* probably of *lustrare*, L.] toarken.

LISTLESS [*y. d.* *lustless*] having no desire to any Thing, careless, regardless, neafic.

To LIT, to colour or die. N. C.

LITANY [*litanie*, F. of *litanias*, L. *ἱλιτανία*, Gr.] a general Supplication or Prayer.

LITATION, a Sacrificing. L.

A LITE, a few or little. N. C.

To LITE ON, to rely on. N. C.

LITERAL [*literalis*, L.] belonging to letters; according to the Letter. F.

LITERAL Fault [in *Printing*] the efficiency or redundancy of a Letter, misplacing, &c.

LITERATE [*litteratus*, L.] learned, skill'd in Letters.

LITERATI, Men of Learning. L.

LITERATURE [*litteratura*, L.] knowledge in Letters, Learning. F.

LITH, plain, smooth. *Ch.*

LITHARGE [*lithargyros*, L. of *λίθης* Stone, and *ἄργυρος* Silver, Gr.] Silver filer, the Scum of Lead, Silver or Gold. F.

LITHE [Liθ, *Sax.*] supple or humble; also languid.

LITHER [*ἄλιθρον*, *Sax.*] idle, lazy, sluggish, naughty. N. C.

LITHER *Sky*, lower, large, plain. *bakesp.*

LITHERLINESS, Slothfulness. *Ch.*

LITHIASIS [*λίθιασις*, Gr.] the breeding of the Stone in a human Body.

LITHE, humble. O.

To LITHIN, to hearken. *Ch.*

LITHING, thickening, spoken of a pot of Broth; as lithe the Pot, i. e. put Nutmeal into it. *Chesh.*

LITHNESS [Liθeneyye, *Sax.*] Lenity, Mildness.

LITHOCOLLA [*λίθοκολλα* of *λίθος* Stone, and *κόλλα* Grew, Gr.] Cement with which Stones are joined and fastned together.

A LITHOGLYPHICK [*lythoglyphus*, L. of *λίθογλύφος* of *λίθος* a Stone, and *γλύφος* to engrave, Gr] a Stone Cutter.

LITHOGRAPHY [of *λίθος* and *γραφία*, Gr.] a Description of Stones.

LITHOMANCY [*λίθομαντεία* of *λίθος* Stone, and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.]

a kind of Soothsaying by the casting of Pebble Stones.

LITHONTRIPTICKS [*lithontripctica*, L. of *λίθος* a Stone, and *τριψις* a breaking, Gr.] Medicines which break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder.

LITHOSTROTA [*λίθοστρωτα* of *λίθος* a Stone, and *στρώνωμι* to pave, Gr.] Stone Pavements of Mosaick Work.

LITHOTOMY [*lithotomia*, L. of *λίθοτομία* of *λίθος* a Stone, and *τέμνωμι* to cut, Gr.] in Surgery, is the Operation of cutting the Stone out of the Bladder.

LITHOTOMIST [*lithotomus*, L. of *λίθοτομος*, Gr.] an Operator that cuts for the Stone.

LITHY, humble, quiet, mild. O.

To LITIGATE [*litigatum*, L.] to contend, wrangle, quarrel.

LITIGATION, a quarrelling, contending, a Suit or Pleading at Law.

LITIGIOUS [*litigieux*, F. of *litigiosus*, L.] that delights in going to Law, quarrelsome, contentious wrangling.

LITISPONDANCE, the Time during which a Law-Suit is depending. F.

LITLYNGE [Liθling, *Sax.*] very small or little. *Ch.*

LITMOSE-Blue, a Sort of Blue Colour.

LITRAGE, a Lethargy. *Ch.*

LITTLETON's Tenures, a Book written by Thomas Littleton, Justice of the King's Bench, in the Time of King Edward IV. comprehending much of the Marrow of the Common Law.

LITTEN, as *Church-litten*, a Churchyard. *Wiltshire*. Also a Garden. N. C.

LITTER [of *litiere*, F.] the Straw that is spread under Cattle to lie down upon: Also the Brood of a Beast brought forth at once.

LITTER [of *litiere*, F. of *litta* a Bed] a Sort of Carriage like a large Sedan, born by Horses or Mules.

LITTERINGS, Sticks which keep the Web stretched on a Weavers Loom.

LITTEL [Liθel, *Sax.* *littel*, *Du.*] small.

LITTELING [Liθling, *Sax.*] a little one.

LITTORAL [*littoralis*, L.] belonging to the Shore.

LITURGICK [*liturgicus*, L.] pertaining to the Liturgy, ministerial.

LITURGY [*liturgie*, F. *liturgia*, L. of *λειτουργία* of *λειτουργεῖν*, to do a publick Service, Gr.] publick Service, a Form of publick Prayers.

LIVANDE, living. *Chauc.*

To LIVE [Libhan Leonau, *Sax.* *leben*, *Teut.* *leben*, *Du.*] to enjoy Life.

LIVELOD, a Livelyhood. *Ch.*

LIVELY

LIVELY [*Lixivius*, *Sax. leffrik*, *Du.*] brisk, vivacious.

LIVE LONG, an Herb.

To LIVE, to believe. *O.*

LIVER [*Lixep* or *Lix Lic*, *Sax.* *leber*, *Du. leffver*, *Dan. leber*, *Teut.*] one of the noble Parts of the Body, possibly so called, because it was esteemed the Fountain of Life.

A WHITE LIVERED Fellow [*q. d.* a white leather'd Fellow, *i. e.* one whose Skin of his Face turns white as Leather with Spite or Rage unreveng'd] a malicious, designing Fellow.

LIVER of Antimony [among *Chymists*] is Antimony opened by Salt Petre and Fire, so as to make it half Glass, and give it a Liver Colour.

LIVER-Wort, an Herb.

LIVERAY, a Livery. *Ch.*

LIVERINGS, a Sort of Puddings made of Livers, &c.

LIVERY [*livree* of *livrer*, *F.* to deliver or give] a Suit of Clothes of different Colours and trimming which a Gentleman gives to his Servants and Followers.

LIVERY [in Law] is a Delivery of Possession to those Tenants who held of the King by Knights Service.

LIVERY, is a Writ which lies for an Heir to obtain the Possession of Seisin of his Land at the King's Hand.

LIVERY of Seisin [Law Phrase] is a Delivery of Possession of Lands, Tenements, &c. unto one who hath Right to them.

LIVERY [of Hay and Oats] is the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

LIVERY Office, an Office appointed for Delivery of Lands and Tenements, annexed to the Court of Wards.

LIVERY Stables, publick Stables where Horses are let out to Hire, or taken in to be kept.

LIVERY MEN, such Men as in a Company or Corporation are advanc'd to a Degree above the Yeomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery Gown upon solemn Occasions.

LIVID [*livide*, *F.* of *lividus*, *L.*] black and blue.

LIVID Muscle [among *Anatomists*] one of the Muscles that move the Thigh.

LIVIDITY [*lividitas*, *L.*] a being Livid, or black and blue.

To LIVIN, to believe. *Ch.*

LIVRE, in France 18 *d.* in Spain 5 *s.* at Leghorn and Florence 9 *d.* at Genoa 16 *d.* Sterling. A Livre is 20 Sous (or Sol-do's in Spain) each Sou's 12 Deniers; in which Denominations, Accounts are kept

in the most noted Places of Traffick all over France, Spain and Italy.

LIXIVIAL } [*lixivius*, *L.*] be-

LIXIVIATED } longing to Lye, or

LIXIVIOUS } proceeding from Lye,

as fixed Salts.

LIXIVIUM, a Lye made of Ashes. *L.* LIXIVIUM [among *Chymists*] is a fix'd Alkali, as the Salts of Tartar, Wormwood, &c.

LIZARD [*lizarde*, *F.* of *lacerta*, *L.*] a creeping Creature.

LIZARD POINT the outmost South-west Point of the Land's End in Cornwall.

LIZEN'D CORN, lank or shrunk Corn. *S. C.*

LO [*La*, *Sax.*] Behold.

LOACH [*locbe*, *F.*] a small fresh Water Fish.

LOAD [*Laede*, *Sax.*] a Burthen or Weight.

LOAD [among *Miners*] a Vein of Ore.

A LOAD [of *Laban*, *Sax.* to lead] a Trench to drain Fenny Places.

A LOADSMAN, a Guide.

LOADMANAGE, the Money paid a Loadman.

LOAD-STAR [*q. d.* leading Star] the North Star which guides Mariners.

LOADSTONE [*Somner* derives it from *Laban*, *Sax.* to lead, and *Stan* a Stone, *q. d.* Leading-Stone] because it directs Sailors in their Voyages.

To LOAD [*Laban*, *Sax. Laden*, *Teut.*] to lay on a Burthen; also to oppress.

A LOAD of Hay, about 2000 *lb.* of Timber 50 Foot.

A LOAF, [*Blay*, *Sax.*] a Portion of Bread of different Sizes.

LOAM } Grating Clay, Mortar made

LOME } of Clay and Straw; also a sort of Plaster us'd by Chymists to stop up their Vessels.

LOAN [*Lana*, *Sax. Loan*, *Du.*] a Thing lent, a lending of Money; also Interest of Money.

To LOATH [*La'dian*, *Sax.*] to nauseate. See *Lotbe*.

LOBBE, a large North Sea Fish.

LOB-COCK [of *Lapp*, *Teut.* a Lubber, and *Cock*] a foolish Fellow.

LOB-Worm, a Worm used in Fishing for Trouns.

LOBBY [*Laube*, *Teut.* the Porch of an House] a kind of Passage, Room or Gallery.

LOBE [*lobus*, *L.*] any Body turned o a roundish Shape.

LOBES [*lobi*, *L.* of *λοβοι*, *Gr.*] the several Divisions of the Lungs or Liver

LOBES [among *Herbalists*] are the divisions of the Bulk of Seeds

LOBLOLLY, a sort of slovenly, out of the way Postage. Whole Groats of Oatmeal, boil'd till they burst, and then buttered. *Burgoo*.

LOBSTER [*Loppey* *ῥῆνε*, *Sax.*] a Fish.

LOCAL [*localis*, *L.*] belonging to a place. *F.*

LOCAL [in *Law*] tied or joined to a place.

LOCAL Colours [in *Painting*] are such are, natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture.

LOCAL Medicaments [in *Pharmacy*] are those Medicines which are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place or Part.

LOCAL Problem [in *Mathematicks*] such a one as is capable of an infinite number of Solutions.

LOCALITY [in *Philosophy*] the Being of a Thing in a Place.

LOCATION, a letting to Hire, a placing. *L.*

LOCH } [*loche*, *F.* of *licher*, *F.*

LOHOCH } [*Liccian*, *Sax.* to lick] a medicinal Composition for Diseases of the chest, Lungs, &c. to be held in the Mouth and melted by Degrees.

LOCHIA [*λοχιαι*, *Gr.* probably of *χουσι*, to lye down] are the natural evacuations of Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the *Fetus*, and the Exclusion of the Membranes called *Secundinae*, or the *ter-Birth*.

LOCK [*Loc*, *Sax.*] an Instrument to make fast a Door.

LOCK of Hair [*Locca*, *Sax.*] a Parcel of Hair.

LOCK of Wool [*Lock*, *Teut.* *Ulocke*, *n.* *Floccus*, *L.*] a small Parcel.

LOCK [among *Engineers*] a Place where the Current or Stream of a River stops.

LOCK, an Infirmary or House for the cure of pocky Persons.

To LOCK [*Belucan*, *Sax.* *Yoken*, *Du.*] secure with a Lock and Key; also to move the Wheels of a Waggon to and fro.

LOCKMAN, an Officer in the Isle of Man, who executes the Orders of the Governour.

LOCK-Spit [in *Fortification*] a small trench opened with a Spade to mark out the Lines of any Work.

LOCKER [in a *Ship*] is a kind of Box or Chest made along the Side to put or lay any Thing in.

LOCKET, a Set of Diamonds or other jewels; also that Part of a Sword's Scabbard where the Hook is fastened.

LOCKING Wheel [in *Watch-work*] the same with the Count-Wheel.

LOCO-Cession, a yielding or giving Place. *L.*

LOCO-Motive Faculty [in *Philosophy*] is that Faculty which produces Motion from one Place to another.

LOCRAM [of *Lock* and *Raum*, *Teut.*] a coarse Sort of Linen Cloth.

LOCULAMENTUM [among *Herbalists*] is a little distinct Cell or Partition within the Seed-bag of a Flower or Plant.

LOCURPACITY [*locuplecitas*, *L.*] Abundance, Wealthiness.

LOCUS, Place, Room, Stead. *L.*

LOCUS apparentis [in *Astronomy*] is that Place in which any Planet or Star appears, when view'd from an Eye at the sensible Horizon. *L.*

LOCUS absolutus [in *Philosophy*] is that part of the absolute and immoveable Space, or extended Capacity, which a particular, individual Body takes up. *L.*

LOCUS Relativus [in *Philosophy*] is that apparent and sensible Place in which we determine a Body to be placed with Regard to other contiguous and adjacent Bodies. *L.*

LOCUS partitus [Law Term] a Division made between two Towns or Counties, to make Trial in which the Land or Place in Question lies. *L.*

LOCUST [*locusta*, *L.*] an Insect.

LOCUSTÆ [among *Botanists*] are the Beads and pendulous Seeds of Oaks, and the *Gramina Paniculata*. *L.*

LOCUTION, Phrase or Manner of Speech. *F.* of *L.*

LOCUTORY [*locutorium*, *L.*] a Parlour in a Monastery, where the Friars met for Discourse or Conversation.

LODEMANAGE [of *Lætan*, *Sax.* to lead, and *manage*,] the Hire of a Pilot for conducting a Ship.

LODE-Ship, a small Fishing Vessel.

LODESMAN [*g. d.* *leading-Man*, of *Laðman*, *Sax.*] a Coast, Pilot, who conducts Ships into Harbours.

LODESTERRE, the North-Star. *Ch.*

LODEWORKS, one of the Works belonging to the Tin-Mines in *Cornwall*.

A LODGE [*loge*, *F.*] a Hut, or Apartment for a Porter, Centinel, &c.

To LODGE [*loger*, *F.* *Belogian*, *Sax.*] to lay up, to take up Lodging in.

To LODGE [among *Hunters*] a Buck is said to lodge when he goes to rest.

LODGER, one who hires a Room or Apartment in another Person's House.

A LODGMENT [Military Term] an Encampment made by an Army; also the Place where the Soldiers quarter among the Townsmen in Huts and Tents; also a Retrenchment dug for Shelter, when the Counter-scarp or some other Post is gain'd.

LODGMEN of an Attack, is a Place of Defence, which the Besiegers raise upon the Works of the Enemy in a dangerous Post, after they have taken them.

LOE [of *Læpe*, Sax.] a little round Hill, or great Heap of Stones. *N. C.*

LOERT [*q. Lord*! Gaffer or Gammer, used in the *Peak of Derbyshire*].

LOFT [of *lofter*, *Dan.* to lift] an upper Floor of an House.

LOFT, High. *Chaucer*.

LOFTY [of *lofter*, *Dan.*] haughty, proud, high minded.

LOG [of *Ligan*, Sax. *liggeren*, Du. to lie, because of its Weight it lies, as it were immovable] the Trunk of a Tree, or Stump of Wood for Fuel.

LOG [*לוג*, *H.*] an Hebrew Measure containing 3 Quarters of a Pint, and 1 and a half solid Inches, Wine Measure.

LOG [among *Sailors*] a Piece of Wood about 7 or 8 Inches long, of a Triangular Form, with as much Lead in one End thereof as that it will swim upright in the Water, and at the other End is fastened to the Log-line.

LOG-Line, is a small Line, having the Log tied to one End, whose Use is to keep an Account, and make an Estimate of a Ship's Way.

LOG-Board, a Table divided into five Columns, containing an Account of the Ship's Way measured by the Log, &c.

LOG-Wood, a sort of Wood used by Diers.

LOGARITHMS [*logarithme*, F. of *Logarithmus*, L. of *λόγος* a Word, and *ἀριθμός* Number, Gr.] a Rank of Numbers in Arithmetical Progression, which answer to so many Numbers in Geometrical Progression, set under or over against them; of which they are call'd the Logarithms: So that the Addition and Subtraction of them answers to the Multiplication and Division of the Numbers they answer to.

LOGARITHM *descriptive* } is the Logarithm of a
LOGARITHM *impure* } rithm of a Fraction.

LOGARITHMETICAL } belonging to
LOGARITHMETICK } the Artificial Numbers called Logarithms.

LOGARITHMETICK Line, is a Curve whose Ordinates taken to equal Parts of the Axis, are Geometrically Proportional.

LOGARITHMOTECNY [of *λόγος* a Word, *ἀριθμός* Number, and *τέχνη* Art, Gr.] the Art of making Logarithms.

LOGE, a Lodge, a Habitation. *Ch.*

LOGGERHEAD [probably of *luggen*, Du. to act like a Fool, and *Head*, or from *log* and *head*] a Blockhead, a foolish Person.

LOGGES, Huts or Cottages. *O.*

LOGICAL [*logicalis*, L.] belonging or agreeing to the Rules of Logick.

LOGICIAN [*logicien*, F.] one who is skill'd in Logick.

LOGICK [*logique*, F. of *logica*, L. of *λογική*, Gr.] the Art of Thinking, Reasoning, or making a right use of the Rational Faculty.

Natural LOGICK, the Power or Force of Reason unassisted by Art.

LOGISMUS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure when a Sentence is framed without any Consequent. *L.*

LOGIST [*logista*, L. of *λογιστής*, Gr.] an expert Accomptant.

LOGISTICA [*logistica*, F. of *λογιστική*, Gr.] a Species of Arithmetick, which applies the Rules of Multiplying, Dividing, &c. to the Degrees of Signs, Circles and Angles, &c.

LOGISTICAL Arithmetick, signifies sometimes the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions used by Astronomers in their Calculations.

LOGISTICAL Logarithms, a Table of Logarithms fitted to Sexagesimal Fractions.

LOGISTICKS, are the same as Logical Arithmetick; but the Term is apply'd by some to signify the first general Rules in *Algebra*, of Addition, Subtraction, &c.

LOGIUM, a Hovel, or Out-House. *O. L.*

LOGOGRAPHER [*logographus*, L. of *λογος* a Word, and *γραφειν* to write, Gr.] a Lawyer's Clerk, or Writer of Books of Accounts.

LOGOMACHY [*logomachia*, L. of *λογμαχία*, of *λόγος* and *μαχή* Contention, Gr.] a verbal Contention, or strife about Words.

LOICH-Fish, a certain sort of Fish, a Cod, Ling, &c.

LOIGNE, a Line. *Chaucer*.

LOIMOGRAPHY [of *λοιμός* Pestilence and *γραφειν* a Description, Gr.] a Description of Pestilential Diseases.

LOINS [*lende*, Du. *longes*, F. *longia*, Ital. *lumbi*, L.] the lower Part of the Back near the Hips, the Waste.

To LOITER [*luteren*, Du.] to delay to lag behind.

To LOLL, to lean, or lye upon.

To LOLL out the Tongue [*lalleken*, Du.] to let it hang out of the Mouth.

LOLLARDS [some derive the Name from *Walter Lollard*, the Author of a Sect in *Germany* and the *Low-Countries* in the 13th Century; others from *Lolium*, Cock or Darnel, as being *Tares* among the *Lord's Wheat*] a Name of Infamy bestow'd on the Followers of *Wickliff*, or certain Church

Returner

Reformers in *England*, in the Time of King *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* then accounted great Hereticks.

LOLLARDS *Tower*, a Place near *St. Paul's Church* in *London*, where the *Lollards* were imprisoned.

LOLLARDY, the Doctrines and Opinions of the *Lollards*.

LOMBAR } [of the *Lombards*, a Peo-

LOMBARD } ple of *Italy*, who were

great Usurers] a Bank for Usury or Pawns.

LOMBAR-HOUSE [of *Lumpè* or *Iompè*,

Du. a *Rég*] a House in which several Sorts

of Goods are taken in as Pawns: Also

where they are exposed to Sale.

LOMBARD Street [so called, because

the Residence of the *Lombards*, who were

great Usurers, &c.] a Street near the

Royal Exchange, *London*.

LOMBARDS, Bankers. *Chaucer*.

LOMBIS, Lambs. *O*.

LOME, Clay, Mortar. *O*.

LOME [*Lelome*, *Sax.*] often, how

oft. *cb*.

LONDENOYS, a *Londoner*. *Chaucer*.

LONDES, Lands. *Chaucer*.

LOND-Tiller, and Husbandman. *cb*.

LONDON [some derive it from *Lud*

and *Ton*, *Sax.* a Town, *q. d.* King *Lud's*

Town, by whom it is said to have been

built; others from *Long Ships* and *Dina-*

nas, *C. Br.* a City, *q. d.* a Ship City, or

Maritime Port, but *Sommerus* derives it

from *Llawn* Populous, and *Dinas* Welsh,

q. d. a populous City, it was called *Lun-*

dwyn by the *Welsh*, *Lundencey* by the

Lundebýrn, and *Lundenic* by the

Saxons, *Londinum* by the *Romans*] the

Metropolis of *Great Britain* founded before

the City of *Rome*, walled by *Constantine* the

Great, no Ways inferior to the greatest in

Europe for Riches and Greatness, was in

the Time of the *Britains* and *Romans* an

Arch-bishop's See, but upon the Arrival of

the *Saxons*, it was deprived of that Ho-

nour, it being removed to *Canterbury*, and

became only a Bishop's See, as it now

remains.

LONDON-Bridge, a noble Bridge

built of Stone, upon 19 Arches Cross the

River of *Tbames*, adorned with stately Build-

ings, making a Street and not to be paral-

lell'd in the whole World.

LONDON-Pride, a Sort of Flower.

LONDLES [*q. landless*] a Banished

Man.

LONG, [*longus*, *L.*] of great Extent

in Length. *F*.

To LONG, [*Longen*, *Sax.* *Belangen*,

Teut.] to desire very earnestly.

A LONG, [in *Musick*] a Note equal to

two Briefs.

LONG Accent, [in *Grammar*] shews

the Voice is to stop at the Vowel that has

that Mark, which is (-).

LONG-Boat [of a *Sbip*] is the strongest

and biggest of the Boats belonging to it.

LONG-Meg, a Stone near 15 Foot

high, near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*,

LONG of you [of *Ireland*, *Sax.* a

Fault, blame, or *Belangen*, *Teut.* to be-

long to] it is your Fault.

LONG it hither, reach it hither. *Suff.*

LONG-Primer, a Sort of Printing-Let-

ter.

LONG-Wort, an Herb.

LONGANIMITY [*longanimitè*, *F.* of

longanimitas, *L.*] long sufferance, for-

bearance, great Patience.

LONGANIMOUS [*longanimis*, *L.*] long

suffering.

LONGEN, to belong. *O*.

LONGEVITY [of *longevitas*, *L.*] length

of Life.

LONGILOQUY [*longiloquium*, *L.*] a

long Discourse

LONGEVOUS [*longævus*, *L.*] long

lived.

LONGIMETRY [of *longus*, *L.* and

metron, *Gr.* measure] the Art of Measur-

ing Lands and Distances.

A LONGING [*Longun*, *Sax.*] an

earnestly desiring.

LONGINQUITY [*longinquitas*, *L.*] great

Distance of Time and Place.

LONGISSIMUS *Femoris* [*Anat.*] the

same as *Flexor Tertii internodii*. *L.*

LONGITUDE [*longitudo*, *L.*] the

Length of any Thing that is measurable,

as Time, Place, Motion, &c. *F.*

LONGITUDE [in *Geography*] is the

Difference either East or West, between

the Meridians of any two Places, counted

on the Equator.

LONGITUDE [in *Dialling*] is the

Arch of the Equinoctial intercepted be-

tween the Subtilar Line of the Dial, and

the true Meridian; and is called the *Planes*

difference of Longitude.

LONGITUDE [in the *Heavens*] is an

Ark of the *Ecliptick*, counted from the

beginning of *Aries*, to the Place where

the Stars Circle of Longitude crosses the

Ecliptick.

LONGITUDE [in *Navigation*] is the

Distance of a Ship or Place East or West

from another, counted in proper Degrees.

LONGITUDE [of the *Sun* or *Star*

from the next *Equinoctial Points*] is the

Number of Degrees and Minutes that are

from the Beginning of *Aries* or *Libra*, ei-

ther before or after them.

LONGITUDE of Motion [in *Mecha-*

nicks] is the Distance or Length which any

moving Body runs through, as it moves

on in a right Line.

LONGITUDINAL Suture [*in Anatomy*] is that Seam of the Head which runs along between the *Coronal* and *Lambdoidal* Sutures.

LONGITUDINALLY, at length, length-ways, as oppos'd *Transverse*.

LONGUS [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Nuchas*, serving to turn the Palm of the Hand upwards: Also a Muscle of the *Cubitus*, which helps to extend the Arm forwards: Also a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, the same as *Pennisimus*. L.

LONGUS Colla [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Neck, which with its Partner binds the Neck right forward. L.

LOOD, led. O

LOOF [of *uxan*, Sax. above] that Part of a Ship aloft, which lies just before the *Timbers*, called *Chefs-Trees* as far as the Bulk Head of the Fore Castle.

A **LOOF OFF**, at a Distance.

To **LOOF** [commonly pronounced *Luff*] a Term used in coining of a *Snip*, as *loof, keep your loof, loof up, i. e. keep the Ship nearer to the Wind*

To **LOOF into a Harbour** [*Sea Phrase*] is to fall into it close by the Wind.

To **Spring the LOOF** [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship which was going large before the Wind, is brought close by the Wind.

LOOF Hooks [*in a Ship*] Tackle with two Hooks, which serve to Secure the Ropes call'd *Tackles*, in a large Sail.

LOOF Pieces [*in a Ship*] are those Gums which lye at the Loof of the Ship.

To **LOOK** [*Locian*, S. x.] to see.

A **LOOM** [*Minshew* derives it of *Gloamus*, L. a Ball of Yarn] the Frame a Weaver Works upon or in.

A **LOOM**, any Tool, or Utenfil. *Cheff.*

LOOM Gale [*Sea Term*] is a gentle easte Gale of Wind, in which a Ship can carry her Top-sails.

LOOMING [*in a Ship*] is her *Propective* or *Shew*, hence the *Sailors say, such a Ship looms a great Sail, i. e. she seems to be a great Snip.*

LOON, an idle, lazy, good for nothing Fellow: Also a Bird in *New-England* like a *Cormorant*.

LOOP [of *loopen*, Du. to run because it is easily slipped off] a Noose in a Rope which will slip; an Ornament for a *Burton Hole*.

A **LOOP** [*among Gunners*] a small Iron Ring in the Barrel of a Gun.

A **LOOP**, an Hinge of a Door. N. C.

A **LOOP**, a Rail of Bars join'd together like a Gale, to be removed in and out at Pleasure. S. C.

LOOP of Corn at Rig, 2 Bushels, and in some Places 4 Pecks and 4 shs.

LOOP Holes [*in a Ship*] are Holes

made in the Cornings of the Hatches for close Fights and other Conveniencies.

LOOP Holes [*in Fortification*] are little Holes in the Walls of a Castle or Fort to shoot through.

LOOS [*laus*, L.] Praise. *Chaucer.*

LOOSE [*loos*, Du.] slack, not bound up, also loose in Morals, at Liberty.

To **LOOSEN** [*Leyan*, Sax. *loosen*, Du.] to unbind, let loose; to move a Thing from its fixedness.

LOOSE-Striff, an Herb.

LOOT, a Weight in some Parts of *Germany* and *France*, half their Ounce or one 32^d of a Pound.

LOOTSMAN, the same as *Lodesman*.

To **LOP** [*Minshew* derives it of *loof*, Du. *land*, Teut. a Leaf, q. d. to cut,] to cut off the Tops of Trees.

To **LOPE** [*loopen*, Du.] to run or away: Also to Leap. N. C. Also to follow or run after. *Cant.*

LOPPE [*loppe*, D. n. of *loopen*, D. n. q. d. a Leaper] a Flea. *Lincolnb. A. n. Spieer. O.*

LOPPER Milk [*laub*, Teut. of *laber* to curdle] old Milk or turned and curdled with Age. *Spen. er.*

LOQUACIOUS [*loquax*, L.] full of talk, prating.

LOQUACITY [*loquitas*, L.] talkativeness.

LOQUELA sine die [*in old Law Records*] an *Imprudence* or *Petition* for a Day of *Respite* in a Court of Justice.

LORD [*Myron* or *Loverd*, Sax. of *Myr* a Loaf, and *Erd* for *Afford*, because Lords and Noblemen in Old Times gave Loaves to a certain Number of Poor] a Title of Honour, sometimes attributed to those who are Noble by Birth or Creation; sometimes 'tis given by the Council of *England*, to the Sons of Dukes and Marquesses; and sometimes to Persons Honourable by their *Employments*.

LORD [*in Law*] a Person that has Fee, and consequently the Homage of Tenants within his Manour.

LORD of the Geniture [*among Astrologers*] is that Planet which has the greatest Strength in the Figure of any Persons Geniture or Nativity.

LORD of the Hour [*in Astrology*] Planet which governs the twelfth Part of the Day; as also of the Night: *leveran* and divided into twelve Parts which are called *Planetary Hours*.

LORD of the Tear [*with Astrologers*] that Planet which has most Marks of Fortitude or Strength, in a Revolving Figure.

LORD Mesne Law Term is the Owner of a Manour that has Tenants hold-

ing of him in Fee, who yet holds of a Superior Lord, or a Lord Paramount.

LORD in *Gross* [Law Term] is he that is Lord having no Manour as the King in Respect of the Crown.

LORDANT } some derive this of Lord

LORDANE } and Dane, because the Danes, when they had the Government in England, enjoind the better sort of People to maintain a Dane in their Houses, as a Spy and Curb upon them; a dull heavy Fellow, a lazy Lubber.

LORDOSIS [λόρδωσις, Gr.] the bending of the Back-bone forward in Children.

LORDLINGIS } a diminutive of Lords,

LORDINGIS } Sirs, Masters. *Ch.*

LORE [Lære, Sax.] Learning or Skill. *Spencer.* Also Direction, Rule. *Chaucer.*

LOREL, a Devourer, a crafty Fellow. *Spencer.*

LORICATION, Harnessing, or arming with a Coat of Mail. *L.*

LORICATION [in Masonry] is the filling of Walls with Mortar.

LORICATION [in Chymistry] is the Covering a Retort with Loam or Clay.

LORIMERS } [lormiers, F. of lorum,

LORINERS } L. a Bridle } a Company of Artificers in London, who make Bits for Brides, Spurs, and such like Iron Ware for Horses.

LORIOT, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self.

LORN, left, lost, forlorn. *Spencer.*

To LOSE [Leyan, Sax.] to suffer Loss.

A LOSEL [or Lose, q. d. a lust Person, or of Leay, Sax. false] an idle slothful Person, a crafty Fellow, a Cheat, a Hypocrite. *Chaucer.*

LOSENGER, a Flatterer, or Lyar. *Ch.*

LOSENGERY, Lying, Deceit, Flattery. *Chaucer.*

LOSES [of laus, L.] Praises. *Chau.*

LOSID, lapsed, set at Liberty. *Chau.*

LOT [Lot, H. i. e. wrapped or joind together] Abraham's Brother.

LOT [Plot, Sax. Lot, F.] a Portion of a Thing divided into several Parts, to be shared among several Persons; Chance, Fortune.

To cast LOTS [Plectan, Sax. loten, Du.] to determine a Doubt by Lots.

To pay Scot and LOT, to pay such Charges and Parish Duties as House-keepers are liable to.

LOTEBY, Companion of Love. *Chau.*

LOT } is every 13th Dish of Lead in

LOTH } the Derbyshire Mines, which is a Duty paid to the King.

LOTH [Laðe, Sax.] unwilling, as I am loth, I have no mind to, am unwilling, or it irketh me.

To LOTHE } [Laðian, Sax.] to nau-

To LOATH } lease, to abominate.

LOTHELY, lothsom. *Chaucer.*

LOTHING [Læte, Sax.] nauseating, hating.

LOTHR, more odious. *Chaucer.*

LOTION, a Washing. *F. of L.*

LOTION [among Chymists] is the Washing or Cleansing of any Medicine in Water; Also a Medicine between a Fomentation and a Bath.

LOTTERY [Lotteeria, Sax. Loterie, F.] a sharing of Lots by Chance.

LOVAGE, an Herb.

LOUD [Lud, Sax. lude of luyden, Du. to sound] sounding, noisy.

LOVE [Lufe, S.] Kindness, Friendship.

LOVE-Days, Days anciently so called, on which Arbitrations were made, and Controversies ended between Neighbours and Acquaintance.

LOVER [Leove, Sax.] an endeared Friend, a Sweetheart.

To LOVE [Lufian, Sax.] to have an Affection for.

LOVERED, a Lord. *O.*

LOVE [of Leup, a Wolf] a Sirname.

LOVEL [Louvel, Dim. of Loup, F. Wolf, q. d. little Wolf] a Sirname.

LOVER'D, have a lover. *Shakes.*

LOVERIS, Lovers. *Chaucer.*

LOVESOME, lovely. *Chaucer.*

LOUGH, a Lake. *Irish.*

LOUGHE, laughed. *Chaucer.*

LOVINGIS, Praises. *Scotch.*

LOUR, Money. *Cant.*

LOURDAN, a lazy, slothful Fellow. See *Lordane.*

LOURDY [of Lourd, F.] slothful, sluggish. *Suff.*

LOURE, an Overseer of Accounts; also a Receiver to a Thief. *Chaucer.*

LOURCURDUS, a Ram or Ecll-Weather-Sheep. *O. L.*

LOURE, the Name of a French Dance, or the Tune that belongs to it, always in triple Time, and the Movement or Tune very low and grave.

LOURGE, a tall Langrel.

LOURGULARY, a casting any thing into the Water to spoil or poison it.

LOUSE [Luf, Sax. lufz, Dan.] a small Insect which infests human Kind.

Sue a Beggat and catch a Louse. This Proverb is a witty Lampoon upon all indiscreet and vexatious Law Suits, commenc'd against insolvent little People; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a Beggar, when the Action must needs cost more than he is worth. It puts a Man's Prudence quite out of Question, tho' it puts his Satisfaction of Revenge and Malice quite out of Doubt; for according to another

another Proverb, *What can we have of a Cat but her Skin? Rete non tenditur occipitri, nec milvio*, say the *Latins*, and *αἰντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς ἄντραλιστρὸν*, say the *Greeks*.

To LOUSE [*Iupfen*, Du.] to hunt or catch Li e.

LOUSE-Wort, an Herb.

LOUT } [*Minshew* derives it of Lu-
LOWT } tum, L. Clay or Mud, but
Skinner from *Læfēd*, Sax. a Layman or
Leod, one of the Vulgar] a clownish un-
mannerly Fellow.

To LOUTE, to stoop, bow, cringe; also to lurk or hide. *chancer*.

LOUTEDEN, bowed, made obeysance. *chancer*.

LOUVRE [*q. d. P. Ouve*, F. the Work by way of Emphasis] a stately Palace in the City of *Paris*.

LOW [*L. o of Ioh*, Du.] humble, mean, not high.

LOW, Law. *chancer*.

To LOW [*Hlokan* or *Hlepan*, Sax. *Ioyen*, Du. *Iuphen*, Teut.] to make a noise or bellow like an Ox or Cow.

A LOWING [*Helop*, Sax.] a crying like an Ox, Cow, &c.

A LOWE, a Flame. *N. C.*

To LOWE [of *Iokt*, Teut.] to flame. *N. C.*

A LILLY LOW, a comortless Blaze. *N. C.*

LOW bearing Cock [among Gamesters] a Fighting Cock over match'd for height.

LOWBELL *q. d. Lowing-Bell* a Device to catch Birds; also a Bell hung about the Neck of a Weather Sheep.

LOW-BELLER, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and Bell.

To LOWK, to weed Corn. *Yorksh.*

LOWLAND-Men, the Offspring of the *English Saxons*, in the East Part of *Scotland*.

LOW-Masted [*Sea-Term*] a Ship is said to be *Low-masted* or *Under-masted*, when her Mast is too short or too small.

LOW-Worm, a Disease in Horses like the Shingles.

LOWN [*loen*, Du.] a dull heavy headed Fellow.

To LOWR [*loeren*, Du.] to look fowr or grim: To begin to be over cast with Clouds.

LOWRY, a Shrub.

LOXODROMICAL } [of *λοξός* and *δρο*

LOXODROMICK } *μικτος*, Gr. in Navigation] belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

LOXODROMICAL Line, is the Line of the Ship's way, when the Sails upon a Rhumb oblique to the Meridian.

LOXODROMICK Tables, are the Tables or Rhumbs or the Travels Tables of

Miles with the Difference of Latitude and Longitude.

LOXODROMICKS, is the Art of Oblique Sailing by the Rhumb, which always makes equal Angles with every Meridian, *i. e.* when you sail neither under the Equator, nor under the same Meridian, but oblique or a-chwart them.

LOXODROMY [of *λοξός* oblique, and *δρομὸς* a Course, Gr.] such a Course or Sailing.

LOYAL [*legalis*, L.] Honest, trusty, faithful, most commonly to the Prince. *F.*

LOYALTY [*loyaute*, F.] Fidelity or Faithfulness, especially to a Sovereign Prince or State.

LOZEL, a lazy Lubber.

LOZENGES [among Physicians] a Medicine made into small Pieces, to be held or chew'd in the Mouth.

LOZENGE [in Heraldry] a Figure which is used to contain the Coats of Arms of all unmarried Gentlewomen and Widows.

LOZENGE [in Geom.] a Figure whose two opposite Angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, and the 4 Sides equal.

LUBBER [of *Iapp*, Teut. a Fool] a Drudge, a lazy Drone.

LUBRICOUS [*lubricus*, L.] slippery, uncertain, unconclusive.

To LUBRICITATE [in Physick, &c.] to make slippery.

LUBRICITY [*lubricite*, F. *lubricitas*, L.] Slipperiness, Uncertainty, Fickleness.

LUBRIFACTION, a making slippery.

LUCE, a Pike or Jack. *chancer*.

LUCERN [*lucerna*, L.] a Lamp, a Candle. *chancer*.

LUCY [*Lucia*, L. of *lux*, light] a proper Name of Women.

LUCID [*lucide*, F. of *lucidus*, L.] clear, bright, shining.

A LUCID Body [in Philosophy] a Body which emits Light.

LUCIDA Corona, a fix'd Star of the second Magnitude in the Northern Garland. *L.*

LUCIDA Lancis, a Star in the Sign *Scorpio*. *L.*

LUCIDA Lyra, a fix'd Star of the first Magnitude in the Constellation call'd *Lyra*.

LUCIDITY [*luciditas*, L.] Brightness.

LUCIFER [*i. e.* light bearing] the chief of the Devils or Prince of the Air. *L.*

LUCIFER [among Astronomers] the Morning or Day Star, the Planet *Venus*, when it rises before the Sun.

LUCIFERIAN, like or belonging to *Lucifer*, proud, haughty, arrogant.

LUCIFERIANs, Hereticks, who follow'd one *Lucifer*, Bishop of *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*, *A. C.* 365. who held that the Soul

Soul of Man was propagated out of the Substance of his Flesh, &c.

LUCIFEROUS [*Lucifer, L.*] bringing Light, giving Insight into.

LUCIUS, the Prænomēn of several famous Romans.

LUCK [*luck, Du.*] Chance, Fortune. Give a Man Luck, and throw him into the Sea.

This Proverb in *terminis*, favours a little too much of *Heatbenisim* or *Propbaneness*, but it may very well besit a Christian Mouth, if that which the Vulgar call Luck and the Learned Fortune, be denominated Providence, for if that be on a Man's Side, you may throw him into the Sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of Murther. This was verified in the Prophet *Jonab.* *Fors Domina Camzi*, say the Latins, and the Greeks, *δύω τοχης σλαχρμὸν ἠφρ-γῶν πιδου.*

LUCRATION, a Gaining, or Winning. L.

LUCRATIVE [*lucratus, L.*] gainful, profitable. F.

LUCRE [*lucrum, L.*] Gain, Advantage, Profit. F.

LUCRIFICABLE [*lucrificabilis, L.*] that bringeth Gain or Profit.

LUCROUS [*lucrosus, L.*] full of Gain or Profit.

LUCTATION, a Wrestling, Striving, or Struggling. L.

LUCTIFEROUS [*luctifer, L.*] causing or bringing Sorrow or Mourning.

LUCTIFICABLE [*luctificabilis, L.*] that is sorrowful.

LUCTISONOUS [*luctisonus, L.*] sounding out Sorrow.

LUCTUOUS [*luctuosus, L.*] sorrowful, full of Sorrow.

To LUCUBRATE [*lucubratum, L.*] to do any thing by Candle-light, to study late.

LUCUBRATORY [*lucubratorius, L.*] of

LUCUBRATION, a staying or working by Candle-light. L.

LUCULENT [*luculentus, L.*] Trimness, Fineness, Beauty.

LUDGATE [either of King Lud, a King of the Britains, who built it, as some say, or *q. d.* Floodgate, from a little River that ran under it, or as Dr. *Tb.H.* supposes of Leod, Sax. the People and Gate, as *Porto d. l. popoli* at Rome] one of the western Gates of the City of London.

LUDIBLE [*ludibilis, L.*] apt to play.

LUDIBRIOUS [*ludibriosus, L.*] reproachful, shameful, ridiculous.

LUDICROUS [*ludicrous, L.*] sportive; also trifling, light, childish.

LUDIFICABLE [*ludificabilis, L.*] that maketh Sport and Pastime.

To LUDIFICATE [*ludificatum, L.*] to mock, deceive; to frustrate.

LUDIFICATION, a mocking or deceiving. L.

LUES, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. L.

LUES Veneræ, the French Pox. L. The LUFE, the open Hand. N. C.

LUFE, Love. Chaucer.

LUFF [*Sea-Term*] See *Loo^f.*

LUFF } a Light or Flame, to fowl

LOUGH } with a Low-Bell,
To LUG [*Irish, Sax.*] to pull, hale or pluck.

LUG, a Measure of Land call'd otherwise a Pole or Perch.

LUGS [of *Irish, Sax.* to lye, because the Ears of a Man lie unmov'd, contrary to other Creatures]

the Ears; Poles to measure Land with.

LUG-WORT, an Herb.

LUGUBRIOUS } [*lugubre, F. of lu-
LUGUBROUS }bris, L.*] mournful,

sorrowful, doleful.

LUGGAGE [of *Irish, Sax.*] an heavy Weight or Burthen.

LUKE [*Λουκᾶς, Gr.*] one of the four Evangelists.

LUKEWARM [of *Wlæc, Sax.* or *latu, Teut.* warmish and warm] between hot and cold; also indifferent, careless.

LUKIA, Lucre, Gain. Chaucer.

LUMBAGO, a Pain in the Muscles of the Loins. L.

To LULL [*lullen, Du.* to sing, *lullare, L.* to sing to sleep] to entice to sleep by singing or other Allurements; to allure.

LULLABY [probably of Lull and Abidan, Sax. to abide; but *Casaub.* makes it *Laleby* of *λαλεῖν*, to speak, and our Word *by, q. d.* talk'd asleep] a Nurse's alluring of a Child to sleep.

LUMBAR } [*lumbaris, L.*] belong-

LUMBARY } ing to the Loins.

LUMBARES Arteria [Anat.] Arteries which arising from the *Aorta*, spread themselves over all the Parts of the Loins. L.

LUMBARIS Vena [Anat.] a Vein which is belted on the Muscles of the Loins. L.

LUMBER, Old Household Stuff, useles and of small Value.

LUMBRICAL, like a Worm.

LUMBRICAL Muscles [in Anatomy] are 4 Muscles in each Hand, and as many in the Feet, by reason of their Smallness and Shape, resembling Worms.

LUMBRICALES [Anat.] Muscles of

the

the Finger, so called from their Figure, being something like an Earthworm.

LUMBRICALIS Pedis [in Anatomy] a Muscle which is inserted to the inner Parts of each lesser Toe. L.

LUMBRICUS, an Earth-worm, Belly-worm, or Maw-worm. L.

LUMINARE, a Lamp or Candle, to burn on the Altar of a Church or Chapel. L.

LUMINARIES [luminaires, F. *luminare*, L.] Lights, Lamps; the Sun or Moon, so called by Way of Eminence.

LUMINOUS [lumineux, F. of *luminosus*, L.] full or Light, Bright.

A **LUMP** [Lomp, Du.] a Mass, whole Bulk; also the Name of a Fish.

LUMPISH [Lompfch, Du.] heavy, dull: Also in Lumps.

LUNA [q. d. *lux aliena*, L. i. e. a borrowed Light] the Moon, the nearest Planet to the Earth of all the seven. L.

LUNA [among Chymists] silver Metal.

LUNA [Herald.] the white or silver Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

LUNA Cornea } [among Chymists] is

LUNÆ Cornua } a rough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, which is made by pouring Spirit of Salt, on Crystals of Silver. L.

LUNACY [of *luna*, L.] Frenzy or Madness, happening according to the Course of the Moon.

LUNATICK [lunatique, F. *lunaticus*, L.] smitten with Lunacy, Distracted, Mad.

LUNAR [lunaire, F. of *lunaris*, L.] belonging to the Moon.

LUNAR Months, Months according to the Course of the Moon. See *Month*.

LUNATICK Eyes [in Horses] a Disorder which makes their Eyes seem as if they were covered with White.

LUNATION [among Astronomers] is the Space of Time between one New Moon and another. L.

LUNDRESS [so called, because coin'd at London] a Silver Penny, which anciently weighed 3 Times as much as now.

LUNES } [in Geometry] are Figures

LUNULÆ } in the Form of a Crescent or half Moon, made by the Arks of two intersecting Circles.

LUNETTES [in Fortification] are small Works generally raised from the Courtin, in Ditches full of Water. F.

A **LUNGIS** [longis, F. *longone*, Ital.] a tall, lazy, drowzie, dreaming Fellow, a slow Back.

The **LUNGS** [Lunzena, Sax. *Yunge*, Dan. and Teut. *Yonghe*, Du. all of Lan, Sax. empty, they being filled with nothing but Wind] that Part of an Animal which is the Instrument of Respiration, and is nothing else but a Collection of Membranous

Vehicles heap'd one above another, and interlaced with Branches, Arteries and Veins.

LUNGS growing, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG Sickness, a Disease in Cattle.

LUNG Wort, an Herb.

LUNT [Lunze, Teut.] a Match to Fire Guns.

LUNI SOLAR Year, a Period made by Multiplying the Cycle of the Moon of (19) into that of the Sun, which is 28.

LUPANATRIX, a Bawd or Harlot.

LUPERCALLA, Feasts celebrated by the Romans, to the God Pan.

LUPIA, a Tumour or Protuberance about as big as a small Bean.

LUPINES [lupini, L.] a Sort of Pulse.

LUPINUM caput gerere, to be outlaw'd. O. L. P.

LUPUS [among Physicians] a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. L.

To **LURCH** [of *lucari*, L. to Steal or Pilfer] to lye hid.

LURCHER [of *lurco*, L.] one who lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch; also a kind of Hunting Dog.

A **LURDAN** [of *lourd*, F. whence *lurdant*, F. a Dunce] a lazy Fellow. See *Lordane*.

To **LURE** [luerer, F. *luerer*, Du.] prob. of *Belaxpan*. Sax. to betray] to bring a Hawk to the Lure; to Allure or Decoy.

A **LURE** [leurre, F. *luder*, Teut.] a Device of Leather to call back a Hawk, a Decoy or Allurement.

LURID [luridus, L.] pale, wan, black and blue.

To **LURK** [Skinner derives it from *Lark*, q. d. to lie hid as a Lark in a Furrow, or probably of *loeten*, Du. to lye in Ambush] to lye hid.

LUSERN [lupus cervarius, L.] a Sort of Wolf called a Stag Wolf.

LUSERNS, the Fleeces of these Animals.

LUSH, Luxury, Lewdness. *Shakes.*

LUSHBURG, a base Sort of Coin in the Time of King Edward III. coin'd beyond Sea to counterfeit the English Money.

LUSHIOUS } [probably of *Delicious*,

LUSHIUS } Eng. or q. d. *luxuosus*, of *luxus*, L.] over-sweet, cloying.

LUSION, a Playing or Pastime. I.

A **LUSK** [Minsb. w. derives it of *luske*, F.] a slug or slothful Fellow.

LUSKISH, lazy. C.

LUSKISHNESS, Laziness. C.

LUSORY } [Luyt, Sax. *lust*, Dan.

LUST } *lust*, Dr. and Teut.] Concupiscence, unlawful Passion or Desire; also a natural Desire.

LUST [among *Sailors*] a *Ship* is said to have a *Lust* to one Side or other when the is inclined to heel or lean more to one Side than another.

LUSORY [*lusorius*, L.] jocular, sportive.

To LUST [*λύω* an, *Sax.* *lusten*, *Du.*] to desire or have an Inclination to.

LUSTFUL [*λυτ* full, *Sax.*] full of Lust, Lecherous.

LUSTIHED, *Lustine's*. *Chaucer*.

LUST-WORT, an Herb.

LUSTER } [*luster*, *Du.* *lustre*, F.]

LUSTRE } brightness, shining, gloss.

LUSTRAL [*lustralis*, L.] a *lustral Water*, a Sort of Holy Water used by the Priests among the ancient *Romans*. F.

LUSTRATION, a viewing on every side; also a Purging by Sacrifice. L.

LUSTRICI *dies*, the Days on which the *Romans* used to give to their Children the Name of the Family.

LUSTRING [of *lustre*, F. Brightness or Gloss] a glossy Silk call'd *Lutesring*.

LUSTRUM, the Cleansing or Purgation of the City of *Rome* by Sacrifices every 5th Year; the Space of 5 Years. L.

LUSTY [*lustig*, *Teut.* *lustigh*, *Du.* *lystig*, *Dan.*] strong, hale, healthful.

LUTANIST, one skillful in playing on the Lute.

LUTATION [or *lutum*, L. Clay or Loom] a stopping up of Chymical Vessels with Loam and Plaster.

LUTE [*lut*, F. *liuto*, *Ital.* *lutta*, *Dan.*] a musical Instrument.

LUTE [among *Chymists*, of *lutum*, L. Clay] a compound Paste, made of Clay, Mortar, Sand, Potters Earth, &c. to join together the Necks of Retorts, and Receivers, or Coat over Bodies of Glass Retorts to save them from being melted in a very vehement Heat.

To LUTE [*luter*, F. *lutare*, L.] to cover or stop up with such Loam or Clay.

LUTEOUS [*luteus*, L.] full of Clay, Clayish.

LUTHERANISM, the Opinions and Doctrines of *Martin Luther*, who being an *Augustin* Friar, separated from the Church of *Rome*, about A. C. 1115. wrote against its Errors, and began the Reformation.

LUTHERANS, they who follow *Luther's* Tenets.

LUTHERNS, a Sort of Windows in the top of an House.

LUTULENT [*lutulentus*, L.] miry, dirty.

To LUXATE [*luxatum*, L.] to put out of Joint, or loosen.

LUXATED [*luxatus*, L.] disjointed, put out of Joint, or loosened.

LUXATION, a Dislocation, a putting any Bone out of Joint. F. of L.

LUXATOR *externus* [in *Anatomy*] is the same as *Ex'ernus auris*. L.

LUXURIANCE [*luxuria*, L.] abundance.

LUXURIANT [*luxurians*, L.] growing Rank, running out exceedingly, Wanton, Riotous.

LUXURIOUS [*luxurieux*, F. of *luxuriosus*, L.] Riotous, given to Excess or Debauchery, Wanton.

LUXURIOSNESS } [*luxure*, F. *luxuries*, L.] all superfluity and excess in Carnal Pleasures, Riotousness, Sensuality; Leachery. *Ch.*

LUXURY } [*luxure*, F. *luxuries*, L.] all superfluity and excess in Carnal Pleasures, Riotousness, Sensuality; Leachery. *Ch.*

LYCANTHORY [*lycanthropie*, F. *lycanthropia*, L. *λυκανθρωπια* of *λύκος*, a Wolf, and *ἄνθρωπος* a Man, *Gr.*] a Madness proceeding from the Bite of a Mad Wolf, whence Men imitate the Howling of Wolves.

LYCEUM, a Place near *Athens*, where *Aristotle* taught Philosophy.

LYCIUM [*λύκιστος*, *Gr.*] a Medicine made of the Shrub *Pyxiacantha*.

LYCOIDES [of *λύκος*, *Gr.* a Wolf] a Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

LYDIA [the Name of a Country in *Asia*] the proper Name of a Woman.

LYDIAN Mood, doleful and lamentable Musick.

LYDIUS LAPIS, the Touch-Stone. L.

To LYE under the Sea [among *Sailors*] is said of a Ship, when her Helm is lash'd a-Lee, and the lies so a Hull, that the Sea breaks upon her Bow or Broad-side.

LYE [*Læz*, *Sax.* *lecke* or *loogh*, *Du.* *lexia*, *Span.* of *lix* Water, whence *lixivium*, L.] a Composition of Ashes and Water to Wash or Scour withal.

To LYE, See *Lie* or *Lay*.

To TELL A LYE [*Leogan*, *Sax.* *lies gen*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to affirm what is false. See *To Lie*.

LYFELICHE, lively. *Chaucer*.

LYKEROUS, lecherous. *O.*

LYKERS, Surveyors. *O.*

LIMME, a Limb. *Chaucer*.

LYMPH } of *λυμήν*, *Gr.* y being

LYMPHA } changed into λ. A transparent Fluid, as Water, &c.

LYMPHA [in *Anatomy*] a clear limpid Humour, consisting of the nervous Juice, and of Blood.

LYMPHATICK [*lympbatique*, F. *lymphaticus*, L.] alloy'd or mixed with Water.

LYMPHATICKS [*lympbati-jus*, F. of *lympbati-j*, L.] Persons that are quite distracted or stark mad.

LYMPHATICK Vessels } [in *Anatomy*].

LYMPHATICK Veins } are certain Veins

Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the *conglobated Glandules*.

LYMPHÆDUCTS [of *Lympha* and *Ductus*, Passages, L.] slender, pellucid Tubes, arising in all Parts of the Body, which permit a thin and transparent Liquor to pass thro' them towards the Heart, &c.

LYNCEOUS [of *Lyncæus*, one of the *Argonauts*, who is reported to be able to see thro' Stone Walls, or of *Lynx*, a Beast of a quick Sight] Quick-sighted. Hence a Quick-sighted Man is call'd *Lyncæus*.

LYNCEUS [among *Physicians*] a Collyrium for strengthening the Eyes.

LYNCHET, a Line of *Green-sward*, which separates plough'd Lands in common Fields.

TO **LYNNE**, to loiter. *Chaucer*.

LYNX (λύξ, Gr.) a wild Beast of the Nature of a Wolf. L.

LYON Dollar, 80 Apers, 5 s. *Scotling*, at *Alexro* in *Turky*.

LYPIRIA [among *Physicians*] a kind of burning Fever, commonly called a *Causis*.

LYRA [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation of 13 Stars resembling an Harp.

LYRA Viol, a Musical Instrument; whence the Expression of playing *Lyro Way*, is corruptly used for *Lyra Way*.

ALYRE [*Lyra*, L. of λύρα, Gr.] an Harp. F.

LYRICK [*Lyrique*, F. *Lyricus*, L. of λυρικός, Gr.] belonging to the Harp.

LYRICK Verses, Verses set to the Harp.

LYRIST [*Lyristes*, L.] an Harpist.

LYSIS λύσις, Gr.] a loosening or releasing.

LYSIS [in *Physic*.] a Weakness of the Body.

LYSSA [λύσσα, Gr.] the Madness of a Dog; the Bite of any venomous Creature.

LYSSE, to lessen. *Chaucer*.

LYTERIA [λυτήρια, Gr.] a Sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

LYTINT [in *Heraldry*] white Colour of Skins or Furs.

LYVLODE, livelihood. *Chaucer*.

M A

M In *Latin Numbers*, signifies 1000.

M, Is an Abreviation of *Magister*, a Master, as *M. A. Magister Artium*, Master of Arts; in a *Physician's Bill* it is frequently used for *Maniculus*, a Handful; and at the end of a Receipt it stands for *miscæ*, i. e. mingle.

TO **MAB**, to dress carelessly. *N. C.*

MABS, Sattens. *N. C.*

MABLE [*amabilis*, L. love'y or *mabelle*, F. my fair Ode] a Name of Woman

MAC, a Son, *Irish*, added to the beginning of many Surnames, as *Mac-Donald*, &c.

MACALFB, Bastard Coral.

A MACARONICK [*macaronique*, F.] a confused Heap, a Huddle of many several Things together.

MACARONICK Poem [*Macaroni-ue*, F.] a sort of Burlesque Poetry, wherein the Native Words of a Language are made to end in a Latin Termination.

MACAROONS [*macaroni*, Ital.] a Sort of sweet Meats made of Almonds, Whites of Eggs Sugar, &c.

MACCABEES so called from *Judas Maccabæus*] the Title of two Apocryphal Books.

MAÇE [*macis*, *macer*, and *macis*, L. μάκης, Gr.] a Sort of Spice, also a known Ensign of Honour carried before a Magistrate; a Baroon, Club or Staff.

MAÇE Griggs } [*Macgrarii*, I. B.] those who wittily buy and sell stolen Fire.

MACEDONIANS, Hereticks in the 11th Century who deny'd the Divinity of the Holy Ghost.

To **MACERATE** [*macerer*, F. *maceratum*, L.] to make lean, or bring down in Flesh, also to steep or soak.

MACERATION, a making lean, weakening or bringing down.

MACERATION [among *Physicians*] is an Intusion either with or without Heat wherein the Ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.

MACHAON, the Name of an ancient Physician, said to be one of the Sons of *Esculapius*, thence Medicine in general is called *Ars Machaonia*.

MACHES, a Sort of Sallet Herb.

MACHIAVILIAN [of *Machiavel*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence* of &c. *Machiavel*, subtil or crafty.

To **MACHIAVELIZE**, to practise Machiavelism or subtle Policy.

MACHINA *Boyliana*, Mr. *Boyl's* Air Pump. L.

To **MACHINATE** [*Machiner*, F. of *Machinatum*, L.] to contrive or devise, to plot or hatch.

MACHINATION, a Contriving or Plotting, a Device or Plot. F. of L.

MACHINATOR [*machinator*, F.] a Deviser, a Contriver, a Plotter. L.

MACHINE [*machina*, L. or μηχανή, Gr.] an Engine compos'd of several Parts set together by mechanical Art, to raise or stop the Motion of Bodies. F.

MACHINIST [*Machiniste*, F.] an Inventor or Manager of Engines.

MACHINULÆ [among *Physicians*] little Compositions; Parts of more compound

ound Bodies, and which by their peculiar Configuration are destin'd to particular Offices.

MACILENT [*Macilentus*, L.] lean, thin, lank.

MACKENBOY, a sort of Spurge, with a knotty Root.

MACKAREL [*Maqueran*, F. *Maquette*, *Tout*, of *Maculis*, L. from the blue Spots in the Sides thereof] a well known Sea-Fish; also a Pimp or Pander.

To MACKLE, to sell Weavers Goods to Shop-keepers.

MACKLED [of *maculatus*, L.] blotted or daub'd in Printing.

MACRITUDE [*macritudo*, L.] leanness.

MACROCEPHALUS [of *μακρὸς* large, and *κεφαλή* the Head, Gr.] one who has a Head larger than of a natural Size.

MACROCOSM [*Macrocosmus*, L. of *μακροκόσμος* of *μακρὸς* large, and *κόσμος* the World, Gr.] the great World, the whole Universe in Contradistinction to the *Microcosm*, which is commonly taken for the Body of Man.

MACROLOGY [*macrologia*, L. *μακρολογία*, of *μακρὸς*, and *λογία* Speech, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, signifying a Prolixity in Speech; when more Words are used than are necessary.

MACRONOSIA [*μακρονοσία* of *μακρὸς* and *νόσος* a Disease, Gr.] a long Sickness. L.

MACULA *Hepatica* [*i. e.* the Liver Spot] a large brownish or yellowish Spot of about an Hand's breadth, which chiefly seizes on the Back, Breast and Groin. L.

MACULA *Matricalis*, a Spot of a brownish Colour, with which young Children are sometimes born. L.

MACULÆ *Solares* [with *Astronomers*] are Spots in the Sun. L.

MACULAVolatica [among *Physicians*] a reddish or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which proves mortal if it comes to an Orifice. L.

To MACULATE [*maculer*, F. *maculatum*, L.] to stain or defile with Spots.

MACULATION, a staining or defiling with Spots. L.

MACULATURE, a Waste or Blotting Paper. F.

MAD [*Demæd* or *Demæd*, *Sax.* *Mr. Cas.* derives it of *μαίνεσθαι*, Gr.] deprived of Reason, Furious.

MAD-NEP } several Sorts of
MAD-WORT } Herbs.

MAD, an Earth-Worm. *Essex*.

MADAM [*Madame*, F. *i. e.* my Lady or Mistress] a Title of Honour formerly given to Women of Quality only, but now to common Persons.

MADAROSIS [*μαδαροσις*, Gr.] baldness of the Head.

MADDER [*Μαδδονη*, *Sax.* *Madera*, *Ital.*] a Plant used in Dying.

MADEFACTION, a moistening or wetting; properly the receiving so much moisture, that a Body is quite soak'd thro' by it.

To MADEFIE [*madefacere*, L.] to moisten, to wet.

MADMOISELLE, a Title given in France to the Wives and Daughters of Gentlemen. F.

To MADDLE, to be fond of. *N. C.*

MADNING Money, old Roman Coins, sometimes found about *Dunstable*.

MADG-Howlet [of *Madg* for *Margaret*, or *nachette*, F. and *Howlet*, a Dim. of *Ωυλ*] an Owl.

MADID [*madidus*, L.] moist, wet.

MADID [among *Physicians*] made tender by Infusion or Decoction.

MADIDITY [*madiditas*, L.] Moistness, Wetness.

MADDOCKS [of *Mad*, *i. e.* Good *Welsh*] an old *British* Name.

MADRID, a Capital City in Spain.

MADRIER [in *Fortification*] a long Plank of Wood armed with Iron Plates, and us'd to cover the Mouth of a Petard, and for several other uses. F.

MADRIGAL [so called from the kind of Poetry, with which it was compos'd] an *Italian* Air or Song; also a particular kind of Vocal Musick, formerly very much in request, some for two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight Voices.

MADS, a Disease in Sheep.

MAESTOSO [in *Musick Books*] figt

MAESTUSO signifies to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandeur, and so of consequence slow; nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand. *Ital.*

MAESTRO, Master. *Ital.*

MAESTRO DE CAPELIA, Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only; meaning thereby one of the first Rank. *Ital.*

MÆANDER [*μαίνεσθαι*, Gr.] a Matter full of Intricacy and Difficulty, so called from a River in *Pbrygia*, that has many Turnings in its Course. L.

MAFEIE [*ma foi, snar ma sov*, F.]

MAIFAIE upon my Faith. *Chaucer*.

To MAFFLE [*Maffelen*, *Du*] to stammer or stutter.

MAGAZINE [*magazin*, F.] a Store-

house for Arms and Ammunition of War.

MAGEOTE [of *Μαγ* a Kinsman, and *βοτ*, *Sax.*] a Compensation anciently made in Money, for killing a Kinsman.

MAGDALEN [*Μαγδαληνη*, *Syr. i. e.* magnified] a proper Name of Woman;

MAGDALEN-College [in Oxford] built by William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester; also one of the same Name in Cambridge.

MAGDALEON [μαγδαλινα, Gr.] a Roll of Paper or Salve.

MAGE, a Magician. *Spencer.*

MAGELLANICK, of or found out by Ferdinand Magellanus, a Portuguese.

MAGELLANICK *Straits*, a famous narrow Sea near the South Pole.

MAGELLANS *clouds*, two small Clouds not far distant from the South Pole.

MAGGIO, an Italian Measure of Corn, containing 17 Bushels and an half English.

MAGGIORE [in *Musick-Books*] signifies major or greater. *Ital.*

MAGGOT [Maegge, Du. a Mite in Bread] a kind of Worm.

MAGICAL } [magique, F. *magicus*,
MAGICK } L. or μαγικος, Gr.] belonging to the Magick Art.

MAGICK [magie, F. *magica*, L. of μαγική, Gr.] the black Art, dealing with Familiar Spirits.

MAGICIAN [magicien, F. *magus*, L. of μαγισ, Gr.] a Wizard, Sorcerer or Conjuror.

NATURAL MAGICK, is a useful Science, teaching the Knowledge and mutual Application of active Bodies with passive, so as to make many excellent Discoveries, called Natural Philosophy.

MAGICK *Lantern*, a little Optick Machine, by means of which are represented on a Wall, in an obscure Place, many hideous Shapes, which are taken to be an Effect of Magick by those that are ignorant of the Device.

MAGICK *Square*, is when several Numbers in an Arithmetical Proportion are disposed into such parallel and equal Ranks, that the Sums of each Row taken any Way, either directly or side-long, shall be all equal.

MAGISTERIAL [magistral, F. *magistralis*, L.] Master-like, Imperious, Haughty.

MAGISTERY [magistere, F. of *magisterium*, L.] Mastership.

MAGISTRY [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of a mixt Body, so as to change it into a Body of a different kind; a Precipitation.

MAGISTRACY [magistratus, L. *magistratus*, F.] the Office and Dignity of a Magistrate.

MAGISTRALIA *Medicamenta*, such Medicines as are usually prescribed by Physicians, for several Purposes. L.

MAGISTRATE [magistrat. F. of *magistratus*, L.] an Officer of Justice, or of Civil Government.

MAGMA [μαγμα, Gr.] the Dregs that are left after the straining of Juices. L.

MAGNA assisa eligenda, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to summon four lawful Knights, to chuse 12 Knights of the Neighbourhood, &c. to pass upon the Great Assize between the Plaintiff and Defendant. L.

MAGNA charta, the great Charter, containing a Number of Laws ordained in the 9th Year of Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. containing the Sum of all the written Laws of England.

MAGNA Precaria, a great Reap-Day, upon which the Lord of the Manour or Harrow in Middlesex, us'd to summon his Tenants to do 199 Days Work for him.

MAGNANIMITY [magnanimité, F. of *magnanimitas*, L.] Greatness of Mind or Courage.

MAGNANIMOUS [magnanime, F. of *magnanimus*, L.] of great Courage, or Spirit; Generous, Brave.

MAGNESIA Opalina [among *Chymists*] is a sort of *Crocus Metallorum*, or Lives of Antimony.

MAGNET [magnes, L. of μαγνητης, Gr.] a Fossil approaching to the Nature of Iron Oar, and endowed with the Property of attracting Iron to it self, and of both pointing it self, and giving the Vertue to a Needle, touched by it, or pointing to the Poles of the World.

MAGNETICAL } [magnetique, F. of
MAGNETICK } *magneticus*, L.] belonging to the Magnet.

MAGNETICAL Amplitude [Astron.] an Arch of the Horizon, intercepted between the Sun in his Rising or Setting and the East and West Points of the Compass.

MAGNETICK Azimuth [in *Astronomy*] is an Ark of the Horizon, intercepted between the *maghetical Meridian* and the Sun's Azimuth Circle.

MAGNETISM, is the Power a Loadstone has of attracting Iron.

MAGNIFICAT, the Song of the blessed Virgin Mary, so called from *Magnificat* being its first Word in Latin.

MAGNIFICENCE [magnificentia, L.] a Largeness of Soul, in receiving and managing great Things; Grandeur, State Greatness. F.

MAGNIFICENT [magnifique, F. of *magnificens*, L.] that lives in great State stately, noble.

MAGNIFICI, a Title given to the Governors of Universities in Germany.

MAGNIFICO, a Nobleman of Venice
To **MAGNIFIE** [magnifier, F. of *magnificare*, L.] to make Things seem big

ger than the really are; to cry up, or praise highly.

MAGNILOQUENCE [*magniloquentia*, L.] a lofty and high Strain or Manner of Speaking.

MAGNILOQUENT [*magniloquus*, L.] that uses a stately Manner of Speech.

MAGNITUDE [*magnitudo*, L.] Greatness, Bigness, Largeness; with respect to the Stars it is divided into six Degrees, as of the first, second, &c. Magnitude.

MAGNITUDE [in *Geometry*] is defined to be a continued Quantity, consisting in Lines, Angles, Surfaces, or Bodies.

MAGNITY [*magnitas*, L.] Greatness.

MAGYDARE a Sort of Herb.

MAHOUNE, Mahomet. *Spencer*.

MAHOMET [*Mahammed*, i. e. praised, *Arab.*] a noted *Arabian* Impostor, born A. C. 527. his Father a Pagan, and Mother a Jewess, who made himself Captain of a rebellious Crew, among whom, by the help of *Sergius* a Monk, he introduced the *Turkish* Religion contained in the *Alcoran*.

MAHOMETISM, the Religion contrived by *Mahomet*.

MAID } [*Meden*, *Sax.* *maegth*,

MAIDEN } [*Du.*] a Virgin, a young Woman; also a Fish.

MAID *Marrion* or *Morion*, a Boy dressed up in Girls Cloths to dance the *Morris* Dance.

MAIDEN-Hair } different Sorts of

MAIDEN-Lips } Herbs.

MAIDEN-Head [*Meden-hæde*, *Sax.*] Virginity.

MAIDEN *Bradley*, a Town in *Wiltshire*, so called from a noble *Virgin*, who being seized with a Leprosy herself, built there an Hospital for such as should be afflicted with the like Disease afterwards.

MAIDEN-Rents, a Noble, or 6 s. 8 d. paid by every Tenant in the Manour of *Builtb* in *Radnorshire*, towards the Marriage of a Daughter.

MAIDENHEAD [anciently *Maidenthythe*, so called upon the account of their superstitious adoring the Head of a certain *British* Maid, one of the 1100 Companions of *Ursula*] a Town in *Barkshire*.

MAIDSTONE [called anciently *Medwægetun*, *Sax.* i. e. *Medway's* Town, from the River *Medway's* running close by it] a Town in *Kent*.

MAJESTATIVE [*majestativus*, L.] Majestical.

MAJESTICAL } [*majestueux*, F.] full

MAJESTICK } of Majesty, Noble, &c.

MAJESTY [*majeste*, F. of *majestas*, L.] an Air and Mein full of Authority, and

venerable Stateliness, Grandeur, Venerableness.

MAHEM } [of *m. baigne*, F.] Loss of a

MAHIM } Member, hurt, wound. L. T.

MAIL [*maille*, F.] an Iron Ring for Armour; also a kind of Portmanteau, or Trunk to travel with, for carrying Letters or other Things.

COAT OF MAIL, a Sort of defensive Armour.

MAILE, an ancient base Coin of *France*, worth half a Denier; also an *English* Silver Half-penny, in the Time of King *Henry V.*

MAILED, speckled, full of Specks. F. To MAIM [probably of *metaigner*, O. F.] to cut off any Member, to hurt or Wound.

MAIM [probably of *mebaign*, O. F.] the Loss of a Member, a Hurt or Wound.

MAIMED [*maymis*, O. F. *mancus*, L.] having lost a Member, hurt or wounded.

MAIN [ot *magn.*, O. F. of *magnus*, L.] Chief, Principal

MAIN, the middle of the Sea or Land.

MAIN [*Maegen* of *Maegan*, *Sax.* to may or can] Might, Power.

MAIN-Hamper [of *main*, F. a Hand] a Basket to carry Grapes to the Press.

To set a MAIN } [ot *main*, F. a
To throw a MAIN } Hand] to play with
Box and Dice.

MAIN-Body [of an Army] that Body which marches between the *Advance* and *Rear* Guard; and in a Camp, that which lies between the two Wings.

MAIN-Guard, a Body or Horse posted before the Camp, for the Safety of the Army; in a Garrison, it is that Guard to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN-Mast [of a Ship] is a long Piece of round Timber standing upright in the Waste or Middle of a Ship, which carries the *Main-sail*, and *Main-yard*, and is usually 2 and a half Times the Length of the *Midship* Beam.

MAIN-Sail, the Sail belonging to the *Main* mast, call'd also the *Main-Course*.

MAIN Top Mast, a Mast that is one half the Length of the *Main-mast*.

MAIN Top Gallant Mast is half the Length of the *Top-mast*.

MAIN Port, a small Duty paid in some Places, in Recompence of small Tithes, by the Parishioners to the Parson.

MAINOUR } [ot *manier*, F. to handle,

MEINOUR } *amener*, F. to lead away]

a Thing which a Thiet takes away or steals.

MAINPERNABLE, Bailable, or that may be bailed.

MAINPERNORS, are those Persons to whom a Person is delivered out of Custody

dy or Prison, upon Security given either for Appearance or Satisfaction.

MAIN-PRIZE [in *Law*] is the receiving a Man into friendly Custody, that otherwise is or might be committed to Prison, upon Security given for his forthcoming at the Day assigned.

MAINPRISE [of *main* the Hand, and *prise* taken, *F.*] one who is Bail-pledge or Security for another Person.

MAINSWORN, forsworn or perjured.

N. C.
MAINT, mingled; also many, several. *O.*

To MAINTAIN [*maintenir*, *F.* of *manutenere*, *L.*] to give a Livelihood to, to keep in Repair, to uphold, to make good the Thing affirmed.

MAINTAINABLE, which may be maintained.

MAINTAINER, an Upholder, a Defender.

MAINTAINER [in *Law*] one who supports a Cause depending in Suit between others.

MAINTE, mixed, mingled. *Chaucer.*

MAINTENANCE [*maintien*, *F.*] Food and Necessaries for Life; also Support, Protection, Defence.

MAINTENANCE [in *Law*] an unjust or wrongful upholding of a Person or Cause.

MAINTENANCE, Countenance, Looks, Carriage. *Chaucer.*

MAJOR, greater, bigger. *L.*

MAJOR [in *Logic*] is the first Part of a Syllogism.

MAJOR General [in an *Army*] is an Officer who is next Chief Commander to the General and Lieutenant General; when there are two Attacks at a Siege, he commands that on the left.

MAJOR of a Brigade, either of Horse or Foot, is an Officer appointed by the Brigadier, to assist him in the Business of his Brigade, and acts the same that a Major General does in a Regiment.

MAJOR Domo, the Steward of a Great Man's House, a Master of the Household. *L.*

MAJOR of a Regiment, is the next Officer to the Lieutenant Colonel, and is generally made from the eldest Captain; his Business is to convey all Orders to the Regiment, to exercise, draw up, &c.

MAJOR of a Town, the third Officer of a Garrison, and next to the Deputy-Governour.

MAJORITY [*majorite*, *F.*] the greater Number or Part; also one's being at Age.

MAIRMAID or *Mermaid*. See *Mermaid*.

MAISONDEWEE [*Maison dieu*, *F. i. e.* the House of God] an Hospital for Sick Persons.

MAISTERIE } a Mystery, a Masterly
MAISTRIE } Action, Magistracy, Masterly Workmanship. *Chaucer.*

MAISTERFUL, Domineering, Imperious. *Chauce.*

MAISTRISE, Curious, Masterly, Workmanship.

MAJUS Jus, a Writ of proceeding in some customary Manours, in order to a Trial of Right to Land, &c. *L.*

MAIZE, a Sort of *Indian* Wheat.

To MAKE [*ἔσθαι*, *Sax.* maken, *Du.*] to cause, to form or frame.

To MAKE [in *Law*] to execute or perform.

To MAKE ones Beard, to deceive or beguile. *O. Phrase.*

To MAKE, to hinder. *O.*

A MAKE-Bate, a Causer and Promoter of Quarrels.

To MAKE one's Berde, to impose upon, or deceive one. *Chaucer.*

To MAKE fast [*Sea T.*] to bind or tie.

MAKE Hawk, an old staunch Hawk.

MAKELESS, matchless. *N. C.*

MAKE, a Match. *N. C.* A Comfort. *Sp.*

MAKIDIN, made. *Chaucer.*

MALACHI [מַלְאָכִי, *H. i. e.* my Messenger] one of the lesser Prophets.

MALACIA [μαλακία, *Gr.*] a Squeamishness of Stomach, a depraved Appetite, when Things are covered that are not proper for Food; a Tenderness of Body. *L.*

MALACTICA [μαλακτικά, *Gr.*] Medicines which soften the Parts of the Body.

MAL-ADROIT, unhandson, clumsy. *F.*

MAL-Administration, Misdemeanour in a publick Employment.

MALADY [*maladie*, *F.*] a Disease, Sickness.

MALAGA, Wine of *Malaga* in *Spain*.

MALAGMA [μάλαγμα, *Gr.*] a Fomentation or Pultes.

MALANDERS, a Disease in the Fore-Legs of an Horse.

MALAPERT [*q. d.* malepartus, *L.* ill-bred; or as *Minshew*, male and apert, *F.* ready, *q. d.* always ready to speak evil of others] saucy, impudent.

MALAXATION [among *Apothecaries*] a molting, or softening of hard Bodies; also the working of Ingredients into a Mass for Pills or Plaisters. *L.*

MALDON [Μαλδον, *Sax.* called by *Tacitus* *Camalodunum* from *Camalus*, (*i. e.* *Mars*) an Idol worshipped by the *Britains*, and *Dune*, *Sax.* a Mount, *q. d.* *Mars-Hill*] a Town in *Essex*.

MALE

MALE [*male*, F. of *masculus*, L.] the Male Kind.

MALE [of *μαλλος*, a Feece, Gr. because formerly made of Wool] a Sack or Budget to carry Letters, &c. in a Journey.

MALEBOUCHE, a foul Mouth, an evil Tongue. *Chaucer*.

MALE Content [*mal content*, F. of *male contentus*, L.] discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected.

TO MALEDICT [*maledictum*, L. Sup.] to curse or imprecate.

MALEDICTION, an Evil Speaking or Cursing. F. of L.

MALEFACTOR [*Malefactor*, F.] an Evil-doer, an Offender. F.

MALEFICE [*malificium*, L.] an Evil Deed, or shrewd Turn. F.

MALEFICENCE [*Maleficientia*, L.] Mischievousness.

MALEFICK [*malifique*, F. of *maleficus*, L.] that causes Evil or Mischievousness.

MALENGME, Evil Artifice. *Spencer*.

MALESON, Cursing.

MALETALENT, Ill-will. O.

MALETALENT } a Toll of 40 s. ancient-
MALTOLTE } ly paid for every Sack
of Wool.

MALEVOLENCE [*malevolentia*, L.] Ill-will, Hatred, Spite.

MALEVOLENT [*malevolens*, L.] that bears Ill-will or Spite.

MALEVOLENT [in *Astrology*] which has an ill Aspect or Influence.

MAL-PEASANCE, a doing of Evil. F. L. T.

MALICE [*malitia*, L.] Ill-will, Grudge or Spite. F.

MALICIOUS [*malicieux*, F. of *malitiosus*, L.] full of malice, spiteful.

MALCORIUM [*q. d. mali Granati corium*, L.] the Peel of a Pomegranate.

MALIGN [*maligne*, F. of *malignus*, L.] mischievous, bent on mischief.

TO MALIGN [*malignare*, L.] to envy, to wish ill.

MALIGNANCY [*malignitas*, L.] malignant Nature or Quality.

MALIGNANT [*malignus*, L.] hurtful, mischievous.

MALIGNANT Disease, that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature usually permits it to do; or rather such a Disease as is greatly aggravated: It is generally apply'd to such Fevers as are Epidemical or Intestinal, and attended with Spots and Eruptions.

A MALIGNANT, an ill affected Persons.

MALIGNANTY [*malignite*, F. of *malignitas*, L.] Hurtfulness, Mischievousness, Grudge, Ill-will.

MALITIORITY [*malitiositas*, L.] Malice.

MALKIN [of *Mall* Contract of *Mary* and *kin*] a Sort of Mop or Scovel for sweeping an Oven.

MALL [*malleus*, L. a Mallet] a Place to play at *Pall mall*.

PALL MALL [*q. d. Pellere malleo*, L. to drive with a Mallet] a Play.

MALLARD [*Malart*, F. *malard*, Du.] a wild Drake, or Male Duck.

MALLEABLE, [of *malleus*, L. an Hammer] that may be hammer'd out, and will spread being beaten. F.

MALLEABILITY, the quality of being hammered out.

MALLEOLUS [*Botany*] is a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out it felt but one Year before. L.

MALLEOLUS [among *Anatomists*] is a Bone of the Foot.

MALLEUS [in *Anatomy*] is one of the small Bones of the Ear. L.

MALLEORY [of *mal* bad, and *lievre*, F. an Hare] a Surname.

MALLOWS [*Malva*, S. *malva*, L.] an Herb.

MALLOW-Shrub, a Plant.

MALMSBURY, said to be so called by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Britains*. It was anciently called *Maidulpheshurgb* from one *Maidulph*, a Scottish Saint and Hermit, who built an Abby there, and opened the publick School. But *Beda* writes it *Adelmesbirig*, from *Adelm*, the Scholar of *Maidulph*, and the first Abbot of the Abbey] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

MALMSEY [of *Malvisia*, the Place whence it comes] a luscious Sort of Wine.

MALPASS [of *mal*, F. ill, and *pass*, *q. d.* a bad Way] a Town in *Cheshire*.

MALT [*Malz*, Sax. *Malt*, Teut.] Barley soaked and dried in Order to make Drink.

MALT, melted. O.

MALTHA, an inflammable Sime found in a Pool of *Samosata*, a City of *Comagena*, the same as *Napta*.

MALT-Long } an Insect; also a can-
MALT-Worm } cerous Sore about the
Hoof of a Horse.

MALT *Mulna*, a Quern or Malt-mill. O. R.

MALT *Shot*, a certain Duty paid in ancient Times for making Malt.

MALSTER, one who makes or deals in Malt.

MALTRAITED, Abused. F.

MALVADA, a small *Spanish* Coin, 13 of which make a *Farthling English*.

MALVELLES, Misdemeanours or malicious Practices. F. O. R.

M A

MALVEIS *Procures*, such as used to pack Juries. *O. L. T.*

MALVERSATION, ill Conversation, Prevarication, Misdemeanour in an Office. *F.*

MALVESIE, Malmsey Wine. *Chaucer.*

MALUM *Mortuum* [the dead Disease] a sort of Scab so call'd, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified. *L.*

MALURE, a Mistrortune, Mischance. *Chaucer.*

MAM [mam, *C. Br.* of *Mamma*, *L.*] a Mother.

MAMALUKES, Light-Horse-Men, an Order of valiant Soldiers, who were the chief Military Support of the *Saracens* in *Egypt*.

MAMMA [*Ma mere*, *F.* of *Mamma*, *L.*] my Mother.

MAMMAMOUCHI, Buffoons.

MAMMARY *Vessels* [in *Anatomy*] the Arteries and Vessels which pass thro' the Muscles and Glands of the Breast.

MAMMET, a Puppet. *O.*

MAMMEATED [*Mammeatus*, *L.*] having Paps or Teats.

MAMMIFORM *Processes* [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the Bone of the back Part of the Skull.

MAMMILLARY [in *Anatomy*] an Artery which supplies the Breast.

MAMMILLARY *Processes* [in *Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Bone, in the Temples, resembling the Teats of a Cow.

MAMMOCK [probably of *Dan. C. Br.* little, and *Dck, D.m.*] a Fragment, Piece or Scrap.

MAMMON [*μαμμωνας*, *Gr.*] the God of Wealth.

MAMMONIST, a covetous Worldling.

MAMMOODA, a Coin among the *Indians* of equal Value with our Shilling.

MAMOTHY, a Piece of Money at *Ormus*, value 8*d.* *Sterling*.

MAN [*Man, Sax. man, Tut. manū, Dan.*] a Creature endued with Reason.

To MAN [mannen, *Du.*] to furnish with Men.

MAN OF WAR, a Ship of War.

To MAN a Hawk [in *Fal onry*] to make her gentle, tame, and tractable.

MAN the Captain [among *Sailors*] a Term us'd when they would have Men to heave at the Captain.

MANSAYER [*Manyslaga, Sax.*] he that kills a Man.

MANSLAUGHTER [in *Law*] is the killing a Man unlawfully upon some sudden Rencounter or Quarrel without foregoing Malice.

M A

MANACLES [*manicles*, *F.* of *manus*, *L.*] Hand Fetters or Cuffs.

To MANACLE, to bind with Hand-Cuffs or Fetters.

To MANAGE [*mesnager*, *F.*] to order or handle, to rule or govern, to husband.

MANAGE [*manag*, *F.*] a Riding Academy or Riding houte.

MANAGEMENT } [*management*, *L.*]
MANAGERY } managing or Ordering, Conduct.

MANAGIUM, a Mansion or Dwelling House. *O. L.*

MANASSEH [מנשה, *H. i. e.* not forgotten] *Joseph's* eldest Son.

MANASSYNCE, Threatning. *Chaucer.*

MANATE } a Fish of a Whale Kind,
MANATI } common in *America*.

MANATION, Flowing or Running. *L.*

MANBOTE [*Man-boete, Sax.*] a Re-compence made in Money for the killing of a Man.

MANCA, a Square Piece of Gold in ancient Times valued at 30 Pence.

MANCH of Silver, is 60 Shekels, or 7*l.* 10*s.*; of Gold, 100 Shekels, or 75*l.* *Sterling*.

MANCHE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of an ancient Sleeve of a Coat. *F.*

MANCHE PRESENT, a Bribe or Present from the Donor's own Hand. *O.*

MANCHESTER [of *Maen, C. Br.* a Stone, and *Caestre*, *Sax.* probably from the great Quarries of Stone thereabout] a Town in *Warwickshire*; also another in *Lancashire*.

MANCHET [*michette*, *F.*] a fine sort of small Bread.

MANCHINELLO TREE, a Tree in *Jamaica*.

To MANCIPATE [*mancipatum*, *L.*] to deliver Possession, to give the Right to another, to sell for Money.

A MANCIPATION, a parting with a Thing, and giving it up to another. *L.*

MANCIPLE, a Caterer, one who buys Victuals and common Provisions for a College or Monastery.

MANCUSA, an ancient Coin in value about a Mark in Silver.

MANDAMUS [*i. e.* we command] a Writ sent by the King to the Heads of a College, &c. for the Admittance of a Fellow or Member into the Society; also several others by which any Thing is commanded, as to the Bishop to admit an Executor, to prove a Will, &c. *L.*

MANDATARY [*mandataire*, *F.*] is he to whom a Charge is given; also he who attains a Benefice by a *Mandamus*. *L. T.*

MAN-

MANDATE [*mandatum*, L.] a judicial Command of a King or his Justices to have any Thing done for Dispatch of his Justice.

DE MANDATO *Panes*, Loaves or Bread given to the Poor on *Maudy Thursday*. O. R.

MANDEVIL [*q. d. de manneville*, F. i. e. of the great Town] a Surname.

MANDIBLE [*mandibilis*, L.] that may be chewed, eatable.

MANDIBLE [*mandibula*, L.] the Jaw.

MANDIBULAR [*mandibularis*, L.] belonging to the Jaw.

MANDILION [*mandille*, F. *mandiglione*, Ital.] a Soldier's Garment, a loose Calflock.

MANDARIN, the Title of a great Lord among the *Chinese Tartars*.

MANDRAKE [*mandragora*, F. *mandragora*, L. *μανδραγόρας*, Gr.] a Plant whose Root something resembles the Parts of a Man, having a Quality of causing Sleep.

MANDUCATION, Chewing, Eating.

MANDY Thursday [*q. dies mandati*, L.] the next *Thursday* before *Easter*, so call'd from our Saviour's Charge to his Disciples of celebrating his Supper.

MANEH [מן, H.] a Weight or Sum of Money among the *Jews*, containing an 100 Shekels in Gold, in value about 75 *l.* in Silver 60 Shekels, in value about 7 *l.* 10 *s.*

MANE of an Horse [*Maene*, Du. *Dau*, Dan. *Wing*, C. Br.] the long Hair hanging down on a Horse's Neck.

MANES, the Souls departed, Ghosts; also Hell. L.

MANGE, a Scab on Dogs, &c. an Infectious and filthy Disease in Horses.

MANGANESS, a Sort of Stone used in making Glafs.

MANGCORN } mix'd Corn, Mashing.
MUNGCORN } O. L.

MANGER [*mangeoire*, of *manger*, F. to eat] a sort of Trough for Horses to eat Corn, &c. in.

MANGER [in a *Ship*] is a circular Place made with Planks fastened on the Deck right under the *Hawfses*, to receive the Sea-water that bears in at the *Hawfses*.

MANGERIE, Eating, Feasting. *Chau*.

TO MANGLE [*Minshew* derives it of *mancus*, L. maimed, or *mangle*, Teut. a defect] to cut, rend, to tear in Pieces; to Maim or Wound.

MANGO, an *East-India* Fruit.

MANGON } [*Mangoneau*, F.] an
MANGONEL } Engine us'd anciently

for the casting of Stones.

MANGONISM [of *mangonizo*, L.] a swimming or turbing up of old Things.

MANGY [of *S₂ demanger*, F. to Itch] troubled with the Mange.

MANHEDE, Manhood. *Chaucer*.

MANIA [*manis*, F. *μανία*, Gr.] a sort of Madnes; a Delirium without a Fever.

MANIACK [*manique*, F. *maniacus*, L. of *μανιακός*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with that Distemper.

MANICA Hippocratis [i. e. *Hippocrates's Sleeve*] is a Term us'd by Chymists, for a Woollen Sack or Bag, in Form of a Pyramid, with which Wines, Medicines, &c. are strained. L.

MANICHEES [so called of *Manes*, a *Persian*, their Ringleader] a Sort of Hereticks, who held that *Manes* was the Comforter which our Saviour promised to send, that there were two Principles, the one good, and the other bad, &c.

MANIFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestus*, L.] apparent, evident, clear, plain.

A MANIFEST [in *traffick*] a Draught of the Cargo of a Ship, shewing what is due to the Master for Freight.

To MANIFEST [*manifeste*, F. of *manifestare*, L.] to reveal, to declare, to make plain, to publish.

MANIFESTATION, a making manifest, &c. F. of L.

MANIFESTO, a publick Declaration of a Prince or State, an Edict or Decree. *Span*.

MANGLIONS [in *Gunnery*] two Handles on the Back of a Piece of Ordnance, after the *German* Way of Casting.

MANIPLE [*manipule*, F. *manipulus*, L.] a Handful of Herbs, or any other Thing.

MANIPLE, a kind of Ornament like a Scarf, worn about their Wrists by *Roman* Mass Priests.

MANIPULAR [*manipularis*, L.] belonging to a Maniple.

MANNA [מן, H. i. e. What, *q. d.* מן, H. i. e. What is this] a delicious Food which distilled from Heaven for the Support of the *Israelites*: Also a Sort of fat Dew in a Morning from the Leaves of Mulberry Trees, &c. in *Calabria*, and other hot Countries, used as a gentle Purge.

CHYMICAL MANNA, a Substance exceeding white, distilled from *Precipitate*.

MANNA Pear, a Sort of Pear ripe in *December* and *January*.

MANNASY } a Fish about *Jamaica*,
MANNATI } and other Parts of the

West Indies, resembling a Cow.

A MANNEKIN, a little Man, a Dwarf.

MANNER [*maniere*, F.] Fashion, Way, Custom, Usage.

MANNER [in *Painting* and *Carving*] the peculiar Habit, Mode, or Way that the Artist has.

MANNERS [*manieres*, F.] Behaviour, Conditions good or bad; Rules for Behaviour, Conversation, &c.

MANNING, the Day's Work of a Man, O. R.

MANNING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship is to make a Shew of all her Men.

MANNISHE [of *Man*, Sax. Wickedness] wicked. *Chaucer*.

MANNOPERS, Goods taken in the Hands of a Thief when apprehended. O. L. T.

MANOUR [of *manoir*, F. an Habitation, of *manendo*, because the Lord did usually reside there] a Constitution brought in by the *Normans*, which was this; The King granted to some Baron, or Military Man, a certain Circuit of Ground for him and his Heirs to dwell upon and enjoy, holding some Part in Demesne to their own Use and Occupation, and letting out other Parcels to Free and Servile Tenants, who were to do their Suit and Service at the Court of the said Manour, now called the Lord's Court, or Court Baron: But it is now taken for the Rule and Government a Man has over those who hold within his Fee, rather than the Land or Soil.

MANOUR in *gross*, is the Right and Interest of a Court Baron, with the Perquisites belonging thereunto; which may be vested in one Person, whilst others have every Foot of the Land contained in it.

MANQUELLER, a Man-slayer, or Murderer.

MANSE, a Parsonage or Vicarage-House for the Incumbent to live in.

MANSFIELD [probably of *Manyanian*, Sax. to Traffick, and *field*, being a Place of Trade] a Town in *Nottinghamshire*.

MANSION, an Abiding or Dwelling-place; also the Seat of the Blessed in Heaven; also a Mansion-House. L.

MANSUETUDE [*mansuetudo*, L.] Gentleness, Courtesie, Meekness.

MANSLAUGHTER [in *Law*] is the unlawful killing a Man, without prepense Malice.

MANSLAYER [*Manylaga*, Sax.] one guilty of Manslaughter.

MANSORII *miscidi*. [of *mandere*, L. to eat] the same as *Masters*.

MANSUETE [*mansuetus*, L.] courteous, gentle, meek, mild, tractable.

MANSUM *Capitale*, the chief Mansion, Manour House, or Court of a Lord. L.

MANSJRA [in *Domesday Book*] the Mansions or Dwelling Places of the Country People.

MANTELETS [in *Fortification*] are great Planks of Wood, which make a

kind of moveable Pent-house, being push'd forward upon moveable Trucks to cover the Men from the Enemies Fire.

To **MANTICULATE** [*manticularum*, L.] to pick Pockers.

MANTLE [*Manntel*, Sax. *manteau*, F. *mantilium*, L.] a kind of Cloak or long Robe.

MANTLE [in *Heraldry*] is that Representation of the foldings of Cloth, Flourishing or Drapery, which is drawn about a Coat of Arms.

To **MANTLE**, to Flower, to Smile like Drink, Wine, &c.

To **MANTLE**, to embrace kindly. N. C.

To **MANTLE** [in *Falconry*] to display; as *the Hawk mantles*, i. e. spreads her Wings after her Legs.

MANTLE-Tree [*manteau*, F.] a Piece of Timber laid cross the Head of a Chimney.

MANTLET, a little Mantle. *Chau.*

MANTUA-Gown [*manteau*, F.] a loose Gown worn by Women, instead of a straight bodied Coat.

MANUAL [*manuel*, F. *manualis*, L.] belonging to or performed by the Hand.

A **MANUAL** *manuel*, F. of *manuale*, L.] a Pocket Book.

MANUAL Goods, those whereof present Profit may be made.

MANUALIA Beneficia [*old R.*] daily Distributions of Meat and Drink, allotted to Pety-Canons, and other Members of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches for their ordinary Subsistence. L.

MANUALIA Obedientia, sworn Obedience or Subjection upon Oath. L.

MANUALIST, an Handicrafts-Man or Artificer.

MANUBIAL [of *manubialis*, L.] belonging to Prey or Booty.

MANUCAPTION [in *Law*] is a Writ which lies for a Man, who being taken upon Suspicion of Felony, and offering Bail for his Appearance, cannot be admitted thereunto. L.

MANUCAPTORS, they who stand as Sureties or Bail for others.

MANUDUCTION, alcaiding or guiding by the Hand. L.

MANUEL [in *Law*] a Thing whereof present Profit may be made; also a Pocket-Book. F.

MANUFACTURE [of *manus* and *factura*, L.] any Sort of Commodity made by the Work of the Hands, of Things that are produc'd naturally. F.

MANUFACTURED [*manufactus*, L.] worked or made by the Hands.

MANUFACTURER [*manufaturer*, F. of

of *manu facere*, L.] to work up a natural Product into an Artificial Commodity.

MANUMISSION, a making of a Servant free. L.

MANUMISSION *expressed* [Law Term] is when a Lord makes a Deed to his Villain to franchise him by the the Word *manumittere*.

MANUMISSION *imply'd* [Law T.] is when the Lord sues one, when he might enter without Suit, or grants him an Annuity, or lets Lands to him by Lease.

To MANUMIT [*manumittere*, L.] to make a Bond-man Free.

MANUPASTUS [Law Term] a Domestic or Household Servant. L.

To MANURE [*manovivier*, F.] to till the Ground, to labour it with the Hand.

MANURE, Dung, Marl, &c. used for the fattening of the Ground.

MANUS, a Hand, L. It was anciently us'd [in Law] for an Oath, and also for the Person who took it.

MANUS *Christi*, refin'd Sugar boil'd with Rose-Water, being a Sort of Cordial for Persons who were very weak; Pearl Sugar. L.

MANUSCRIPT [*manuscrit*, F. of *manuscriptum*, L.] a Book or Copy written with the Hand.

MANUTENENTIA, a Writ used in case of Maintenance. L.

MANUTENTION, a holdi: g by the Hand. F. of L.

MANWARING [of *Man* and *Waren*, Teut. to protect, *q. d.* the Protector of Men] a Sirname.

MANWORTH, the Price of a Man's Life or Head which was paid to the Lord for killing his Villain.

MANY [Μανιζ, Sax. *menig*, Du.] a great Number.

MANY Feet, the Fish *Pourcontr*. L.

Many Hands make light Work.
This Proverb is a proper Inducement to animate Persons to undertake any *Virtuous* Attempt; either for the Relief of the *Distressed*, the Succour of the *Oppressed*, or the Vindication and Defence of *Religion* and *Property*, against *potent* Oppressors or Invaders; for that however *difficult* and *insurmountable* the Attempt may appear to a feeble *few*, yet an *united* Force will make it not only *practicable*, but *easy* too, according to the *Latins*. *Multorum manus grave levatur onus*, and the *Greeks*, *ωλεων δε τε ερον αυειον*. Homer.

MANZED *Shrew*, a wicked Scold.

MAP [*mappe*, F. *mappa*, L. a Νάπκιν] a Representation of the Earth, or some Part of it on a plain *Superficies*.

A General MAP [in *Geography*] is a Description of the whole Earth, with the several Countries, Islands, Seas, Rivers, &c. therein contain'd, and also the Circles of the Globe.

Particular MAPS, are either of the four Parts of the World; or of particular Kingdoms and Countries.

MAPLE [Μαϋλ, Sax.] a sort of Tree.
MAPLETOFT [of Μαϋλ, a Maple, and *τοϋτ*, Sax. a Tuft or Top] a Sirname.

MARA, a Meer or Lake; a Marsh or Bog. O. L.

MARANATHA [ΜΑΡΑΝΑΘ, Syr. i. e. our Lord cometh] the highest Degree of Excommunication.

MARASMODES [μαρασμοδης, Gr.] a Fever which at last ends in a Consumption.

MARASMUS [μαρασμους, Gr.] a Fever which wastes the Body by Degrees.

MARAVEDIS, a Spanish Coin, of which 35 amount to about 6 Pence our Money.

MARBLE [*marbre*, F. of *marmor*, L.] a sort of fine Stone.

To MARBLE [*marbrer*, F.] to paint strain like Marble.

MARCAZITE [*marcasite*, F.] a kind of Mineral Stone; a Term for a Mineral Body, having some metalline Parts tho' the Quantity of them be very small.

MARCESSIBLE [*marcessibilis* of *marcessere*, L.] easy to wither or fade away.

MARCH [of *Mars* the Heathen God] the 3d Month in the Year.

To MARCH [*marcher*, F.] to go, to set forwards as an Army does.

A MARCH [*marche*, F.] the going forward of an Army, &c.

LORDS MARCHERS, Noblemen who anciently inhabited and secured the Marches of *Wales* and *Scotland*.

MARCHERS [Μαρχες, Sax. of *March*, Ger. a Frontier or Border, or else of *marque*, F. a Sign or Mark of Distinction] the Limits or Bounds between *England* and *Wales* or *Scotland*. F.

MARCHET, a Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*, that the Lord of the Manour should have the first Nights Lodging with every married Woman within his Jurisdiction, abrogated by *Malcolm* III. for which they pay a Mark.

MARCHIARE, to adjoin or border upon. O. L.

MARCHIONESS [of *marchio*, L. a Marquess] a Marquess's Lady.

MARCHPANE [*massapane*, F. *q. d.* *massa* Bread in the Lump, and *panis*] a Confection made of Pistachio-Nuts, Almonds, Sugar, &c.

MARCID [*marcidus*, L.] withered, rotten, feeble.

MARCIONISTS, ancient Hereticks so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick who denied that Christ was the Son of God.

A MARE [*ἄρμα*, S.] a Female Horse.

MARE, more. *Chaucer*.

To cry the MARE, a Sport in Hertfordshire, when the Reapers tie together the Tops or the last Blades of Corn, and standing at some Distance throw their Sickles at it, and he who cuts the Knot has the Prize, with Acclamations and good Cheer.

MAREIS, Marshes. *Chaucer*.

MARESHALL. See *Marshall*.

A MAREMAID. See *Mare-maid*.

MARETTUM, Marsh-Ground. *O. L.*

MARFORIO, a famous Statue in *Rome*, opposite to *Pasquin*, on which commonly answers to the Satyrical Questions fastened on the latter are fixed.

MARGARET } [*Margarita*, L. *μαρ-*

MARGER Y } *μαρίτις*, Gr. a Pearl]

a proper Name of Women.

MARGARITIFEROUS [*margaritififer*,

L.] that brings forth or produces Pearls.

MARGELIANE [*Marjolaine*, F.] *Marjoram*. *Chaucer*.

MARGIN [*marge*, F. of *margo*, L.] the Brink or Brim of any Thing; also the outermost Part of the Leaves of a Book, on which there is nothing printed, or nothing but Notes, &c.

MARGINAL [*marginalis*, L.] belonging to, or written in the Margin. *F.*

MARIGOLD, a Flower.

MARINADE [in *Cookery*] pickled Meat, either Flesh or Fish.

MARINARIUS, a Mariner or Sea-man. *O. L.*

To MARINATE [*mariner*, F.] to Fry in Oil, and then to pickle.

MARIETS, a sort of Violet Plants, called also *marian Violets*.

MARINE [*marinus*, L.] belonging to, or serving at Sea. *F.*

The MARINE, the whole Body of a Fleet or Navy.

MARINER [*marinier*, F.] a Seaman or Sailor.

MARINERS, Soldiers who serve on Board of Ship.

MARIOLA [in *ancient Writers*] a Shrine or Image of the Virgin *Mary*.

MARJORAM [*marjolaine*, F. *marjorana*, L.] an Herb.

MARISCA [among *Surgeons*] the Hemorrhoids or Piles. *L.*

MARITAGIO *amisso per defaultam*, a Writ for a Tenant in Frank-Marriage, to

recover Lands, &c. out of which he is kept by another.

MARITAGIUM, the lawful joining of Man and Wife; the Right of bestowing a Ward or Widow in Marriage; Lands given in Marriage; also the Dower or Portion received with a Wife. *O. L. T.*

MARITAGIUM Habere [*Law Term*] to have the free Disposal of an Heiress in Marriage.

MARITAL [*maritalis*, L.] belonging to an Husband. *F.*

MARITIMA *Anglia*, the Profits accruing to the King from the Sea. *L.*

MARITIME [*maritimus*, L.] belonging to, or near the Sea. *F.*

A MARK [*ἄσημα*, *Sax. marque*, F. *mark*, Du.] a Note, Character, &c. set upon a Thing, a Sign or Token; also a White or Aim to shoot at.

A MARK, a Silver Coin anciently valued at 50s. now generally taken for the Sum of 13s. 4d. in some parts of *Germany* 16 Stivers or 2s. *Sterling*; in *Denmark* it is 16s. or 12 4-5ths d. *Sterling*; in *Sweden* the Mark is 22 4-5ths d. *Sterling*.

MARK [of *מַרְקוֹס*, Syr. or *Marcus*, L. of the Month *Martius* or *March*] a proper Name of Men.

To MARK [*ἄσημα*, *Sax. marquer*, F. *marken*, Du.] to set a Mark on a Thing in order to know it again: To take Notice, to Mind.

MARK Penny, a Duty of 1 Penny, formerly paid by the Inhabitants of *Malden* in *Essex*, who had Gutters or Pipes laid out of their Houses into the Street.

MARK Weight, a Foreign Weight, commonly 8 Ounces, and a Mark Pound is 16 Ounces.

MARKET [*marche*, F. *mercatus*, L.] a Place where Provisions, or any manner of Goods are set to Sale: The Privilege whereby a Town is enabled to keep Market.

Clerk of the MARKET, an Office whose Business is to keep a Standard of Weights and Measures, according to the King's Standard in the Exchequer, and to see that all Measures, in every Place, be answerable to them.

MARKET Gold, the Toll of a Market.

MARKETABLE, that is fit to be sold or uttered in a Market.

MARK Lups, in some Parts of *Poland* is 3s. 9d. 3 Farthings *Sterling*.

MARKS [among *Hunters*] the Foot Prints and Treadings of wild Beasts.

MARL [*mergel*, Du. *mergel*, Teut. *ἄσημα*, probably of *ἄσημα*, *Sax. Marrow* or *marga*, L.] a kind of fat Earth which is cast upon the Land to fertilize it.

To MARL, is to spread Land with Marl.

MARLBOROUGH [of *Marj*, Sax. Chalk or Fat Soil, and *Burj*; but some derive it of *Merlin*] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

MARLERIUM } a Marl-Pit. O. L.

MARLETUM }

MARLINE [*Sea Term*] a small Line of untwisted Hemp well tarr'd to keep the Ends of the Ropes from Ravelling.

To MARLINE a Sail [*Sea Term*] is when the Sail is rent out of the Bolt-Rope, to make it fast with Mar-lines put through the Eye-let-holes.

MARLINE Spike, is a little piece of Iron to splice small Ropes together, as also to open the Bolt-Rope, when the Sail is to be fowed into it.

MARLOW [of *Marj*, Sax. Chalk, and *Lea*, a Field] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

MARMADUKE [*Camden* says of *Marj* *Deuiz*, Sax. more mighty, and *Duke*] a proper Name.

MARMALET } [*marmelade*, F.] a
MARMALADE } Confection made of
Quinces, or other Fruit.

MARMOREAN [*marmoreus*, L.] of or belonging to Marble.

MARMORATION, a Building with Marble.

MARMOSET, a kind of black Monkey with a shaggy Neck; also a kind of Grotesque Figure in Building.

MARMOTTO, a Creature like a Rabbit in the *Alps* in *Italy*.

MAMONEAN Wine, a sort of extraordinary strong Wine.

MARONISTS, Christians inhabiting about Mount *Libanus* so called from one *Maron* who was the Head of them.

MARQUE, Reprisal, as Letters of *Marque* or *Mart*. O. S.

MARQUESS } [*marquis*, F.] a No-
MARQUISS } bleman, next in Dignity to a Duke.

MARQUESSET, a She Marquess, a Marchioness.

MARQUETRY, a sort of chequered inland Work. F.

MARQUISATE [*marquisat*, F.] a Marquisship, or the Jurisdiction of a Marquess.

To MARR [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *μαρρῶν*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *marrar*, Span. or *Marjjan*, Sax.] to spoil, deface, to corrupt.

MARRIAGE [*mariage*, F.] a civil Contract by which a Man and a Woman are joined together.

MARRIAGEABLE [*mariable*, F.] that is of Age fit to marry.

MARROW [*Marj*, Sax. *marolla*,

Ital.] a soft fat Substance contained in the Hollow of Bones.

MARROW, a Rogue. O.

MARROWS, Fellows, as my *Gloves* are not Marrows. N. C.

To MARRY [*marier*, F. *maritare*, L.] to join or be joined in Wedlock.

MARS [among *Chymists*] Iron or Steel.

MARS [in *Heraldry*] is the red Colour in Coat Armour of Sovereign Princes.

A MARSH } [*Marjyc*, Sax. *maerliche*,
MARISH } Du. *marais*, F.] a Fen or boggy Ground.

MARSH *Mallows*, an Herb.

MARSHAL [*Marschal*, F. *marcsalk*, *Teut.*] it was anciently no other than Master of the Horse, but now several considerable Officers bear this Name, as

Earl MARSHAL [of *England*] a great Officer of the Crown, who takes Cognizance of all Matters belonging to War and Arms, &c.

MARSHAL [of the *Ceremonies*] an Officer who is to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies or Assistants.

MARSHAL [of the *King's House*] whose special Authority is in the King's Palace to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown and to punish Faults committed within the Verge.

MARSHAL [of the *Exchequer*] is he to whom the Court commits the Custody of the King's Debtors during the Term Time for securing the Debts.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Bench*] is he who hath the Custody of the Prison call'd the *King's Bench* in *Southwark*.

MARSHAL [of the *King's Hall*] an Officer whose Business it is when the Tables are prepared, to call out those of the Household and Strangers, and place them according to their Quality.

Clerk MARSHAL [of the *King's House*] an Officer who attends the Marshal in his Court, and Records all his Proceedings.

MARSHAL [at *Sea*] is one who punishes Offences committed at Sea, and sees Justice executed there, as putting in the Bilboes, ducking at the Yard-Arm, haling under the Keel, &c.

MARSHALS, are also military Officers in every Regiment, whose Office is to see to Prisoners of War, and to execute all Sentences or Orders of the Council of War upon Offenders.

Knight MARSHAL, an Officer of the King's House.

MARSHALS at Arms, Pursuivants.

MARSHAL [of *France*] is the highest Preferment in the Army or Navy, and is the same with Captain General; they command above all Persons who are not Princes

of

of the Blood, and are also the Judges of Points of Honour between Gentlemen.

MARSHAL [*de Camp*] in France the next Officer to the Lieutenant General with us.

MARSHALLING [in *Heraldry*] is the proper joining of several Coats of Arms in one and the same Escutcheon.

MARSHALSEY [*Marrechauffee*, F.] the Seat or Court of the Marshal for the Prison of *Southwark*.

MARSUPIALIS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from the doubling of its Tendons, which resembles a Purse.

MART [contracted of *Market*] a great Fair.

MARTELLED, hammered. *Spencer*.

MARTEN } a little Thing like a

MARTERN } Ferrer.

MARTEN-Cub, a Martern of the first Year.

MARTIAL [*martialis*, L.] Warlike, Valiant; belonging to War. F.

MARTIAL [in *Astrology*] born under the Planet *Mars*.

MARTIAL [in *Chymistry*] partaking of the Nature of Iron or Steel.

MARTIAL Law, is the Law of War depending on the King's Pleasure; or his Lieutenant, or the General, or the Officers of War.

MARTIALIST, a Warriour, a Man at Arms.

MARTIN [*q. d. Martius*, L.] a proper Name of Men.

MARTIN } a kind of Swallow, a

MARTINET } Bird.

MARTIN DRY, a Pear that is of an Isabella red Colour on one Side, and high coloured red on the other side, whose Pulp is short and pretty fine to the Taste, and Juice sugared and perfum'd.

MARTINGAL [*ma-tingale*, F.] a Thong of Leather fastened at one End to the Girths under the Belly, and at the other to the Muff-roll, to prevent a Horse's rearing.

MARTLEMASS } the Festival of St. Mar-

MARTINMASS } *tin*, observed on the

11th of November.

MARTLEMASS-Beef, Beef salted and smoaked at that Season.

MARTLET, a kind of Bird.

MARTLET [in *Heraldry*] a Pigeon with its Feet erased or torn off.

MARTNETS [in a *Ship*] are small Lanes fastened to the Leech of the Sail, to bring that Part of the Leech which is next the Yard Arm, close up to the Yard when the Sail is to be furled.

To *Top* the MARTNETS [*Sea Phrase*] is to hale them up.

Legs of the MARTNETS [*Sea Term*] are small Ropes put through the Bolt Ropes in the Leech of the Sail.

MARTYR [*μαρτυρ*, Gr.] one who bears Witness to the Truth of the *Christian* Religion at the Expence of his Life. F. of L.

MARTYRDOM [*martyre*, F. *martyrium*, L. of *μαρτύριον*, Gr.] such Pain or Death as a Martyr undergoes.

MARTYRITH, tormenteth. *Chaucer*.

MARTYROLOGY [*martyrologe*, F. *μαρτυρολογία*, of *μαρτυρ* a Martyr, and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Book treating of the Acts, Names and Sufferings of Martyrs.

To **MARTYR** [*martyrifer*, F.] to make one suffer Martyrdom.

To **MARVEL** [*Esmerveiller*, F.] to wonder or admire at.

MARVEL [of *Peru*] a sort of Nightshade with Flowers of such Variety, that it is called *the Wonder of the World*.

MARY [*Maria*, L. of *Μαρια*, Gr. מרים, H. i. e. Bitter] a Christian Name of Women; also, Marrow. *cb*.

MARYGROSS, a German Coin, value 1 d. and 3-4ths of a Farthing Sterling.

MASCLE [in *Heraldry*] a short Lozenge voided, representing the Mash of a Net.

To **MASCULATE** [*masculatum*, L.] to make strong or manly.

MASCULINE [*masculus*, L.] that is of the Male Kind. F.

MASCULINE Signs or Planets [in *Astrology*] are such as excel in active Qualities, i. e. Cold and Heat.

MASE, a Whim, a Fancy. *Chaucer*.

MASH for a Horse [probably of *משא*, *cheu*, Teut. to mingle] a Composition of Water, Bran, &c.

To **MASH** [*mascher*, F. to champ with the Teeth] to break, bruise, or squeeze to a Mash.

MASID, Amazed. *Chau*.

MASIDNESS, Amazement. *Chauc*.

BY THE **MASKINS** [*an Oastb*] i. e. by the Mafs.

MASK [*masque*, F.] a covering for the Face, a Vizard.

MASKEWED, fortified, fenced. *O*.

MASLIN, Cornmixt as Wheat, Wine, Rye, &c. called also *Mescelin* or *Mestin*.

MASLINFAR, a Food made of Wheat and Rye steeped in Water.

MASON [*masson* or *macon*, F.] a Workman who builds with Stone.

MASONRY [*massonnerie*, F.] Mason's Work, Stone-work.

MASORA } [*מסרה*, H. i. e. a Trad-

MASSERA } dition] the Criticism of Hebrew

Hebrew Doctors on the Hebrew Text of the Bible.

MASORITES, a set of Jews, who made it their Business to correct false written Words of the Holy Scriptures of the old Testament, and also to number the Letters, &c. of the 5 Books of *Moses* to prevent its being corrupted.

MASQUERADE [*mascarade*, F.] a Company of Persons having Masks or Vizards on, and Dancing or Discouring together.

MASS [*masse*, F. of *massa*, L. Barb.] a Heap or Lump of any Thing.

MASS [among *Apothecaries*] Paste; it is generally apply'd to those Compositions out of which Pills are formed.

MASS [with *Physicians*] is apply'd to some Collections of Fluids; as *the Mass of Blood*.

MASS [in *Sumatra*] a Piece of Money, 4 Capans or 1 s. *Sterling*.

MASS [in *Japan*] a Coin, 10 Coudrys or 5 2-5ths d. *Sterling*.

MASS [in *India*] a Silk Weight 1-14th of a Pyce.

MASS [in *Natural Philosophy*] the Quantity of Matter in any Body.

The Popish MASS [*Μαρυγε*, *Sax. mæsse*, F. *missa*, L. *g. d. missio* or *dimissio populi*, the dismissing the People] is Part of the Liturgy or Church Service among the Roman Catholics.

A MASS Priest, anciently was every Secular Priest distinguished from the Regulars. Afterwards the Word was restrained to those kept in Chuntries, or at particular Altars, to say so many Masses for the Souls of the Deceased.

MASSACRE [*massacre*, F. of *massare*, L.] a Butchery and Slaughter made on People, not in a Condition to help themselves.

TO MASSACRE [*massacrer*, F.] to Butcher after a barbarous Manner.

MASSES [in *Pictures*] those Parts containing the great Lights and Shadows.

MASSETERS [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the lower Jaw, which with the Temporal Muscles, move it to either side or forwards, as in Eating.

MASSIVE [*massif*, F.] solid weighty.

MAST [*Μαστις*, *Sax. mast*, *Dan. and Teut. of mastien*, to fatten] the Fruit of Wild Trees, as Oak, Beech, Wild Chestnut, &c.

MAST [*Μαστις*, *Sax. mast* or *mat*, F. *mast*, Du.] one of those round Pieces of Timber in a Ship, which are set upright on the Deck, to which the Yards, Sails, Tackle, &c. are made fast.

To Spring a MAST [*Sea-phrafe*] is when a mast is cracked in any Part.

To spend a MAST [*Sea-phrafe*] is when a Mast is broken by bad Weather.

A MAST [*of Amber*] is the Quantity of 2 Pound and a half.

MASTER [*maître* or *maitre*, F. *maester*, Du. *magister*, L.] a Governour, Head, Teacher, one skilled in any Art or Mystery: A Title of some Officer, as

MASTER [*of the Armoury*] one who has the Care and Oversight of the King's Armour, in any standing Armoury.

MASTER of Assay [in the Mint] an Officer whose Business is to see the Silver, &c. be according to Standard.

MASTER [*of Arts*] the second Degree taken by Students in the Universities.

MASTER [*of the Ceremonies*] the King's Interpreter, whose Business it is to introduce to the King all Embassadors, Envoys, &c. sent from foreign Princes or States.

MASTERS [*of the Chancery*] are Assistants to the Lord Keeper or Chancellor, in Matters of Judgment; of these there are 12 in Number, and the chief of them is Master of the Rolls.

MASTER [*of the Faculties*] an Officer under the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, who grants Licences and Dispensations.

MASTER [*of the Horse*] is one who hath the Rule and Charge of the King's Stable; there is also a Master of the Horse to a Nobleman.

MASTER [*of the King's Household*] hath generally the Title of Lord High Steward of the King's Household.

MASTER [*of the Jewel House*] an Officer who has the Care of all the Gold and Silver Plate us'd at the King's Table as also of all the Plate in the Tower of London, as loose Jewels, Chains, &c.

MASTER [*of the Mint*] an Officer is now called the Warden of the Mint, whose Office is to receive and take Care of the Silver and Bullion brought to be coined.

MASTER Worker [*of the Mint*] an Officer who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, then delivers it to the Monyers, and receives it from them again when it is made.

MASTER Gunner [*of England*] an Officer whose Business it is to instruct all that desire to learn the Art of Gunnery; and to administer an Oath to every Soldier, that he will not serve any Foreign Prince or State without Leave.

MASTER [*of the Ordnance*] a great Officer who has the Care of all the King's Ordnance and Artillery.

MASTER [*of the King's Musters*] is one who takes care that the King's Forces be

be compleat, well arm'd, train'd, called also the *Mustier Master General*.

MASTER [*of the Posts*] an Officer who has the appointing, placing or displacing such thro' *England*, as provide Post-Horses for carrying the King's Messages, &c.

MASTER [*of the Requests*] is the chief Judge of the Court of Requests, which is now quite taken away.

MASTER [*of the Rolls*] an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, and in his Absence hears Causes, and gives Orders.

MASTER [*of the Courts of Wards and Liveries*] was formerly the Principal Officer and Judge of that Court.

MASTER [*of a Ship*] is a chief Officer, whose Business is to have the general Management of a Ship at Sea, to take her Way, and to give the necessary Orders to the Sailors.

MASTER de Camp [*in France and Spain*] is a Colonel of Horse.

MASTER de Camp General, is the next Officer over all the Regiments of Light Horse, and commands in the Absence of the Colonel General.

To **MASTER** [*maitriser*, F.] to make one's self Master of, to get the better of.

MASTER-Note [*in Musick*] is the same as Measure-Note.

MASTER-Piece, a most exact or excellent Piece of Workmanship in any Art.

MASTERLESS, which has no Master, Headstrong.

MASTERLY, Masterlike.

MASTERSHIP [*magisterium*, L.] the Quality and Dignity of a Master.

MASTER-Wort, an Herb.

MASTERY [*magisterium*, L.] Authority, Power, Command, Conquest, Victory.

To **MASTICATE** [*massicatum*, L.] to eat or chew.

MASTICATION, Chewing. F. of L.

MASTICATORY [*massicatoire*, F. of *massicatorium*, L.] a Medicine to be chewed to provoke Spitting.

MASTICK [*massicb*, F. *massicb*, L. *μαστιχ*, Gr.] the Gum of the Lentisk Tree.

MASTICOT } a yellow Colour used in
MASSICOT } Painting. *Ital.*

MASTINUS, a Mastiff, a great Dog. O. R.

A MASTIF [*matin*, F. *mastivus*, L. *Barb.*] a Sort of great Dogs.

MASTLING, shining. *Chaucer*.

MASTOIDES [*μαστοιδ*, Gr.] certain Muscles which bend the Head, arising from the Neck-bone, and terminating in the Mammillary Processes: Any Processes shap'd like the Teats of a Cow's Udder.

MASURA [*in Doomsday-Book*] an old decay'd House or Wall.

MASURA Terræ, a Quantity of Ground containing 4 *Organs*.

MAT [*ματτε*, *Sax.* *matte*, *Text.* *matta*, L.] a Contexture of Rulhes.

MATCH [*of mate*, a Companion, but *Mr. Cas.* derives it from *μαχη*, Gr. a Fight] an Agreement or Contract, a Trial of Skill; also an Equal.

MATCH [*meche*, F.] a Sort of Rope made on Purpose for the firing of Guns or the setting Fire to Trains of Mines, &c.

To **MATCH** [*q. d.* to *mate*] to pair or couple, to marry, to be like.

To **MATCH** [*Hunt.*] a Wolf at Rutting Time is said to go to *Match* or *Mate*.

To **MATCH Cocks** [*among Cock-fighters*] is to see that they be of an equal Height, Length and Bigness in Body.

MATCHABLE, which may be matched or coupled; also that may be equalized.

MATCHLESS, that may be equalled, incomparable.

MATE [*ματα*, *Sax.* *mat*, *Du.*] a Companion or Assistant.

MATED, Conquered, Subdued. *Spenc.*

MATELOTTE [*in Cookery*] Viuals dressed after the Seamens Way. F.

MATEOLOGY [*ματαιολογια* of *ματαιο* Gr. vain, and *λογια* Discourse, Gr.] a vain Inquiry, or over curious Search into high Matters.

MATERNUS, a hardy evergree Shrub, somewhat of the Species of the *Phillyrea*.

MATES [*at Sea*] are Assistants to several Officers on Board a Ship.

CHECK MATE [*at the Play at Chess*] is when the Game is brought to that Pass, that there is no Way left for the King to escape.

MATEOTECHNY [*Mateotechnia*, L. of *ματαιολογια*, of *ματαιος* vain, and *τεχνη* Science, Gr.] a vain or idle Science.

MATER, a Mother, a Woman that has brought forth a Child; also the same as *Matrix*. L.

MATER Dura [*Anat.*] a strong Membrane next to the Scull encompassing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, having Cavities, which supply the Place of Veins. L.

MATER Metallorum [*among Chymists*] is Quick-Silver. L.

MATER pia [*Anat.*] a thin and fine Membrane immediately investing the Brain and *Cerebellum*, very full of Blood Vessels. L.

MATER Tenuis. See *Mater-pia*.

MATERIA Medica [*with Physicians*] whatever is used in the Art of Medicine for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases.

MATERIAL [*material*, F. of *materialis*, L.] consisting of Matter of Sub-

stance

stance; also being of some concern or Moment.

MATERIA Prima [in *Philosophy*] is the first Matter or Subject of all substantial Forms.

MATERIALIST, a Druggist.

MATERIALS [*materiaux*, F. *materia*, L.] Tools or Stuff proper for the making or doing any thing.

MATERIALITY [of *materialis*, L.] a being Material, the Substance of Matter.

MATERIATION, a selling of Timber for Building. L.

MATERNAL [*maternel*, F. *materna*, L.] belonging to a Mother, Motherly.

MATERNITY [*maternite*, F.] Motherhood, the Condition of a Mother.

MATERNALITY [*maternalitas*, L.] Motherhood, &c.

MATHEMATICAL } [*Mathématique*,
MATHEMATICK } F. *mathematicus*,
L. or *μαθηματικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Mathematicks.

MATHEMATICKS [*mathematiques*, F. *Artes mathematicæ*, L.] Sciences exercised about Magnitude and Numbers, or of Quantity continued or discrete.

Pure **MATHEMATICKS**, are *Arithmetick* and *Geometry*; which treat only of Number and Magnitude, abstractedly considered from all kind of Matter.

Mixt **MATHEMATICKS**, are those Arts and Sciences that treat of the Properties of Quantity, applied to material Beings or sensible Objects; as *Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Navigation*.

Practical **MATHEMATICKS**, those which shew how to demonstrate something useful, or to perform something proposed, which may tend to the Benefit of Mankind.

Speculative **MATHEMATICKS**, implies only the simple Knowledge of Matters proposed; with the bare Contemplation of Truth and Falshood, with Respect to them.

MATHURINS, a religious Order founded by Pope *Innocent*, for Redemption of *Christian* Captives out of *Turkish* Slavery.

MATISON } [i. e. the Son of *Matthew*,
MADISON } or as Dr. *T. Henshman* thinks of *Matilda*] a Surname.

MATRACIUM [among *Chymists*] a little Bag in which is put calcin'd Tartar, &c. having Holes pricked in it to let out the Liquor.

MATRASS [among *Chymists*] is a long strait-neck'd Vessel of Glass, used in Distillations or Dejections. F.

MATRICALIA [with *Physicians*] Medicines for Diseases in the Matrix. L.

MATRICE } [*matrix*, L.] the Mother
MATRIX } or Womb, F. Also a Mould in which Printers Letters are cast by the Founder. F.

MATRICIDE [*matricida*, L.] a Murderer of his or her Mother.

MATRICIDE [*matricidium*, L.] Murder of a Mother.

MATRICULAR [*matricule*, F. of *matricula*, L. a Register-Book] belonging to a Register Book.

To **MATRICULATE** [*matriculatum*, L.] to set down in the Register or matricular Book, the Names of young Scholars, after they have been sworn in an University.

MATRICATION, the Act of Swearing, Registering, &c. L.

MATRIMONIAL [*matrimonialis*, L.] belonging to Matrimony. F.

MATRIMONY [*Matrimonium*, L.] Wedlock, Marriage.

MATRIX. See *Matrice*.

MATRON [*matronæ*, F. of *matrona*, a grave motherly Woman.

MATS [in a *Ship*] broad thick Clouts of Sinner, or Rope-Yarn and Thrums, beat Flat and interwoven to save the Yard, &c. from Galling.

MATROSSES, Soldiers in the Artillery, next below the Gunners.

MATT-WEED, an Herb.

MATTED, wrought or covered with Mats.

MATTED [*spoken of Hair*] entangled and clung together.

MATTED [among *Botanists*] a Term apply'd to Herbs when they grow as if they were plaited together.

MATTER [*matiere*, F. of *materia*, L.] the Stuff any thing is made of, Cause or Occasion; also a Thing or Business.

MATTER [probably of *מתעב*, Sax. *Matreab*, C. Br. Rotten] that which runs out of a Sore.

MATTER [in *Philosophy*] the same as Body, is a penetrable, divisible and passible Substance, extending it self into Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and capable of putting on all manner of Forms.

MATTER in Dced [in *Law*] is a Truth of a Matter that may be prov'd, tho' not by Record.

MATTER of Record [in *Law*] is that which may be prov'd, by some Record.

MATTHEW [מתח, H. i. e. a Reward] a Christian Name of Men.

MATHIAS [מתחיה, H. i. e. the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

MATTINS [*matines*, F. of *matutinus*, L.] Morning Prayers; also one of the Canonical Hours in the Romish Church.

MATTOCK [*Mattoque, Sax.*] a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, &c.

MATRESS, a kind of Quilt filled with Wool, Cotton, &c. a Flock-Bed.

To **MATURATE** [*maturatum, L.*] to ripen, to hasten.

MATURATION, a ripening, a hastening. *L.*

MATURATION [among *Chymists*] is the Process of Digestion, Circulation, &c.

MATURATION [among *Surgeons*] the Ripening or Swellings, Sores or Humours.

MATURE [*maturus, L.*] ripe, come to its full Growth, Perfect.

MATURITY [*maturitas, F. of maturitas, L.*] Ripeness of Fruit or Years, the arrival of any thing to its just Degree of Perfection.

MATUTINAL [*matutinalis, L.*] belonging to the Morning or Morning Prayer.

MATUTINE [*matutinus, L.*] belonging to the Morning.

MATUTINE [among *Astrol.*] Planets are said to be *Matutine*, when they are above the Horizon, at the rising of the Sun.

MAUD [contract of *Mathildis*, from *Maecht*, a Maid, *Du.* a Lady, or of *Magdaen*] a Name of Women

To **MAUDLE**, to Esfor or put out of Order.

MAUDLIN [contracted of *Magdalen*] a proper Name of Woman.

MAUDLIN, half drunk, maudled.

SWEET MAUDLIN, an Herb.

MAUGRE [*malgre, F.*] in Spite of, or whether one will or no.

MAVIS [*mauis, F.*] a kind of Thrush, a Bird.

MAWKIN, a Flirt, a Gillian, a Hoydening Wench.

To **MAUL** [of *mailet, F. mallus, L.*]

a Hammer to bang or beat soundly.

MAUL-STICK, a Printers Stick upon which he leans his Hand when at Work.

MAULKIN. See *Malhin*.

MAULS, Mallows. *N. C.*

MAUM, a soft brittle Stone in *Oxfordshire*.

A **MAUNCH** [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Sleeve.

MAUND [*Maund, Sax mande, F. of manus, L.* a Hand] a Hamper or Basket with Handles, a Scrip. *Shakesp.*

MAUND of *unbound Books*, is 9 Bales of each 1000 *lb.* weight, or two *Fat*.

MAUND SHAW [at *Ormus*] 12 *lb.* and a half *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Mestupatan*] is 26 *lb.* 4 *oz.* 8 *dr.* of our common Weight.

MAUND [at *Sarat*] one is 23 *lb.* 5 *oz.* 7 *dr.* another 27 *lb.* *Averdupois*.

MAUND [at *Tauris*] is 6 *lb.* and a quarter *Averdupois*.

To **MAUNDER** [*maudire, F. of maldicere, L.* to Curle] to grumble or mutter.

MAUNDING, Begging. *O.*

MAUNDY *Thursday*. See *Mandy*.

MAURICE [*Mauritius, L.*] a proper *MORRICE* Name of Men.

MAUSOLEUM, a famous Marble Sepulchre 35 Cubits high, 44 Foot about, supported by 36 curious Pillars, built by Queen *Artemisa* in Honour of her Husband *Mausolus*, King of *Caria*, which was accounted one of the 7 Wonders of the World.

MAUTHER, a little Girl. *Norf.*

MAW [*Maaga, Sax.*] the Ventricle of the Stomach.

MAW-Worms, Worms in a Horse.

MAWKISH, sick at Stomach, Squemith.

MAWKS, a Hoyden, a dirty nasty Slut; also Maggots. *N. C.*

MAWMET, an Idol or little Image set up to be worshipped.

MAUMETRY, Idolatry, or the worshipping of Idols.

MAXILLA, a Jaw-bone. *L.*

MAXILLARY [*maxillaris, L.*] belonging to the Jaw-bone.

MAXIM [*maxime, F. maxima, L. Αξιμα, Gr.*] a Proposition or principle in any Art or Science generally received, grounded upon Reason, and not to be deny'd.

MAXIMILIAN [composed of *maximus* and *Emilianus*] a proper Name of Men.

MAXIMIS & *minimis* [among *Mathematicians*] a Method used for the Resolution of a great many perplex'd Problems, which require the greatest or least Quantity attainable in that Case.

MAXIMITY [*maximitas, L.*] Greatness.

MAY [*majus, F. from majores, L.* so called by *Romulus* in Respect to his Senators] the 5th Month of the Year.

To **MAY** or *can*, [*Maagan, Sax.*]

MAY BUG, FLY, an Insect.

MAYDINHODE, Maidenhead. *Chau.*

MAY-GAMES, Sports on the first Day of *May*.

MAY-LILY, the Flower *Liriconfaris*.

To **MAYL** *Hawks* [among *Falconers*] is to pinion their Wings.

MAYNARD [*Verfegan* derives it of *Man* and *Heart, q. d.* stout hearted] a Surname.

MAYOR [anciently *mayr*, of *mayr*, *Wesh.* to keep, *maire, F. a major, L.*] the Chief Magistrate of a City or Corporation.

MAYORALTY [*mairie*, F. *majoratus*, L.] the Office and Dignity of a Mayor.

MAYORESS, a Mayor's Wife.

MAYSTRY, a Master-piece. O.

MAZARINE, a famous Cardinal, who was Regent of France during the Minority of *Levis XIV.*

A LA MAZARINE [in *Cookery*] a particular manner of Dressing several Sorts of Fowls.

MAZARINES, little Dishes to be set in the middle of a larger Dish; also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweet meats.

MAZARINE Blue, a deep blue Colour.

MAZARINE Hood, made after the Fashion of that worn by the Dutchess of *Mazarine*.

MAZE [probably of *Maye*, Sax. a Gulph] Astonishment, Perplexity.

A MAZE [in a Garden] a Place made with many Artificial Turnings and Windings.

MAZELINE, a Mazer, a wooden Cup made of Maple. *Chaucer*.

MAZER [of *maeser*, Du. Maple-wood] a broad standing Cup or Drinking Bowl. O.

MAZZARDS, Black-Cherries. *W. C.*

MAZZAROTH [מזרות *Chaldee*] the Zodiack.

MEABLE [*meabilis*, L.] that may be passed through, running away easily.

A MEACOCK [*q. d. mewcock*, one who mews himself up out of Harms Way in any Danger] an effeminate Fellow.

MEAD [*Mede*, Sax. *med*, *meddyg* Spn. *Welsh*, *meed*, Du.] a Drink made of Honey and Water; also a Meadow.

MEADOW [*Mede*, Sax. of *Japan* to mow] a Land that yields Store of Grass for Hay or Pasture.

MEADOW-Sweet, an Herb.

MEAGRE [*Medegre*, Sax. *maigre*, F. *maeger*, Du. of *macer*; L.] lean, thin, scraggy.

MEAK } an Instrument for mowing of
MEAG } Pease, Brake, &c. c.

MEAL [*Medele*, Sax. *meel*, Du. and *Don*] the Flower of Corn.

A MEAL [*Medele*, Sax. *mael*, Du.] a sufficient Portion of Food for one Eating.

MEALY-Mouth'd [*q. d.* mild or mellow mouth'd] over modest in Speech, bashful.

MEAL-Rents, Rents heretofore paid in Meal, for Food for the Lord's Hounds, by Tenants in the Honour of *Chun*.

MEALS } the Shelves or Banks of Sand
MALES } on the Sea Coasts of *Norway*.

MEALTIDE, Meal-time. *Chaucer*.

To MEAN [*Mednan*, Sax. *meenenn*, Du.] to intend or resolve, to signify or understand.

MEAN [of *Limane*, Sax. *Chemyne*,

Du. common, vulgar; or *Medne*, Sax. bad] low, poor, indifferent, pitiful.

MEAN [*moyen*, F.] the middle, between two Extreams.

MEAN [in Law] the Interim or middle Time.

MEAN [in Music] is the Tenor or middle Part.

MEAN Diameter [in Gauging] is a Geometrical Mean between the Diameters at Head and Bung in a close Cask.

MEAN Motion of the Sun } [in A-
MEAN Longitude of the Sun } *Sto-*
nomy] is an Arch of the Ecliptick reckon'd from the Beginning of *Aries*, to the Line of the Sun's mean Motion.

MEAN Proportional [in Geomet. y] is a Quantity which is as big in Respect of a third Term as the first is in Respect of it.

MEAN Proportional [in Arithmetick] is a Quantity which exceeds, or is exceeded by a third Term, as much as it exceeds, or is exceeded by the first.

MEANS [of *moyen*, F.] Methods, Ways, or Devices.

MEANS, Wealth or Estate.

Continual MEANS [in Arithmetick] when one Root or first Number is multiply'd by it self, and the Product again multiply'd by it self, and this last Product multiply'd by it self, and so on, the Numbers between the first and last are *Continual Means*.

MEANDER. See *Meander*.

MEANLICHE, moderate. *Chaucer*.

MEANELS, small black or red Spots in the Coat or Hair of a Horse of a whitish Colour.

MEAR [*Medre*, Sax. *meer*, Du. of *mar*, L. the Sea] a marshy Ground.

MEAR [*Medra*, Sax.] a Baulk or Furrow in a Field; a Boundary. *Sp. n. er*.

MEAR-Stones [of *Medra*, Sax. a Bound or Limit] Stones set up for Boundaries or Land-marks in open Fields.

MEARES [of *Medre*, Sax. a Marsh, or *Medra*, Sax. Marches or Limits] a Surname.

MEARL, a Black-bird.

MEASE [Law Term] a Messuage or Dwelling House.

MEASE } a Measure of Herrings con-
MESE } taining five Hundred.

MEASLES [malesen, Du. Blisters] a Disease.

MEASON-DUE [*Maison-Dieu*, F. the House of God] a Monastery, Religious House or Hospital. O.

MEASURABLE [*mesurable*, F. *mensurabilis*, L.] that may be measured, moderate.

MEASURE [*mesure*, F. of *mensura*, L.] is some certain Quantity or Quantities

X x x 2 fixed

fixed and agreed upon, whereby to estimate the Quantity, the Length, Breadth, Thickness or Capacity of other Things by.

MEASURE [in *Aritbmetick* and *Geometry*] is said of a certain Number or Quantity, which being several Times repeated, equals another bigger, to which it has Relation.

MEASURE [in *Musick*] is a Space of Time, set out by a constant equal Motion of the Hand or Foot, up and down successively.

MEASURE Note [in *Musick*] a Semi-breve.

MEASURE of Time [in *Astrology*] is a Matter very much regarded in handling Nativities, that when the Artist has a Direction, he may know how long it will be before it operates.

MEASURES, Ways, Means, Purposes.

MEASURING Money, a Duty formerly laid upon Cloth, besides *Ainage*.

MEAT [*Ματα*, *Sax.*] Flesh, Provisions of any Sort.

MEATH [*Μαθη*, *Sax.* Power] as I give you the Meath of the buying, i. e. full Power to buy. *Lincolnsh.*

MEATUS, a Moving or Course, a Passage or Way; the Pores of the Body. *L.*

MEATUS Auditorius [*Anat.*] the Auditory Passage, beginning from the Hollow of the Ear and ending at the Tympanum. *L.*

MEATUS Ucinarius [in *Anatomy*] the Passage whereby the Urine is convey'd to the Bladder.

My MPAUGH, my Wife's Brother, or Sister's Husband. *N. C.*

MEAZLED, full of Measles, Spots, or Blotches.

MEAZLES, a Disease something like the Small Pox; also a Disease in Swine.

MECHANICAL } [*mechanique*, *F.*

MECHANICK } [*mechanicus*, *L.* of *μηχανικη*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Mechanicks; also pitiful, mean, base.

MECHANICAL Affections [in *Philosophy*] such Properties of Matter or Body, as arise from its Figure, Bulk, or Motion.

MECHANICAL Philosophy, is that which explains the *Phenomena* or Appearances of Nature, by mechanical Principles.

MECHANICAL Demonstration, is that whole Demonstrations are drawn from Rules or Mechanicks.

MECHANICAL Solution [in *Mathematick*] is either when the Lines made use of to that Purpose, are not truly Geometrical ones, or when the Proposition or Question is solved by repeated Trials.

MECHANICK Powers } are com-

MECHANICK Principles } monly

reckon'd 6, the Ballance, the Leaver, the Pulley, the Screw, the Wedge, and the Wheel.

A MECHANICK [*mechaniquer*, *F.* *mechanicus*, *L.* of *μηχανικος*, *Gr.*] a Handy-craftsman.

The MECHANICKS [*mechanique*, *F.* *Artes mechanicae*, *L.* of *μηχανικη*, *Gr.*] is a mathematical Science that treats of Motion, as it is produ'd by determinate Powers, and of the Forces which are requisite to produce or stop such and such Motions. Also such Handicrafts, in which the Labour of the Hands is requisite, as well as the Study of the Brain.

MECHATION [*mechatio*, *L.*] Fornication.

MECHANISM [*mechanisme*, *F.*] mechanic Power.

MECHOACANA, a purging Root like Briony, brought from the *West-Indies*.

MECÆNAS, a Roman Knight, who was the Patron of the Learned Men of his Time; whence all Benefactors to Learning are now called *Mecenas's*.

MECONIUM [*μκκων*, *Gr.*] the condens'd Juice of Poppies or Opium.

MECONIUM [by *Anatomists*] is us'd for the Excrements of a *Fœtus*, which adhere to the Intestines after Birth.

MECONOLOGY [*μηκωνολογια*, *Gr.*] a Description or Treatise of Opium.

MEDAL [*medaille*, *F.* of *metallum*, *L.*] a Piece of Metal like Money, stamp'd upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A MEDALLION [*medaillon*, *F.*] a large Medal.

To MEDDEI, to mingle. *cbau.*

To MEDDLE [of *mesler*, *F.* to mingle, or *q. d.* to middle, i. e. to interpose one's self in the middle] to concern ones self with.

MEDERIA, a Mead House, or Place were Mead and Metheglin was made.

MEDESHAMSTEAD [of *Μαθε*, a Meadow, *Ham* a Village, and *Stedda*, Place, *Sax.* from the Meadows lying on each Side thereof] the old Name of *Peterborough*, now a Bishop's See.

MEDD WIFE, a Woman of Merit or Worth, *Sax.* from whence comes our name *Midwife*. See *Midwife*.

MEDES, to boot. *O.*

MED-FEE [*Medfæoh*, *Sax.*] Bribe or Reward; also Compensation given in Exchange, where the Things exchanged are not of equal Value.

MEDIAN [*medianus*, *L.*] which is in the middle.

MEDIANA Vena [in *Anatomy*] the middle Vein in the bending of the Elbow, betwixt the *Cephalick* and *Basilick*. *L.*

MEDIASTINE [*mediastinus*, L.] belonging to the middle.

MEDIASTINUS [in *Anatomy*] the Branch of the Subclavian Vein which goes to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus*. L.

MEDIASTINUM [*Anat.*] the double Skin or Membrane which stands in the middle of the Breast, and divides its Cavity into 2 Partitions, *viz.* a Right and a Left.

MEDIASTINUM *Cerebri*, the same as *Septum Transversum*.

MEDIATE [*mediatus*, L.] that which is in the middle.

To MEDIATE [*mediatum*, L.] to procure by one's Means, to act the Part of a Mediator.

MEDIATION, an interceding or intertreat in any one's Behalf. F. of L.

MEDIATION [in *Arithmetick*] a dividing by two, or the taking the half of any Number.

MEDIATOR [*mediator*, F.] a manager between 2 Parties, an Intercessor. L.

MEDIATORIAL, of or belonging to a Mediator. L.

MEDIATORS [of *Questions*] six Persons who were to determine any Question or Debate arising among Merchants about any unmarketable Wool, or undue Packing.

MEDIATRIX [*mediatrice*, F.] a Woman who mediates. L.

MEDICABLE [*medicabilis*, L.] that may be healed or cured.

MEDICAL *Month*, the Space of 26 Days and 12 Hours.

MEDICAMENT [*medicamentum*, L.] a Medicine or physical Composition. F.

MEDICAMENTAL } [*medicamento-*
MEDICAMENTOUS } *sius*, L.] Medicinal. L.

MEDICASTER, a Quack, a Peddling Physician. L.

To MEDICATE [*medicatum*, L.] to heal or cure.

MEDICATED [*medicatus*, L.] Medically prepared.

MEDICINABLE [*medicinabilis*, L.]

MEDICINAL [*medicinalis*, F. *medicinalis*, L.] belonging to Physick, Physical.

MEDICINE [*medecine*, F. of *medicina*, L.] the Art of Physick; also a Physical Remedy.

MEDICK *Fudder*, an Herb.

MEDIETAS *Lin'ua* [*Law T.*] a Party Jury, impanelled upon any Case, wherein a Stranger is Party, wherein one half are Denizens, and the other Foreigners. L.

MEDIETY [*mediete*, F. of *medietas*, L.] the Moiety or half of a Thing.

MEDIN, in *Egypt* 3 Aspers; at *Aleppo* it is 1 d. 1-5th *Sterling*; and of *Corn* in *Cyprus*, one Bushel *English*.

MEDIO *Acquittando*, is a Writ Judicial to distrain the Lord for Acquitting a mean Lord, from a Rent which he formerly acknowledged in Court, not to belong to him

MEDIOCRITY [*mediocrity*, F. *mediocritas*, L.] competency, indifference.

MEDISANCE, evil speaking, Obloquy, Reproach. F.

To MEDITATE [*mediter*, F. *meditatum*, L.] to muse, ponder or think upon.

MEDITABUND [*meditabundus*, L.] pensive, thoughtful.

MEDITATIVE [*meditativus*, L.] given to Meditation, Thoughtful. F.

MEDITATION, thinking, pausing, or musing upon. F. of L.

MEDITERRANEAN [*mediterranea*, F. of *mediterraneus*, L.] shut up between the Lands, inland.

The MEDITERRANEAN *Sea*, so called, because it lyes between the three great Continents of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

MEDITULLIUM [*Anat.*] the spongy Substance between the 2 Tables of the Scull. L.

MEDIUM, mean, or middle State; also an expedient Way or Device. L.

MEDIUM [*Philosophy*] that peculiar Constitution or Frame of any Space, thro' which Bodies move; so the Air is the Medium in which Meteors breed and move.

MEDIUM *Coeli* [among *Astrologers*] the mid Heaven, the Tenth house.

MEDIUM *Tempus*, the mean Profits. O. L. T.

MEDIUS *Venter* [in *Anatomy*] the Chest or hollow of the Breast. L.

MEDLAR [*Medlar*, *Sax. mesple*, F. *mespilum*, L. of *μισπιλον*, Gr.] a Fruit which is grateful to the Stomach, but is not ripe till it be rotten.

MEDDLE [*mester*, F.] to mingle. O.

MEDLEF [of *mester*, F.] quarrelling, scuffling or brawling. O. L. F.

MEDLEY [of *meler*, F. to mingle] a mixture of odd Things.

MEDLEY } [*Medley*, *Sax. q. d.* the
MIDGLEY } middle Pasture, because it lies in the middle, between 2 Rivers] a

Town in *Yorkshire*; also a Name of Men.

MEDLEY *Coat*, a Coat of mixed Stuff.

Cbaucer.

MEDLINACLES, a sort of coarse Canvas.

MEDSYPPÉ, a Harvest Supper given to the Labourers upon the bringing in of Harvest. O. R.

MEDULLA, Marrow in the Bones. L.

MEDULLA, [in *Mineralogy*] the softest Part which is found in some Stones.

MEDULLA, [among *Botanists*] is the Pith or Heart in Trees or Plants.

MEDULLA *Cerebr* [in *Anatomy*] the Marrow of the Brain, a white soft Substance, cover'd on the outside, with the Barky Substance, of a more ashy Colour. L.

MEDULLA *oblongata*, [in *Anatomy*] is that Part of the Brain, which is the beginning of the spinal Marrow. L.

MEDULLA *Ossium*, [among *Anatomists*] is the Marrow of the Bones, a fat Substance in the hollow Parts of the Bones and involv'd in a Membrane. L.

MEDULLA *Spinalis* [Anat.] the spinal Marrow; that Part which goes down the middle of the Back, by the Vertebrae, and is terminated at the *Os Sacrum*. L.

MEDULLAR, } [Medullaris, L.] be-
MEDULLARY, } longing to the Marrow.

MEDULLARY Oyl, [among *Anatomists*] the finer and more subtil Part of the Marrow of the Bones.

MEDUSA's Head, [among *Astronomers*] a Constellation.

MEDWAY, [Somner supposes it so called, because it runs in the middle of *Kent*; or it may be of *Meadow* and *Way*, from the Meadows it runs among] a River in *Kent*.

MEED, [Odece, Sax.] Reward, Merit. *Spex er.*

ME-DLESS, unruly. N. C.

MEEK, [probably of Odeca, Sax. a Companion] mild, gentle, quiet, not easily provoked.

MEEN, } [Mein, F.] the Countenance,
MEIN, } the Air of the Face.

MEE, }, [Merus, L.] down right, arrant.

MEER, [Odeje, Sax. mear, Du.] a Ditch, a Pool, a low marshy Ground. See *Mear*.

MEEL, [Mees, O. F.] Meadows. *Chou*.
To MEET [Odeetan, Sax. Meaten, Du.] to meet in the Way.

MEET, [of Ode de, Sax. a Measure, or Part, Du. a Companion,] fit, apt.

MEET now, just now. N. C.

To MEET, [Ode dian, Sax. Themet, Du. a Measure] to measure.

MEETER, [Metrum, L. of μετρον, Gr.]

MEETERLY, } Handsomly, Modestly,
MEETHERLY, } indifferently. N. C.

MEGACOSM, [Μεγακόσμος, of μέγας great, and κόσμος the World Gr.] the great World.

MEGALOGRAPHY, [Megalographia, L. Μεγαλογραφία, of μέγας great, and γραφή Writing, Gr.] a Drawing of Pictures at large

MEGALOPHONOS, [Μεγαλόφωνος, of μέγας great, and φωνή the Voice, Gr.] one who hath a large Voice.

MEGALOPSYCHY, [Μεγαλοψυχία, of

μέγας, great, and ψυχή the Soul, Gr.] Magnanimity, greatness of Soul.

MEGALOSPLANCHNOS, [Μεγαλόσπλαγχνος, of μέγας great, and σπλάγχνος the Bowels, Gr.] one whose Viscera are Prematurally large.

MEGRIM, [Megraïne, F. of Hemicrania, L. of ημικρανιον, Gr.] a Distemper causing great Pain in the Temples and fore-part of the Head.

MEINE, [Odemtzeo, Sax.] a Company, a Retinue.

MEINT, mingled. *Spencer*.

MEINY, [of Odenitzeo, Sax. a Multitude] a Family or Household Servant; all that live together in a House. F. L. T.

MEIOSIS, [μείωσις, Gr.] a Diminution or Lessening.

MEIWEL, a sort of small Cod, of which Stock-fish is made.

MEIOSIS, [Rhetor.] a Figure where a slighter Term, than the Matter requires is used by Way of Disparagement.

To MEL, to mingle. O.

MELANAGOGUES, [of Μελαναγωγός, Gr.] Medicines which drive away black Choler.

MELANCHOLICK, } [Melancolicus, F. of Melancholy, L. of μελαγχολικός, Gr.] troubled with, or subject to Melancholy, pensive, fullen, dumppish, causing Melancholy.

MELANCHOLIST, one given up to Melancholy.

MELANCHOLY, [Melancolic, F. of melancolia, L. μελαγχολία, Gr.] a kind of Frenzy, proceeding from the overflow of black Choler; also Sadness, Pensiveness, Dumppishness.

MELASSES, the drops of Sugar, commonly call'd Treacle.

MELCHIOR, a proper Name of Men, but especially of the Ring-leader of a Sect call'd *Melchiorites*.

MELCHIZEDEK, [מלכיצדק H. of מלך a King, and צדק Justice, i. e. King of Righteousness] a Priest and King of Salem.

MELCHIZEDECHIANS, a Sect of Hereticks who held *Melchizedek* to be the Holy Ghost.

MELCHITES, a Sect of Christians in Syria, subject to the Patriarch of *Alexandria*.

MELD-FEON, [of Mel'fa, a Discovery Sax.] a Reward given to one who discovered any Breach of Penal Laws.

MELETIANs, Hereticks, in the IVth Century who joined with the *Arrians*, and were Followers of one *Meletius*.

MELICERIS, a Tumour inclosed in a *Cystis*, consisting of Matter like Honey.

MELI-

M E

MELICOTONY } a Sort of yellow
 MELOCOTOON } Peach.
 MELILOT [*melilotas*, L. of *μελίλωτος*, Gr.] an Herb so called.
 To MELIORATE [*melioratum*, L.] to mend or make better.
 MELIORATION, a making better, mending or improving. L.
 MELIORITY [*melioritas*, L.] betterness.
 MELISCENT [*i. e.* Honey-Sweet] a proper Name of Woman. L.
 MELIUS *Inquirendo*, a Writ which lieth for a second Inquiry of what Lands and Tenements a Man died possessed of, where Partiality was suspected.
 A MELL [*malleus*, L.] a Mallet or Beetle. N. C.
 MELLAGO, any Juice or Liquor boil'd up to the Consistence of Honey.
 MELLATION, the Time of taking Honey out of the Hives. L.
 MELLEOUS [*melleus*, L.] belonging to, or like Honey.
 MELLET, a dry Scab growing on the Heel of a Horse's Fore-foot.
 MELLIFEROUS [*mellifer*, L.] bringing or bearing Honey.
 To MELL [*mester*, F.] to mingle. *Spencer*. To meddle with. *Shakesp.*
 MELLIFICK [*mellificus*, L.] making Honey.
 MELLIFLUENT } [*mellifluus*, L.]
 MELLIFLOUOUS } flowing with Honey; full of Sweetness, Eloquent.
 MELLIGENOUS [*melligenus*, L.] of the same kind with Honey.
 MELLITISM, Wine mingled with Honey. L.
 MELLIFICATION, a making of Honey. L.
 MELLILOQUENT [*melliloquus*, L.] speak ng Sweetly.
 MELLING, medelling. *Spencer*.
 MELLET, a dry Scab that grows upon the Heel of a Horse's Fore-Foot.
 MELLOW [*ωδασπυ*, Sax. soft, tender, *mat.urus*, L.] by ripening.
 MELOCOTOON [*melum Cotonium*, L.] a Quince.
 MELODIOUS [*melodieux*, F.] full of Melody, Musical.
 MELODY [*melodie*, F. of *melodia*, L. of *μελωδία*, Gr.] Harmony, a mixture of musical Sounds delightful to the Ear.
 A MELON, a sort of Fruit. F.
 MELOSIS [in *Surgery*] a searching with a Probe. Gr.
 MELOTIS [*μηλωτις*, Gr.] the lesser *Spicillum*, or that Instrument contrived to search or cleanse the Ear with.
 MELPOMENE [*μελοποιμη*, Gr.] one of the Muses, to whom is attributed the Invention of *Tragedies*, *Odes* and *Songs*.

M E

To MELT [*ωλύτω*, Sax. *Smelten*, Du.] to make Liquid or Fluid hard Bodies.
 MELTERS [in the *Mint*] who melt the Bullion before it comes to Coining.
 MELTON *Mowbray* [Dr. *Henshman* supposes it to be called *Melton*, q. d. *Mill-Town*, and it is called *Mowbray*, from the Family of the *Mowbrays* who were Landlords thereof] in *Leicestershire*.
 MELWELL, a Sort of Codfish.
 MEMBER [*membre*, F. of *membrum*, L.] the outward Parts of the Body, which grow as it were Branches from the Trunk of the Tree.
 MEMBRANE [*membrana*, L.] a nervous, fibrous, broad, white spreading Substance, covering the Bowels, Muscles, &c. F.
 MEMBRANA *Adiposa* [*Anat.*] a fat Membrane surrounding the Kidneys.
 MEMBRANA *Carnosa* [*Anat.*] one of 5 Teguments or Coverings of the Body. L.
 MEMBRANA *Nititans* [*Anat.*] is a thin Membrane which several Beasts and Birds have to cover their Eyes from Dusts, &c.
 MEMBRANA *Utinaria* [in *Anatomy*] the Urinary Coat belonging to a young Child in the Womb. L.
 MEMBRANACEOUS [*membranaceus*, L.] partaking of, or full of Membranes.
 MEMBRANOUS [*membranaceus*, F. *membranous*, L.] membranaceous.
 MEMBRANOSUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg so named from the large membranous Expansion it is joined to.
 MEMBRATURE [*membratura*, L.] a setting or ordering of Membranes or Parts.
 MEMBRED [in *Heraldry*] is apply'd to those Birds which are either whole-footed, or have no Talons.
 MEMBROSITY [*membrofitas*, L.] the Largeness or Hugeeness of Members.
 MEMENTO [*i. e.* Remember thou] used substantively a Hint or putting in Mind.
 MEMOIRS [*memoires*, F.] Remarkable Observations.
 MEMORABLE [*memorabilis*, L.] worthy of Remembrance, Famous, Notable. F.
 MEMORANDUM [q. d. to be remembered] a short Note or Token for the better remembrance of a Thing. L.
 MEMORATIVE, of or belonging to the Memory.
 MEMORIAE, Monuments or Sepulchres of the Dead. O. L.
 MEMORIAL [*memoriale*, L.] that which serves to put one in Mind of a Thing, or brings it into Memory. F.
 A MEMORIAL [among *State-men*] a Writing delivered by a publick Minister or State about Part of his Negotiation.
 MEMORIA

MEMORIALIST, a Writer of a Memorial or Memoirs.

MEMORIOUS [*memoriosus*, L.] that hath a good Memory.

MEMORITER, by Memory. L.

MEMORIZED, Recorded in History.

MEMORY [*memoire*, F. of *memoria*, L.] is that Faculty of the Soul that repeats Things receiv'd by former Sensations, or preserves the Remembrance of known and past Things; also the Act of Remembering or calling to Mind.

MEN [in *Musick Books*] signifies less, or not so much thus.

MEN ALLEGRO denotes a Movement not so gay and brisk as ALLEGRO, signifies and requires when it stands alone.

To MENACE [*menacer*, F. of *minari*, L.] to threaten, to swagger.

MENACE, a Threat, a hard Word. F.

MENAHEM [מנחם], H. i. e. a Comforter] a King of *Judab*.

MENASITH, threateneth. *Chau*.

To MEND [*emendare*, L.] to amend or become better in Health, to reform in Manners; also repair a Thing worn or damaged, &c.

MENDACILOQUENT [*mendaciloquus*, L.] telling Lies, lying.

MENDE, Men. *Chau*.

MENDEMENT, Amendment. *Chau*.

MENDICANT [*mendicans*, L.] begging, a Begger. F.

To MENDICATE [*mendicare*, F. of *medicatum*, L.] to beg.

MENDICATION, a begging. L.

MENDICIENCE, beggary. *Chaucer*.

MENDICITY [*mendicite*, F. of *medicatus*, L.] Beggarliness.

MENDOSA Sutura [in *Anatomy*] a scaly joining together of Bones; as in the Bones of the Temples.

MENE, moderate. *Chau*.

MENEHOUT [in *Cookery*] a peculiar manner of baking Meat, covered with Bards of Bacon. F.

MEN Forte [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too loud, or less loud.

MENGED, mingled. O.

MENGRELIANS, *Circassians* of the Greek Religion, saying that they baptize not their Children till 8 Years old.

MENIAL [of *mesnie*, F. a Family, of *manja*, L.] belonging to the Household as menial Servants. L.

MENINGES, [*Meninga*, L. of *μνιν*, Gr.] two thin Skins which inclose the Substance or Marrow of the Brain. *Anat*.

MENINGOPHYLAX, [among *Anatomists*] that which preserves the *Meninx* or Skin of the Brain.

MENISCUS *Glasses*, [of *μνισκος*, Gr. little Moons] such as are Convex on one side, and Concave on the other.

MENIVER, } a sort of Furr, the Skin
MENEVER, } of a Milk white Creature in *Muscovy*.

MENKER, the Jaw-bone of a Whale.

MENNEY, a Family. N. C.

MENOW, [of *Menu*, F. small, of *minutus*, L.] a little fresh water Fish.

MENNONITES, a certain Sect of *Anabaptists* in *Holland*, so call'd from one *Mennon Simon* of *Frisia* who, liv'd in the 16th Century, and held very different Tenets from the first *Anabaptists*.

MENOLOGY [*Menologium*, L. *μηνολογιον*, Gr.] a Discourse concerning Months.

MEN Presto [in *Musick Books*] signifies not too quick or less quick.

MENSA, [in *Anatomy*] the broader Part of the Teeth or Grinders, which chew and mince the Meat. L.

MENSAL, [*Mensalis*, L.] of a Table, &c.

MENSALES, [among the *Canonists* such Personages as were united to the Tables of religious Houses, O. L.

MENSIFUL, comely, grateful, crediting or giving Reputation to a Man. N. C.

MENSES, [i. e. Months] Womens monthly Courses. L.

MENSIS *Chymicus*, a Chymical Month which contains 40 Days. L.

MENSIS *Vetulus*, Fence Month, where in Deer lawn, during which it is unlawful to hunt in the Forest. L.

MENSTRUA, [*menstrues*, F.] the monthly Flowers of Women. L.

MENSTRUA alba, the white Flux; the same as *Flour Albus*.

MENSTRUAL, [*menstrualis*, L.] and MENSTRUAL Discharge. The same as *Menses*.

MENSTRUOUS, [*menstruus*, L.] belonging to Womens monthly Courses.

MENSTRUOSITY, [*menstruositas*, L.] the monthly Flux of Women.

MENSTRUUM, [*Chymical Term*] a dissolving Liquor, which eats through Metals, and melts Stones, as *Vinegar* and *Aqua fortis*, &c. All Liquors are so call'd which are used to extract the Virtues of Ingredients by Infusion, Decoction, &c. L.

MENSTRUUM *Peracutum*, [among *Chymists*] a Menstruum or Dissolvent made by drawing Spirit of Nitre several Times from Butter of Antimony. L.

MENSURA *Regalis*, the standard Measure kept in the Exchequer. L.

MENSURABILITY, Capableness of being measured.

MENSURABLE, [*Mensurabilis*, L.] capable, or that may be measured.

To MENSURATE, [*Mensuratum*, L.] to measure.

MENSURATION, [*Geometry*] a finding

ing the Length, Surface or Solidity of Quantities or Bodies in some known measure.

MENT, mingled. *Spencer.*

MENTAL *Reservation*, a seeming to declare one's Mind, but at the same Time concealing one's real Meaning.

MENTION, a speaking of or naming. *F. of L.*

To MENTION [*mentionner*, *F.*] to take notice of, to speak of, to name.

MENTITION, a Lying. *L.*

MENTULA, the same as *Penis*.

MENTULAGRA, a Distemper wherein the Genital Parts of the Male are contracted by a Convulsion.

MENJET } a French Dance, or the Tune

MINUET } belonging to it. *F.*

MENUS *Droits* [in *Cookery*] a certain Dish proper for *Intermesses*. *F.*

To MENUSE, to diminish. *cbau.*

MENY, a Family. *N. C.*

MEPHIBOSHETH [מפבושת] of מ privative, פ the Mouth, and בשת shame, *H. i. c.* Shame of Mouth] a Son of *Jonathab*.

MEPHITIS, a strong sulphurous Smell, a Damp. *L.*

MEPHITICAL [*mephiticus*, *L.*] stinking, noxious, poisonous.

MEPHITICAL *Exhalations*, poisonous or noxious Steams issuing out of the Earth.

MEPRISE, Scorn. *F. Spencer.*

MERCACY [*meracitas*, *L.*] Clearness or Pureness.

MERCABLE [*mercabilis*, *L.*] that may be bought.

MERCANDISE, a'l manner of Wares exposed to Sale in Fairs or Markets. *O. L.*

MERCANTILE [*mercantille*, *F.*] Merchant like, belonging to Merchants.

MERCATIVE [*mercativus*, *L.*] belonging to Chapmanry, buying or selling.

MERCATOR's *Chart*, a Projection of the Globe of the Earth in *Plano*, wherein the Degrees upon the Meridian increase toward the Poles in the same Proportion that the Parallel Circles decrease toward them; so called from *Gerrard Mercator*, a noted *German* Geographer, its first Invention.

MERCATOR's *Sailing*, the Art of finding upon a Plane, the Motion of a Ship upon a Course assign'd, the Meridians being all parallel, and the Parallels of Latitude straight Lines.

MERCATURE [*mercatura*, *L.*] Merchandizing, Traffick.

MERCENARY [*mercenaire*, *F. of mercenarius*, *L.*] greedy of Gain, that may be hired, that may be corrupted to do an ill Act for the Sake of Gain.

MERCENNARIUS, an Hireling or Servant. *O. L.*

MERCER [*mercier*, *F. of merces*, *L.* Wares] one who deals in wrought Silks, &c.

MERCERY [*mercerie*, *F.*] Mercers Goods or Wares.

MERCHANDIZE [*merchandise*, *F.*] Commodities or Goods to Trade with: Also Trade, Traffick.

To MERCHANDIZE [*merchander*, *F.*] to deal as a Merchant, to Traffick or Trade.

MERCHANT [*merchand*, *F.*] a Trader or Dealer by Wholesale.

MERCHANT *Man*, a trading Ship.

MERCHANTABLE, that is fit to be uttered or sold.

MERCHENLAGE [מדינת-לאגא, &c.] the Law of the *Mercians*, a People who anciently inhabited 8 Countries in *England*.

MERCHOT, a Fine anciently paid by inferiour Tenants to the Lord of the Manour, for Liberty to dispose of their Daughters in Marriage.

MERCIBLE, merciful. *Spencer.*

MERCIMONIATUS *Angliae*, the Impost of *England* upon Merchandize. *O. L. T.*

TO BE MERK'D } to be troubled or di-

TO BE MARK'D } turbed in Mind. *C.*

MERCURIAL [*mercurialis*, *L.*] full of Mercury, Ingenious, Lively.

MERCURIALS [in *Phys.*] Things compounded or prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALS [*mercurialia*, *L.*] Medicines prepared with Quicksilver.

MERCURIALIST [among *Astrologers*] one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

MERCURIUS *Dulcis* [*i. e.* sweet *Mercury*] corrosive Sublimate of Quicksilver, corrected and reduced to a white Mass.

MERCURY [*mercure*, *F. of mercurius*, *L.*] the Heathen God of Eloquence. Merchandise and Handicrafts.

MERCURY [among *Astronomers*] the least of all the Planets, and also the lowest except the Moon.

MERCURY [among *Chymists*] Quicksilver; and is taken for one of their active Principles commonly called Spirits.

MERCURY [*Herald.*] the Purple Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

The *London* MERCURY, a News-Paper.

MERCURY *Women*, Women that sell new Books and Pamphlets to the Hawkers.

MERCY [of *merces*, *L.* or as *Minshew* has it of *miseresce*, *L.* have pity upon,

whence *misericordia*, L. or of *merci*, F.]
Compassion, Pity.

MERCY [in a *Law* Sense] the Arbitrement or Direction of the King or Lord in punishing any Offence, not directly censured by Law.

MERDOUS [*merdosus*, L.] full of Dung or Ordure.

MERDIFEROUS [*merdisifer*, L.] bearing Da. g.

MERE [*Μερε*, *Sax.* meer, *Du.*] a Lake, Pool or Pond. See *Mear*.

MERETRICIOUS [*meretricius*, L.] Whorish, belonging to a Whore.

MERIDIAN [*meridien*, F. of *meridianus*, L.] being on going to Noon.

MERIDIAN [*Circulus Meridianus*, L. in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and both the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, crossing the Equinoctial at Right Angles, into a *Western* and *Eastern Hemisphere*. It's called *Meridian* of *Meridies*, L. Mid-day, because when the Sun comes to this Circle, 'tis then Mid-day or Noon. These Meridians being various and multiplex, it is necessary to have one fixed, which is call'd the first Meridian, and usually begun at the first Meridian, and usually begun at *Tenriff*, one of the *Canary Islands*.

The first MERIDIAN [on the *Globe* or *Sphere*] is represented by the Brazen Circle in which the *Globe* hangs and turns, which is divided into 4 Times 90, or 360 Degrees.

MERIDIAN *Altitude* [of the *Sun* or *Star*] is the greatest height of them, when they are in the Meridian of the Place.

MERIDIAN *Line* [upon a *Dial*] is a Right Line arising from the Intersection of the Meridian of the Place with the Plane of the Dial.

MERIDIONAL [*meridionalis*, L.] by. ing or that is towards the South, Southern. F.

MERIDIONAL *Distance* [in *Navigation*] is the Difference of the *Longitude*, between the *Meridian*, under which the Ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

MERIDIONAL *Farts* [in *Navigation*] the Parts by which the Meridians, in *Wright's* or *Mercator's* Charts increase, as the Parallels of Latitude decrease.

MERIDIONALITY, its Situation in Respect to the Meridian, or the Situation of its Meridian.

MERIDIATION, a taking a Nap at Noon. L.

MERILS, a Play among Boys, otherwise called *Fine Penny Morris*.

MERINGUIS [in *Cookery*] a sort of Confection. F.

MERISMUS [*μερισμός*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Disposition of things in their proper Places.

MERIT [*merite*, F. of *meritum*, L.] desert, worth, excellency; also demerit, or ill deserting.

To MERIT [*meriter*, F. of *meritare*, L.] to deserve, to be worthy of Reward or Punishment.

MERITORIE, meritorious. *Chauc.*
MERITORIOUS [*meritoire*, F. of *meritorius*, L.] deserting, full of desert.

MERITOT, a sort of Play used by Children, by swinging in Ropes.

MERK, Dark. O. Also a Mark. *Chauc.*

MERKENRIE [*Μερκενριε*, *Sax.*] the Kingdom of *Mercia*. *Chauc.*

MERKIN [of *mere*, F. a Mother, and *kin*, a *Dim.*] Counterfeit Hair for a Woman's Privy Parts.

MERKIN [*i. e.* Jove's Market] a dangerous Port in *Cornwall*, so called from the many Storms arising there.

MERLIN [*merlin*, *Du.*] a sort of Hawk.

MERLON [in *Fortification*] that Part of the Breast Work of a Bastery, which is between two Port Holes. F.

MERMAID [of *mer*, F. of *mare*, L. the Sea, and *maid*] (it we will credit Poets and Painters) a Sea Monster, having the upper Parts like a Woman, and the lower like a Fish.

MERODACH - BALADAN [*בלדן מרדך*, of *מרדך*, *חך* Contribution, *בל* without, *דין* Judgment, *H. i. e.* bitter Contribution without Judgment] a King of *Babylon*.

MERRICK [*Camden* supposes it a Corruption of *Mauritius*, *Mauntice*] a Name common among the *Wench*.

MERRIMENT, Merry-making, Jollity.

MERRY-Bauks, a cold Poffet. *Verb.*

MERRY [*מרק*, *Sax.*] gay, cheerful, jocular, frolick.

MERRY-Wings, a Fly in *Barbadoes*, very troublesome in the Night.

MARSH-Ware [of *Μαρσ*, a Marsh, and *Ware*, *Sax.* a Man, *q. d.* Inhabitants of the Marshes, as those of *Romney* Marsh were formerly called] a Place in *Kent*.

MERSION, a ducking or plunging over Head and Ears in Water. L.

MERTHE, mirth. *Chauc.*

MARTON [of *Μαρτ*, a Marsh, and *ton*, a Town, *Sax.*] a Town in *Surrey*.

MESARAICK [*mesaricus*, or *mesareum*, L. or *μεσαρειος*, Gr.] belonging to the *Mesensery*.

MESARAICK *V. ins* [in *Anatomy*]
B. 1. c. 15.

Branches of the *Vena Porta*, arising from, or inclosed in the Mesentery.

MESCH FAT, a mashing Vessel for Brewing.

MESL, a Leper. *Chaucer*.

MESENTERICK [*Mesenterique*, F. *Mesentericus*, L. of *μεισεντερικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Mesentery.

MESENTERICK *Vein* [in *Anatomy*] the Right Branch of the *Vena Porta*.

MESENTERY [*Mesentere*, F. of *Mesenterium*, L. of *μεισεντερειον*, Gr.] a membranous Part, situate in the middle of the lower Belly, which fastens the Bowels to the Back, and one to another.

MESLING } [of *mest*, F. to mingle]

MESCELIN } Corn that is mixt, as

MASLIN } Wheat, Rye, &c. to make Bread.

MESN } [Law Term] a Lord of a

MESAN } Manour who holds of a superior Lord, though he has Tenants under himself; also a Writ which lies where there is a Lord Mesn, and a Tenant.

MESNAGERY [*Mesnie*, a Family, F.] the prudent management of a Family.

MESOGLOSSI [among *Anatomists*] the same Muscles as the *Genioglossi*.

MESNILITY, the Right of the Mesne Lord.

MESOCOLON [*μεσοκωλον*, of *μείσος* the middle, and *κωλον*, Gr.] that Part of the Mesentery which is joined to the Colon, and the Beginning of the strait Gut. *Anatomy*.

MESOLABIUM [*μεισολάβιον*, *μείσος* the middle, *λαβείν* to take, Gr.] a Mathematical Instrument, for finding mean Proportions between any two Lines given.

MESOPLEURY [*mesopleuria*, L. of *μεισοπλευριον*, of *μείσος* the middle, and *πλευρον*, the Pleura, Gr.] the middle Spaces between the Ribs.

MESOPLEURII [in *Anatomy*] the Intercostal Muscles, 21 in Number, which lie between the Ribs. L.

MESOZEUGMA [*μεισοζευγμα*, of *μείσος* the middle, and *ζεύγμα* *Zeugma*, Gr.] Part of a *Zeugma*, a Figure in Grammatical Construction. L.

MESS [mes, F. *messo*, Ital. *q. d. cilus missus*, L. Meat sent; but others derive it of *Meise*, Sax. a Table, of *mensa*, L.] a Portion of Food for one or more Persons.

MESSA, [in *Musick Books*] are particular Pieces of divine Musick, frequently made Use of in the Roman Church. It.

MESSAGE, [*Messaggio*, Ital.] an Errand. F.

MESSAGERY, [*Messengerie*, F. a pub-

lick Messenger] the diligent bringing of a Message.

MESSALIANS, a Sect of Hereticks in the Time of *Constantius*.

MESSARIUS, a Reaper or Mower. O. L. Y.

MESSE, [in *India*] a Piece of Money, in value 1500 Peities or 15d. *Starli g.*

MESSSENGER, [*Messenger*, F.] one who goes between Party and Party, to deliver Business, or carry Dispatches, &c.

MESSSENGERS [of the *Exchequer*] Officers belonging to that Court, who attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders.

KING'S MESSSENGERS, Officers who attend the Secretary of State to carry Dispatches; also to take into Custody State Prisoners.

MESSSENGER [of the *Press*] one who by Order of the Court, searches Printing-houses, Bookfellers Shops, &c. in order to find out seditious Books.

MESSIAH, [משח H. i. e. anointed, the same with *Xristos* in Greek] the Name and Title of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

MESINA, Reaping Time, Harvest. O. I.

MESSORIOUS, [*Messorius*, L.] belonging to Reaping and Harvest.

MESSUAGE, [in *Common Law*] a Dwelling House with some Land adjoining, as Garden, Orchard, &c. and all other Conveniences belonging to it.

MEST, most. O.

MESTIFICAL, [*Mastificus*, L.] that makes sad or sorrowful.

MESTIZO's, the Breed of *Spaniards* and *Americans*.

MET, a Strike or Bushel. C.

MET, } dreamed. O.

METRE, }

METABASIS, [*μετάβασις*, Gr.] a Transition, or passing from one Thing to another. L.

METABASIS, [among *Physicians*] is the passing from one Indication to another, or from one Remedy to another.

METABOLE, [*μεταβολή*, Gr.] an Alteration or Change. L.

METABOLE, [among *Physicians*] is a Change of Time, Air, or Diseases.

METACARPIMUM, [*μετακάρπιον*, Gr.] the Back of the Hand, from the *Knuckles* to the Wrist. L.

METACARPIMUM, [in *Anatomy*] a Bone of the Arm made up of four Bones, which are joined to the Fingers.

METACHRONISM, [*Μεταχρονισμός*, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, either reckoning under or over.

METACONDYLI, [Μετακόνδυλοι, Gr.] the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

METAL, [Metallum, L. of Μίταλλον, of μετά, after, or with, and ἄλλα other, because it is turned out one after or with another, Gr.] a well digested and compact Body, bred in the Bowels of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, &c. F.

To be Laid under METAL, [among Gunners] a Term us'd when the Mouth of a Gun lies lower than the Breech.

METALEPSIS, [Μεταλήψις, Gr. i. e. a translating] a Figure in Rhetorick, design'd to be the Continuation of a Trope in one Word thro' a Succession of Significations.

METALEPTICK, [metalepticus, L. of μεταλεπτικός, Gr.] translative.

METALLICK, [metallique, F. metalline, L. of μεταλλικός, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Metals.

METALLIFEROUS, [metallifer, L. of μεταλλοφόρος, Gr.] producing Metals.

METALLIST [Metallarius, L. Μεταλλεύς, Gr.] one who works in the Mines, or is skill'd in the Knowledge of Metals.

METALLOGRAPHY, Μεταλλογραφία, of Μίταλλον, Metal, and γραφή Description, &c. Gr.] a Treatise or Description of Metals.

METALLURGY, [Μεταλλουργία, of μέταλλον and ἔργον work, Gr.] is the working upon Metals, in order to make them hard, bright, beautiful, or useful to Mankind.

METAMORPHISTS, a Name given to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed that the Body of Jesus ascended into Heaven wholly deified.

To METAMORPHIZE, [Metamorphozer, F. of Μεταμορφία, Gr.] to change from one Form or Shape to another.

METAMORPHOSIS, [Metamorphose, F. of Μεταμόρφωσις, Gr.] a changing of one Shape into another.

MRTAMORPHOSIS, [among Naturalists] is apply'd to the various Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth; and also to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk-worm, and the like.

METANOEA, [μετανοία, Gr.] See Epanthosis.

METAPHOR, Metaphore, F. Metaphora, L. of Μετάφορα, of μεταφέρει to transfer, Gr.] a Trope in Rhetorick, by which we put a strange and remote Word for a proper one, by reason of its Resemblance with the Thing of which we speak, as smiling Meadows, &c.

METAPHORICAL, [metaphorice, F. metaphoricus, L. of μεταφορικός, Gr.] belonging to a Metaphor, Figurative.

METAPHRASIS, [Μεταφρασις, Gr.] a Translation.

METAPHRAST, [Metaphraste, F.] a Translator.

METAPHRENUM, [μετάφρενον, Gr.] that Part of the Back which comes after the Midriff. Anat.

METAPHYSICAL, [metaphysique, F. metaphysicus, L. of μεταφυσικός, Gr.] belonging to Metaphysics.

METAPHYSICKS, [Metaphysique, F. of Μεταφυσικά, L. of μεταφυσικά, Gr.] a Science which treats of Entity, and its Properties; or the Science of immaterial Beings: That Part of Philosophy which treats of Forms in general, abstracted from Matter, and of such Beings as are above bodily Things, as God, Angels, &c.

METAPLASM, [Metaplasmsus, L. μεταπλασμός, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein Words or Letters are transposed or placed contrary to their natural Order.

METAPTOSIS, [μετάπτωσης, Gr.] a Falling away; [among Physicians] is the degenerating of one Disease into another, as when a Quartan Ague degenerates into a Tertian. L.

METASTASIS, [μετάστασις, transposition Gr.] a Change, when one Thing is put for another. L.

METASTASIS, [among Physicians] is when a Disease departs from one Part to another, as in apoplectick People, when the Matter which effects the Brain is translated into the Nerves.

METASYNCRISIS, [of μετά and σύγχρισις, Gr.] a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural Estate; or the Operation of a Medicine externally apply'd.

METATARSUS, [of μετά and τέρας, Gr.] is composed of five small Bones, connected to those of the first Part of the Feet.

METATHESIS, [μετάθεσις, of μετατίθημι, to transpose, Gr.] Transposition, Change. L.

To METE, [metiri, L.] to measure. O.

METEBORDE, a Table. Chauc.

METE Corn, a certain Measure or Quantity of Corn formerly given by the Lord of a Manour, as a Reward for Labour.

METEGAVEL, a Rent anciently paid in Victuals.

METELY, Comely. Chauc.

METEWAND, a Yard or measuring Rod.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, [metempsychose, F. of μεταψύχωσις, Gr.] a Transmigration

or passing of the Soul out of one Body into another, whether of Man or Beast.

METEMPSYCHI, [*μετεμψυχις*, Gr.] Hereticks, who, in Imitation of *Pythagoras* and *Plato*, held the Transmigration of Souls.

METEOROLOGY, [*Meteorologia*, L. of *Μεταωρολογία*, of *μετεωρον* and *λογία*, Discourse, *λογ.* Gr.] a Discourse of Meteors.

METEOROLOGIST, [*Meteorologicus*, L. or *μετεωρολογος*, Gr.] one skill'd in, or who Discourses of Meteorology.

A METEOR, [*meteore*, F. *meteorum*, L. of *μετεωρον*, of *μετα* beyond and *αιρω* to lit up, Gr.] certain imperfectly mix'd Bodies, consisting of Vapours drawn up into the middle Region of the Air, exhibited in different Forms, of which Sort are *Ignis Fatuus*, &c.

Airy METEORS, are such as are bred of flatuous and spirituous Exhalations, as Winds.

Fiery METEORS, are those which consist of a fat and sulphureous kindled Smoak, as Thunder, Lightening, &c.

Watery METEORS, are compos'd of Vapours, separated from each other by means of Heat, and variously modified as Rain, Hail, Snow, &c.

To **METEORIZE**, to ascend upwards, **METEOROSCOPY**, [*Meteorosopia*, L. of *μετεωρον* a Meteor, and *σκοπια* to view, Gr.] that Part of Astronomy which treats of the difference of sublime heavenly Bodies, the Distance of Stars, &c.

METER, [*Metrum*, L. of *μετρον*, Gr.] Measure or Verses made by Measure.

METHEGLIN, [*Μεθουγλην*, *Welsh*, *Methgla*, L. of *μεθυ* Wine, and *αγλην* or contracted, *αγλην* splendid, noble,] Drink made of Water, Herbs, Hony, Spice, &c.

METHOD, [*methode*, F. *methodus*, L. of *μεθοδικος*, of *μετα* according to, and *οδος* a Way, Gr.] is an apt Disposition of Things, or a placing them in their natural Order, so as to be easiest understood or retained.

METHODICAL, [*methodique*, F. *methodicus*, L. of *μεθοδικος*, Gr.] belonging or agreeable to Method.

METHODICAL Medicine, is that Practice that is conducted by Rules, such as were taught by *Galen* and his Followers, in Opposition to the empirical.

METHODIST, one who treats of Method, or affects to be methodical.

METHODISTS, those that practice according to methodical Medicine.

To **METHODIZE**, to bring into a good Order or Method.

METHUSELAH, [*מֶתוּשֶׁלַח* *H. i. e.* the Weapons of his Death] the longest liv'd of all Men.

METICULOSITY, [of *meticulosus*, L.] fearfulness.

To **METIN**, to dream. *Chauc.*

METONICK Year, [so call'd from *Meton*, an *Athenian*, the Inventer] is the Space of 19 Years, in which the Lunations return and begin as they were before.

METONYMICAL, [*Metonymique*, F. *metonymicus*, L. *μετωνυμικος*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, which implies a changing, or the putting one Name or Thing for another, as when the *Cause* is put for the *Effect*, the *Subjct* for the *Adjunct*, or the contrary.

METOPA, [*Metope*, F. of *μετόπη*, Gr.] is a Space or Interval between every Tringlyph in the Frieze of the Dorick Order; also the Space between the Mortise-Holes of Rusters and Planks.

METOPOSCOPY, [*metoposopic*, F. of *metoposopia*, L. of *μετοσκοπια*, of *μετωπον* the Forehead, and *σκοπια* to view, Gr.] the Art of telling Mens Natures or Inclinations by looking on their Faces.

METRE, [in *Turkey*] a Measure of Wine, containing 2 Quarts 1 Pint 1.3d.

METRENCHYTA, [*μητρηνχτης*, of *μητρα* the Womb, and *ερχομαι* to pour out Gr.] an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb. L.

METRETA, [*μητριτης*, Gr.] an Attick Measure for Liquid Things, containing 10 Gallons, 3 Quarts, and a little more.

METRICAL, [*metricus*, L. of *μετρικος*, Gr.] belonging to Meter or Verse.

METRICIENS, Poets. *Chauc.*

METROPOLIS, [*metropole*, F. of *μητροπολις*, of *μητρα* the Matrix, or rather *μητηρ* the Mother, and *πολις* a City, Gr.] the chief City of a Province or Kingdom. L.

METROPOLITAN, [*Metropolitain*, F. of *Metropolitanus* L. or *μητροπολιτης*, Gr.] belonging to 2 Metropolis.

A **METROPOLITAN**, an Archbishop, so called because his See is in the Metropolis of the Province.

METROPOLITAN and Primate of all England, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

METROPOLITAN and Primate of England, is a Title usually given to the Archbishop of *York*.

METROPROPTOSIS, [*μητροπροπτωσις*, Gr.] the falling down of the Womb.

METT, an ancient *Saxon* Measure about 1 Bushel.

METTADBL, [at *Florence*, *log.*] 2 Measure of Wine, containing 1 Quart and

and near half a Pint, 2 whereof make a Flask.

METTE HEP, a Fine paid by the Tenant to his Lord, for his Omission to do customary Duty. *Sax.*

METTLE, [of *Metallum*, L.] Vigour, Life, Sprightlines.

To MEVE, to move. *C.*

MEW, the Herb call'd also *Spikenel* and wild *Dill*.

MEW, [O-p, *Sax.* mew, *Teut.* mutte F.] a Bird, a Sea-mew.

A HAWK MEW, a Coop for Hawks; or a kind of Cage where Hawks are wintered, or kept when they mew or change their Feathers, whence the Stables call'd the *Mues* at *Whitehall* took that Name, having been anciently full of *Mues*, where the King's Hawks were kept.

To MEW, [wamen, *Teut.* Miauler, F.] to cry like a Cat.

To MEW, [muer, F.] to cast the Horns as a Stag does.

To MEW UP, to shut up.

To MEW, [among *Falconers*] to moult or cast the Feathers as Birds do.

MEYA, a Mow of Corn laid up in a Barn. *O. L.*

MEZERION, the dwarf Bay Tree.

MEZZO *Tinto*, [i. e. middle Tincture] a particular Way of Engraving Pictures on Copper Plates by punching and scraping. *Ital.*

M told, a thousand fold.

MIASMA, [*Μίσημα*, Gr.] a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague, &c. more particularly such Particles or Atoms, as are suppos'd to arise from distemper'd, putrefying, or poisonous Bodies, and to affect People at a Distance.

MICAHIAH [מִיכָיָהוּ, of מִי who, כִּי as, הוּא the Lord, H. i. e. who is as the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

MICEL *Gemotes*, great Councils of Kings and *Saxon* Noblemen.

To MICH, to lie hid, to skulk in a Corner.

MICHAEL [מִיכָאֵל, of מִי who, כִּי as, אֵל, H. i. e. who is like God] the Name of an Archangel, also of Men.

MICHAELMAS, the Festival of St. Michael the Archangel, observed on the 29th or September.

MICHAL [מִיכָל, of מִי who, and כִּלָּה peric. H. i. e. who is peric. a Daughter of King *Saul*.

To MICHE, to stand off, to hang back.

MICHEL *Grove* [of *Micel*, *Sax.* much, and *Egwe*, *Sax.* g. d. great Grove] a Place in *Suffex*.

MICHER [*miser*, L. or probably of *miche*, F. a Crumb,] a covetous, sordid Fellow.

MICHES [*miche*, F.] white Loaves paid as a Rent to some Manours.

MICKIE [Mickel, *Sax.*] much. *O.*

MICKLETHWAIT [*Camden* derives it of *Micel* much, and *ἵποιτα* a Pasture, *Sax.*] a Surname.

MICROCOSM [*microcosme*, F. *microcosmus*, of *μικρόκοσμος*, of *μικρός* little, and *κόσμος* the World, Gr.] a little World, i. e. the Body of a Man so called, as a kind of Compendium of the greater.

MICROUSTICKS [of *μικρός* little, and *ἄκους* hearing, Gr.] magnifying Ear Instruments, to help the Hearing.

MICRAPHONES [of *μικρός*, and *φωνή* the Voice, Gr.] Instruments for magnifying Sounds.

MICROCOSMOGRAPHY [of *μικρός* small, *κόσμος* World, and *γραφὴ* Description, Gr.] a Description of the little World, viz. Man.

MICROGRAPHY [of *μικρός* and *γραφὴ*, Gr.] the Description of the Parts and Properties of such very small Objects as are only discernible by means of a Microscope.

MICROLOGY [*micrologia*, L. *μικρολογία*, of *μικρός* little, and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a mean or low Speech of little Value.

MICROMETER [of *μικρός* and *μέτρον* measure, Gr.] an Astronomical Instrument to find the Diameters of the Stars or Planets.

MICROMETER [with *Naturalists*] an universal Spirit in Nature, of which every animal Life had some Participation.

MICROPTHALMY [of *μικρός*, and *ὀφθαλμία*, Gr. a Disease of the Eyes.] a Disease in the Eyes, the having little Eyes.

MICROPSYCHY [*mycropsychia*, L. of *μικροψυχία*, of *μικρός* little, and *Ψυχή* the Soul, Gr.] meanness of Spirit, cowardliness, faint-heartedness.

MICROSCOPE [of *μικρός* and *σκοπεῖν*, a Looking-glass, Gr.] an Optical Instrument which magnifies any Object ex reamly, by means of which the smallest Things may be discerned.

MICTIO } an Excretion by Urine. L.

MICTUS }

MIDDILLIST, middlemost. *Chau.*

MIDDING, a Dunghill. *N. C.*

MIDDLE [Middel, *Sax.* medius, L.] the midst.

MIDDLE Latitude [in *Navigat'on*] is a Method of working the several Cases in Sailing, nearly agreeing with *Metc.*

tor's Way, but without the Help of *Meridional* Parts.

MIDDLE-Man [*Military Term*] he who stands the middlemost in a File.

MIDDLETON [*i. e. the middle Town*] a Town in *Dorsetshire*, famous for an Abbey erected there by King *Ethelstan*, for the Expiation of the Murder of his Brother *Edwin*; also a Surname.

MIDGE [*Odige, Sax. myg, Dan.*] a Gnat, an Insect.

A MIDGE, a Lawless or Out-law'd Person.

MIDIAN [*מִדְיָן, H. i. e. Judgment or Striving*] a Son of *Abram*, and Father of the *Midianites*.

MIDRIFF [*of מִדְּרִיף between, and מִדְּרִיף the Womb, Sax.*] a Skin or Membrane which separates the Heart and Lungs from the lower Belly.

MIDSHIP Beam [*in a Ship*] is the great Beam.

MIDSHIP Men [*on Board of Ship*] Officers who assist on all Occasions, both in stowing and rummaging the Hold and Sailing the Ship; they are generally Gentlemen upon Preferment, having serv'd the limited Time in the Navy as Volunteers.

MIDSUMMER Day, commonly account'd the 24th of *June*, the Festival of *St. John* the Baptist.

MIDWALL, a Bird which eats Bees.

MIDWARD, the middle. *chancer*.

MIDWIFE, *Henshaw* derives it of *מִדְּבִיבָה*, *Sax. i. e. a Wite* hired for Money; but *Minshew* of *midst* or *middle*, because she is in the midst of Wives, or because her Business is with the middle Parts.

MIEN. See *Meen*.

MIGHT [*מִיחָה, Sax.*] Power, Ability, *Asc.*

I *Asc.* MIGHT [*of מִיחָה, Sax.*] to be able.

MIGHTY [*mightigh, Du.*] powerful.

MIGMA [*μῖγμα, Gr.*] a Mixture of divers Simples or Ingredients.

To MIGRATE [*migratum, L.*] to remove or shift from one Place to another.

MIGRATION, a removing or shifting the Habitation. *L.*

MILCH, giving Milk, as *Milch Cows*, *Asc.*

MILD [*מִלְדֵה, Sax. mild, Teut.*] soft, gentle, easy, not harsh or rough.

MILDERNIX, a Sort of Canvas for Sail-cloths, *Asc.*

MILDEW [*מִלְדֵה, Sax.*] a Dew which falls on Wheat, Hops, *Asc.* and hinders its Growth by its clammy Nature, unless it be washed off by the Rain; also Spots on Cloth.

MILDEWED, corrupted with Mildew, blasted; also spotted or stained.

MILDRED [*of Mild, and rade, Counsel, Sax. q. d. mild in Council*] a proper Name of Women.

MILDROP, dropping of the Nose. *Chaucer*.

MILE [*meil, Teut. mille, F. and L.*] the Distance of 1000 Paces, or 5280 *English* Feet, or 8 Furlongs. *F.*

MILES [*of millium, Miller, L.*] a Christian Name of Men; also a Surname.

MILFOIL, the Herb Yarrow.

MILITANT [*militante, F. of militans; L.*] combating, fighting, as *Church Militant* is the Church here on Earth, subject to Trials, Combats, and Temptations.

MILITARY [*militaire, F. of militaris; L.*] belonging to Soldiers or War, Warlike.

MILITARY Architecture, is the same as Fortification.

MILITARY Execution, a ravaging and destroying the Country by the Soldiery.

MILITIA, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of a City, or Country, form'd into Companies and Regiments, for the Defence of it. *L.*

MILK [*מֶלֶךְ, Sax. milk, Dan. melch, Teut.*] Food well known.

To MILK [*Meolcian, Sax. melcken, Teut.*] to press out Milk from a Cow's Udder.

MILKEN, a House-breaker. *Cant.*

MILK Thistle, Weed, Wort, several sorts of Herbs.

MILKEY Way, the only real Circle in the Heavens, which is a broad white Path or Tract which appears in a clear Night, and is an infinite Number of small Stars, invisible to the naked Eye.

MILKNESS, a Diary. *N. C.*

MILL [*מִלְיָן, Sax. Molten, Du.*] an Engine for Grinding, *Asc.*

To MILL, to steal. *O.*

MILL-EAT } a Trench to convey
MILL-LEAT } Water to or from a Mill.

A MILLER [*Muller, Teut. molitor, L.*] one who grinds Corn, *Asc.*

MILL-Holmes, watery Places about a Mill Dam. *N. C.*

MILL-MOUNTAIN, an Herb.

MILL-REE [*i. e. 1000 Rees*] a *Portugal* Coin worth 6 s. 8 d. Half-panny *Sterling*.

MILL-STONE [*מִלְיָן-שֵׁטָן, Sax.*]

MILLENARIANS } Sectaries who be-
MILLENARIES } lieve that Christ shall return to the Earth, and reign over the Faithful a 1000 Years before the End of the World.

polish'd and made fit to reflect the Rays of Light that fall on it.

MIRROUR Stone, a Stone growing in *Mycovy*, which represents the Image of that which is set behind it.

MIRTH [*ἄγρηθε*, *Sax.*] Joy, Merriment.

MIRTHID, cheered, made Merry. *Cb.*

MIRTHLESSE, sad. *Cbau.*

MIRTLE. See *Myrtle*.

MIS, a Particle which in Composition implies some Defect or Error, as *Misbehaviour*, &c.

MISA, a Compact or Agreement, a Form of Peace. *O. L.*

MISACCEPTION, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any Thing.

MISACCOMPTID, misreckoned. *Cbau.*

MISAVENTURE [*misaventure*, *F. mis-aventura*, *Ital.*] the killing of a Man partly by Negligence, a d partly by Chance, as by throwing a Stone, carelessly shooting an Arrow, and the like. *L. T.*

MISADVICE, wrong, mistaken or perverse Advice.

MISAGRAFT, mistaken, forgiven. *Suff.*

To MISADVISE, to act unadvisedly. *Cb.*

MISANTHROPIST [*misanthropus*, *L. of μισανθρωπος*, *Gr.*, of *μισος* to hate, and *ἄνθρωπος* *Gr.* a Man, *Gr.*] a Man-hater.

MISANTHROPY [*misantropia*, *L. of μισανθρωπία*, *Gr.*] the hating of Men.

To MISAPPREHEND [*of mis and apprehendere*, *F.*] not to understand rightly.

To MISBELEVE, to distrust. *Cbaucer.*

MISBETIDE, a Mishap. *Cbau.*

MISBODE [*of mis and Bodian*, *Sax.*] Wrong done either by Word or Deed, *O.*

MISBORNE, misbehaved. *Cbau.*

MISCARRIAGE [*of mis and carriage*, *F.*] Folly, ill Behaviour, ill Success of Business; also the untimely bringing forth of a Child.

To MISCARRY, to bring forth a Child before the Time, not to succeed, to be lost.

MISCELLANEOUS [*miscellaneus*, *L.*] mixt together without Order.

MISCELLANY [*miscellanea*, *L.*] a Collection of several different Matters.

MISCOGNISANT [*Law Term*] ignorant of, or not knowing.

To MISCHISE, to chuse amiss. *Cbau.*

MISCHIEF [*miscibis*, *F. obsol.*] Hurt, Damage.

MISCLEPYING, naming amiss. *Cbau.*

MISCONSTRUCTION [*of mis and constructio*, *L.*] a misconstruing or making an ill Construction of.

To MISCONSTRUE [*of mis and construere*, *L.*] to interpret amiss, to put an ill meaning upon.

MISCONTINUANCE, discontinuance.

To MISCORD, to disagree. *O.*

MISCOVETING, unlawful Desire. *Cb.*
MISCREANCY [*of mis and cance*, *F. q. d.* a mistaken Faith] the State or Condition of a Miscreant.

MISCREANT [*of mis and creant* of *croyant*, *F. q. d.* male credens, *L.* one who believes amiss] an Infidel, an Unbeliever; also a base-mi ded Person.

MISCREATED, ill-begotten. *Spencer.*

MISCREED, Decried. *N. C.*

MISDEED [*ἄγρηθε*, *Sax.*] a Crime, a Fault.

MISDEMEANOUR [*of mis and demer*, *F.*] a behaving one's self ill; an Offence or Fault.

High MISDEMEANOUR, a Crime of a heinous Nature, next to high Treason.

To MISDEPART, to distribute or divide amiss. *Cbau.*

To MISDOE [*ἄγρηθε*, *Sax.*] to do amiss.

To MISDOUBT, to suspect.

MISE [*Law-Word*] a Gift or customary Present of 5000 Pounds, paid by the Inhabitants of *Wales* to every new Prince at his Entrance into that Principality.

MISES, the Profits of Lands; Taxes or Tollages; Expences or Costs.

MISE } [*Law Words*] the same as
MEASE } Messuage. *F.*

MISE-Money, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty, &c.

A MISER, a covetous Wretch. *L.*

MISERABLE [*miserabilis*, *L.*] wretched, unfortunate; base, neggarly, pitiful, paltry.

MISERABLENESS, Covetousness, Niggardliness; also Wretchedness.

MISERERE [*i. e. have Mercy*, *L.*] a Title given to the 51st Psalm, usually called the Psalm of Mercy; and commonly presented by the Ordinary to such Malefactors as had the Benefit of the Clergy allow'd them.

MISERERE Mei [*among Physicians*] a vehement Pain in the Guts; or a Cholick where the Pains are so exquisite as to draw Compassion from a By-stander. *L.*

MISERICORDIA, Mercy, Compassion. *L.*

MISERICORDIA [*in Law*] is an Arbitrary Fine imposed upon any for an Offence.

MISERICORDIA, in *Cibus & Potu*, any Portion of Visuals, which is given *Gratis*, to religious Persons above their ordinary Allowance. *L.*

MISERICORDIÆ Regulares, certain set Allowances for such over Commons, as upon some extraordinary Days were made in some Convents.

MISERY [*miser*, F. of *miseria*, L.] Wretchedness, Misfortune, Trouble.
 MISESE, Uneasiness. *Chauc.*
 MISFARE, misfortune. *Chauc.*
 MISFEASANS [*Law Term*] misdeeds or Trespases. F.
 MISFEASOR, a Trespasser or Misdoer. F.
 MISFILL, miscarried. *Chauc.*
 MISH, a Churl. *Coat.*
 MISH-Topper, a Coat. *Cant.*
 To MISHAP, to disappoint. *Chauc.*
 To MISINTERPRET [*of mis and interpreter*, F. of *interpretari*, L.] to give a wrong Sense of, an interpreting amiss, F. of L. with *mis*.
 MISKENNING } [*Law Term*] a vary-
 MISKONNING } ing or changing one's
 Speech in Court.
 MISKERING } the same as Abisheri-
 MISHERRISING } ling.
 MISH-Mash [*misch-masch*, *Teut.*] a confused Heap or Mixture of Things.
 MISKIN, a little Bag-Pipe. O.
 MISKIN FROW, a Maid Servant.
 MISLEEK, mislike. *Spencer.*
 To MISLE, [*q. d.* to mittle, *i. e.* to rain in a Mist, of *mieselen*, Du.] to rain small.
 MISLEDEN, to misbehave. *Chauc.*
 MISNOMER, [*mis and namer*, F. to name] a mis-termining or miscalling, the using one Name or Term for another.
 MISOCHYMISTS, [*of misia*, Gr. to hate, and *chymist*] those who profess themselves Enemies to the Chymists.
 MISOGAMY, [*misogamia*, L. of *μισογαμία*, of *misia* to hate, and *γαμή* Marriage, Gr.] a hating of Marriage.
 MISOGAMIST, [*misogamus*, L. of *μισογάμος*, Gr. a Woman Hater.
 MISPLEASURE, Displeasure. *Chauc.*
 MISPRISION [*meprison* of *mepriisor*, F. to set light by, to neglect] a Neglect or Oversight. L. T.
 MISPRISION [*of Treason*] the Concealment or not disclosing of known Treason. L. T.
 To MISQUEAM [*of mis and Cpeman*, *Sax.* to please] to displease. O.
 To MISREPRESENT [*of mis and representer*, F. or *representare*, L.] not to represent fairly, to give a false Character of.
 MISREPRESENTATION, a representing wrong.
 MISRULE, Misgovernment, Disorder. Master of MISRULE, the chief among Revellers, the Manager of a Club at merry making.
 MISS [*a Dim. Contract* of *Mistress*] a young Gentlewoman; also a kept Mistress, a Lady of Pleasure.

To MISS [*missen*, Du. to be mistaken] to deviate or err from.
 To MISS [*missen*, *Teut.*] to know the want of.
 MISSAL [*missel*, F.] a Book containing the Ceremonies or the *Papish Mass*, a Mass-Book.
 MISSATE, misbecame. *Chaucer.*
 MISSATICUS [*in Doomsday Book*] a Messenger.
 MISSELDINE } [*μισυτολτα*, *Sax.*] a
 MISSELTOE } Shrub which grows on
 MISLETOE } some Trees, as Oaks,
 Apple-Trees. *Iyc.*
 MISSEMENING, evil meaning, mistaken. *Chauc.*
 MISSEN *Mass*, a Mast which stands ast in the Sternmost Part of a Ship.
 MISSEN, when us'd alone, is understood of the Sail, and not the Mast.
Change the MISSEN [*Sea Phrase*] bring the Mizen Yard over to the other side of the Mast.
Peek the MISSEN, *i. e.* put the Mizen right up and down, the Mast.
Set the MISSEN, *i. e.* Fit the Mizen Sail right as it should stand.
Spell the MISSEN, *i. e.* Let go the Sheet, and peek it up.
 MISSENGROSS [*or Silver Gross*] a German Money, in value 2 d. Half-penny.
 MISSIL [*missile*, L.] a Dart or Arrow.
 MISSILE [*in Heraldry*] a mixture of several Colours together.
 MISSION, a sending. F. of L.
 MISSIONARIES, Persons sent; commonly spoken of Christian Priests, sent to unbelieving Countries to convert the People to Christianity.
 MISSIVE [*q. of missivus*, L.] sent; as *Letters-missive*, that are sent from one Person to another. L.
 MISSIVES, Gifts sent.
 MISSURA [*i. e.* about to send] a singing the Hymn called *nunc dimittis*, and performing other Superstitious Ceremonies to recommend and dismiss a dying Person, us'd by the Roman Catholicks.
 A MIST [*μισυτο*, *Sax.* *miss*, Du.] a Condensation of Vapours.
 MISTER, Need, Want. O. Also a Mystery. *Chauc.*
 MISTECHT, [*q. d.* *mis-teacht*] mistaught.
 MISTER Kind; as *mister Person*, kind of Person. *Spencer.*
 MISTERETH NOT, needeth not: *Spencer.*
 MISTERY. See *Mystery*.
 MISTHED, a Mystery. *Chaucer.*
 MISTION, the same as Mixture. L.
 To MISTIME, to do a thing out of Season.

MISLE BIRD, a Thrush which feeds on Mistletoe.

MISTRESS, [*Maitresse*, F.] the Mistress of an House; a sweet Heart, or kept Mistress.

MISTRIAL, [*Law Term*] an erroneous or false Trial.

MISTURNID, turned upside down. *Cba.*

MISUSE, [*of misusare*, Ital.] an Abuse of Liberty or Benefit.

To MISWEEN, to mis-judge. *Spencer.*

MIS-WOMAN, a lewd Woman, a Whore. *Chaucer.*

MISWENT, gone astray. *Spens.*

To MISWRITE, to copy Wrong. *Ch.*

MISEY, a Mineral, or rather an Effluence of the *Calcities*, of a Golden Colour; a sort of Vitriol made by burning the Stone call'd *Cadmia* with the Wood of Pine Trees.

MITE, [*mite*, F. *mitte*, Du.] a little Worm breeding in Cheese, &c. a small Coin about the third Part of our Farthing the 14th Part of a Grain in Weight.

MITES [*in Falconry*] a Sort of Vermin about the Heads and Necks of Hawks.

MITELLA, [*among Surgeons*] a Swathe which holds the Arm when it is wounded or hurt. *L.*

MITER. See *Mitre*.

MITHRIDATE, [*call'd after its Inventer, Mithridates King of Pontus*] a Confection that is a special Preservative against Poison.

To MITIGATE, [*mitiger*, F. *mitigatum*, L.] to pacify or appease; to allay, to swage or ease.

MITIGATION, a pacifying or asswaging; a remitting the Severity of a Decree or Punishment. *F. or L.*

MITRAL Valves, [*in Anatomy*] two Valves or Skins at the Orifice of the Pulmonary Vein, in the left Ventricle of the Heart, for hindring the Blood's running to the Lungs, taking their Name from their Resemblance to a Mitre.

MITRED, wearing a Mitre.

MITRE, [*Mitra*, L. of *μίτρα*, Gr.] a Bonnet or Turban; Attire or the Head with Labels hanging down, worn by Bishops, &c. *F.*

MITRED Abbots, such Governours of Monasteries who have obtained the Privilege of wearing the Mitre, Ring, Gloves, and Crozier-Staff of a Bishop.

MITTLE, mighty. *O.*

MITTA } an ancient Measure of 10
MITTEN } Bushels.

MITTENDO *manuscriptum Pedis finis*, a Writ judicial, directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, to search and transmit the Foot of a Fine, from the Exchequer to the Common Pleas.

MITTENS [*mitaines*, F.] a Sort of Winter Gloves.

MITTIGAL [*at Surat*] a Weight for Silk, 2 Drams, and about one 8th.

MITTIMUS [*i. e. we send*] a Warrant from a Justice of Peace, for sending an Offender to Prison; a Writ by which Records are transferr'd from one Court to another.

MIVA [*in Pharmacy*] is the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar into a thick Consistence, or a Medicine not unlike a thick Syrup.

To MIX [*mixonner*, F. of *mixtum*, L.] to mingle.

MIXEN [*Mixen*, Sax.] a Dung-hill or heap of Dung.

MIXT [*mixtus*, L.] mingled. *F.*

MIXT Body [*in Chymistry and Philosophy*] is a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature, such as Minerals, Vegetables, &c.

MIXT Number [*in Arithmetick*] is one which is Part Integer, and Part Fraction, as 1 and a half.

MIXT Angle [*in Geometry*] is an Angle which is formed by one Right Line, and one curv'd one.

MIXT Figure [*in Geometry*] is a Figure which is bounded by Lines partly right, and partly crooked.

MIXT Reason } [*in Logick*] is
MIXT Proportion } when the Sum of the Antecedent and Consequent is compared with the difference between the same Antecedent and Consequent.

MIXT Tithes, Tithes of Butter, Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Cattle.

MIXTILIO } mixt Coru or Massins,
MESTILO } *O. L.*

MIXTURE [*mixtion*, F. *mixture*, L.] a mingling of several Things together.

To MIZZLE [*q. d. to misle*, from *mist*] to Rain in very small Drops.

A MIZZEY, a Quagmire. *N. C.*

MIZ-Maze, a Labyrinth, or Place full of intricate Windings.

MNEMONICKS [*mnemonica*, L. of *μνημονικά*, Gr.] Precepts or Rules, and common Places to help the Memory.

MNEMOSYNE [*μνημοσύνη*, Gr.] Memory, or the Art of Memory.

MO [*Ma*, Sax.] more.

MOAB [*מואב*, H, *i. e.* of the Father] Lot's Son, the Father of the Moabites.

MOAKS, a mashing in Brewing Drink.

MOAT [*prob. of Mod or Modetan*, Sax. to meet] a standing Pool or Pond; a Ditch encompassing a Mansion House or Castle.

MOAT [*in Fortification*] is a Depth or Trench round the Rampart of a Place to defend it, and prevent Surprises.

DRY MOAT, a Ditch having little or no Water in it.

Flat bottom'd MOAT, is a Moat which has no sloping, its Corners being somewhat rounded.

Lined MOAT, is one whose Sides are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work.

MOBB [*mobile*, Sc. *vulgus*, L.] the giddy Multitude, or tumultuous Rabble.

MOBBY, a sort of Drink made of the Roots of Potatoes.

MOBILITY [*mobilitas*, F. of *mobilitas*, L.] Power, or aptness, to move or be moved, moveableness; a Mobb or Rabble.

MOBLIS, moveable Goods. *Cbauc.*

MOCHEL, much. *Spenc.*

MOCHLIA [*Μοχλία*, Gr.] the Reduction of dislocated Bones.

MOCKEREN, to mucker or hoard up. *Ch.*

To MOCK [*moquer*, F. *mocken*, Du. *μακᾶμαι*, Gr.] to deride, to scoff or laugh at, to flout.

MOCKERY [*moquerie*, F.] Derision, Mocking, Banter, Jestings, &c.

MOCKS, the Masses of a Net.

MOCKADOES, a sort of Woollen Stuff for sewing.

MOCK Privet, a Plant.

MOCKING Bird, a Bird in *Virginia*, which imitates the Notes of all it hears.

MODAL [of *modus*, L.] a Term us'd by Schoolmen to signify the manner of Existing.

MODEBURY [either of *Mode* Valour, and *Bury*, *Sax.* a Town, or of *mod* and *Burg*, *q. d.* muddy Town] a Village in *Devonshire*.

MODDER } [of *moet*, *Dan.*] a young

MODHER } Girl or Wench. *Norfolk.*

MODE [*modus*, L. *Μοδ*, *Sax.*] Way, Manner, Fashion or Garb, &c.

MODEL [*modelle*, F. *mod* *Uo*, *Ital.* *modulus*, L.] an original Pattern, the Shape or Design of any Thing in little; a Platform made of Wood, or any other Materials for a more exact carrying on a greater Work.

To MODEL [*modeller*, F.] to frame according to a Model, to fashion.

MODER, the Matrix, or principal Plate of an Astrolabe, into which the other Parts are fixed. *Cbauc.*

MODERABLE [*moderabilis*, L.] moderate, measurable.

MODERATA *misericordia* [in *Law*] a Writ for the abating an immoderate Amercement, in any Court not of *Record*.

MODERATE [*modere*, F. *moderatus*, L.] Temperate, Sober; which does not exceed.

To MODERATE [*moderare*, F. *moderatum*, L.] to allay, qualify or temper; also to govern, or set Bounds to.

MODERATION, Temperance, Discretion, Government. F of L.

MODERATOR [*moderateur*, F.] a Decider of a Controversy, an Umpire at a Disputation. L.

MODERATRIX [*moderatrice*, F.] a Governess, Arbitratix, &c. L.

MODERN [*moderne*, F. of *modernus*, L.] new, of late Time.

MODEST [*modeste*, F. *modestus*, L.] Bashful, Sober, Grave, Discreet in Behaviour.

MODICITY [*modicite*, F.] Sadness.

MODICUM, a small Pittance, a little Matter. L.

MODIFICABLE, capable of being modified.

To MODIFICATE [*modificatum*, L.] to modify.

MODIFICATION, a modifying or qualifying; a setting Bounds or Limits to any Thing. F. of L.

To MODIFY [*modifier*, F. of *modificare*, L.] to moderate, to qualify.

To MODIFY [in *Philosophy*] to give the modality or manner of Existence.

MODILLION [*modillion*, F.] a little Model or Measure.

MODILLIONS [in *Architecture*] are little Brackets, which are often set under the Corners, and serve to support the Projecture of the Drip.

MODIOLUS [among *Surgeons*] is that part of the Trepan which cuts the Bone circularly, and is distinguish'd into Male and Female, as it hath or hath not a Point in the middle to fix it the better in its Operation. L.

MODISH [of *modisse* or *mode*, F.] agreeable to the Mode or Fashion.

MODIUS, a Bushel, a Roman Measure of 9 English Quarts. L.

MODO & *Forma* [Law Term] are Words in Processes and Pleadings, used by the Defendant when he denies the Thing charged. L.

To MODULATE [*modulatum*, L.] to sing, or make an Harmony.

MODULATION [in *Musick*] tuning, warbling, agreeable Harmony. L.

MODULE [in *Architecture*] a Measure commonly half the Diameter of the Pillar at the lower End, in the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* Order; but in others the whole Diameter. F.

MODUS *Decimandi* [Law Term] is when either Land, a Sum of Money, or yearly Pension is given to the Parson, &c. by Composition, as Satisfaction for his Tithes in kind. L.

MODWALL, a Bird which destroys Bees.

MOB,

MOE, more.

MOEBLE, Moveable. *Cbauc.*

MOGNIONS, Armour for the Shoulders. *F.*

MOGSHADE, the Shadow of Trees. *C.*

MOGUL, the Emperour of *India.*

MOHAIR [*moire* and *mouaire*, *F.* of *mojacar* an *Indian* Word] a Sort of Stuff.

WELLY MOIDERED, almost craz'd. *Cheeshire.*

MOIETY, [*moyen*, *F.* *medietas*, *L.* middle or mean] the half of any thing.

To MOIL, [*mail*, old Word, for *mule*, *q. d.* to labour like a Mule] or work with Might and Main, to drudge.

To MOIL, [probably of *moddelen*, *Dr.* to toil in the Mud] to daub with Dirt; also to sprinkle. *Cbauc.*

MOILE, [*in Cookery*] a Dish of Marrow and grated Bread.

MOILES, high soled Shoes, anciently worn by Kings and great Persons.

MOINEAU, [*in Fortification*] a little flat Bastion rais'd in the middle of an over-long Courtin.

MOISON, Harvest, ripeness of Corn. *O.*

MOIST, [*moite*, *F.*] wettest, damp.

MOISTURE, [*moiteur*, *F.*] wetness, dampness, a waterish cold Humour, proceeding from abundance of liquid Matter, that arises out of a Conjunction of Air and Water.

MOKEL, much. *Sax.*

MOKES the Meshes of a Net.

MOKY, Cloudy. *O.*

MOLA, [*in Anatomy*] the whirl Bone on the Top of the Knee. *L.*

MOLA *Carnea*, [*in Anatomy*] a Concretion of extravasated Blood, which forms a kind of Flesh, and most commonly happens in the Womb, and is call'd a false Conception; or a fleshy or spungy Substance without Bones or Bowels, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a *Fetus*. *L.*

MOLA *Patella* [*Anat.*] a round broad Bone at the joining of the Thigh and Leg.

MOLAR, [*molaris*, *L.*] of a Mill.

MOLAR Teeth [*i. e.* Grinders] the 5 outmost Teeth on either Side of the Mouth.

MOLD. See Mould.

MOLASSES, the refuse Syrup in boiling of Sugar.

MOLD WARPS, Moles. *Spenc.*

MOLE, a Rampart, Peer or Fence, against the Force of the Sea. *F.*

MOLE, [*mael*, *Du.* *mehl*, *Teut.* of *macula*, *L.*] a Spot on the Skin.

A MOLF, [*mulot*, *F.* *mol*, *Du.* *maul*, *Teut.* mouldwarp, *O.* English, which *Dr. Tb. H.* derives from *Mol's* Earth, and *Wepspan*, *Sax.* to throw up] a little Creature that lives under Ground,

MOLE, a River in *Surry*, so called, because like a Mole, it forceth its Passage under Ground, and thereby mixes its Water with the *Ibames*.

MOLECULA, a little Cake or Lump, or a little Spot on the Skin.

MOLENDARIOUS, [*molendarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Mill.

MOLENDINARIOUS, [*molendinarius*, *L.*] the same as before.

MOLENDINUM, a Mill. *O. L.*

MOLESEY, [of *Mole* and *Es*, *Sax.* Water, *q. d.* Mole's water from its passing under Ground] a place in *Surrey*.

To MOLEST, [*molestet*, *F.* of *molestare*, *L.*] to disturb, vex, trouble, or disquiet.

MOLESTATION, a vexing, disquieting or putting to trouble.

MOLINE [*Herald.*] a Sort of Cross.

MOLINES, [of *moulin*, *F.* a Mill] a Sirname.

MOLINISTS, the Followers of *Molina* a *Spanish* Jesuit, in his Opinions about Grace and Free-Will.

MOLITION, an attempting or endeavouring. *L.*

MOLITURA, [*Old Law*] Toll paid for grinding in a Mill: Grist, or a Sack of Corn brought to the Mill to be Ground. *L.*

MOLLES, Kestrels, a kind of Hawks. *Cbaucer.*

MOLLIENT, [*molliens*, *L.*] softening, mollifying.

MOLLIFICATION, a making soft. *L.* To MOLLIFY, [*molliet*, *F.* *mollificare*, *L.*] to make soft, supple or tender.

MOLLINET, a small Muller, to grind Colours.

MOLLOGK, Dirt, Dung, Ordure. *O.*

MOLMUTIN LAWS, the Laws of *Dunwallo Molmutius*, the 15th King of the *Britains*, they were famous here till the Time of *William*, the Conqueror.

MOLOCH [𐤇𐤍 *H. i. e.* King] the God of the *Ammorites*, to whom they sacrificed their Children in the Valley of *Toph. t.*

MOLOPES [*Μολοπες*, *Gr.*] black and blue Spots, the Marks of Stripes or Blows; also Red Spots in Malignant and Pestilential Fevers.

MOLOSSSES [*mallece*, *F.* of *melazzo*, *Ital.*] course Sugar, Dregs of Sugar, the refuse Syrup in the boiling of Sugar.

MOLOSSUS [*Μολοσσος*, *Gr.*] a Verse in Poetry consisting of 3 long Syllables.

MOLTEN [*Hemotzen*, *Sax.*] melted or cast.

MOLTEN, Grease [in *Horses*] a Disease.

MOLTER, Mill-roll. *N. C.*

MOLY, a Sort of wild Garlick.

MOMBLISHNESS, talk, muttering. *O.*

MOME, a Drone, a dull blockish Fellow.

MOMENT, [*momentum*, *L.*] an Instant, the least Part of Time that can be assigned: Also Importance, Force, Weight, also the Quantity of Motion in a Body. *F.*

MOMENTARY, } [*Momentarie*,
MOMENTANEOUS, } *F.* of *momentaneus*, *L.*] that lasts as it were but for a Moment; that is of very short continuance.

MOMENTARY [*momentarius*, *L.*] the same as Momentaneous.

MOMENTOUS [*momentosus*, *L.*] of some Weight, Moment or Worth.

MOMENTS [among *Mathematicians*] are such indeterminate and unstable Parts of Quantity, as are suppos'd to be in a perpetual Flux, *i. e.* continually increasing or decreasing; and they are look'd upon as the Generative Principles of Magnitude.

MOMUS [*Μοῦσος*, *Gr.*] a Heathen Deity, who made it his Business to carp at the other Gods: Whence it is used to represent a Fault-finder, or one who saarles at any thing.

MONACHAL [*Monachalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Monk, Monkish. *F.*

MONACHISM [*Monachisme*, *F.*] the State and Condition of Monks.

MONADES [*μονάδες*, *Gr.*] the same as Digits or Unities in Arithmetick. *L.*

MONADICAL, belonging to Unity.

MONARCH [*Monarque*, *F.* *Monarcha*, *L.* *Μονάρχης*, *Gr.*] a single Governour.

MONARCHICAL, [*Monarchique*, *F.* *Monarchicus* *L.* or *Μοναρχικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monarch or Monarchy.

MONARCHICALS, Christian Hereticks about the Year, 156. who acknowledged but one Person in the Holy Trinity, and said that the Father was crucified.

MONARCHY [*Monarchie*, *F.* *Monarchia*, *L.* of *Μοναρχία*, of *μῦν* alone and *αρχή* Empire or Command, *Gr.*] the Government of a State by a single Person, Kingly Government.

MONASTERY [*Monastere*, *F.* *Monasterium*, *L.* *Μοναστήριον*, *Gr.*] a Convent or Cloister; a College of Monks or Nuns.

MONASTERIAL [*Monasterialis*, *I.*] belonging to a Monastery or Monks.

MONASTICAL } [*Monastique*, *F.* *Mo-*
MONASTICK, } *nasticus*, *L.* *Μοναστικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Monk or Abbey.

MOND [*monde*, *F.* of *mundus*, *L.*] the World, the Universe.

MOND, } a Golden Globe, one of the
MOUND, } Effigies of an Emperor.

MONDAY [*Μοναχὸς*, *Sax.* *maen-*

bagh, *Du. q. d.* moon-day] the second Day of the Week.

To MONE [*Μοναν*, *Sax.* *Minshew* derives it of *μῦν*, *Gr.* alone] to grieve and lament, to bewail.

MONE [of *Monde*, *F.* the World] a Globe; also the Moon; also Complaint. *Cb.*

MONESTE, to admonish. *Cbauc.*

MONETA, Money or Coin. *L.*

MONETAGIUM [*Law Term*] the Right and Property of Coining Money.

MONETARIUS, a Moneyer, a Coiner of Money. *L.*

MONEY [*Monnoye*, *F.* of *Moneta*, *L.*] a piece of Metal stamp'd with the Effigies of a Prince or Arms of a State, which makes it current and authentick to pass at a common Rate.

Money makes the Mare to go.

This Proverb is a good Lesson of Industry in our Calling, and Frugality in our Expences, intimating its Usefulness, in that it clothes the naked, feeds the Hungry, and buys a Crutch for the Cripple as *Horace* says.

Scilicet uxorem cum dote, fidem; & amicos,

Et genus, & formam, regina pecunia donat.

In a Word, it carries on all the Business upon Earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any Affair either of Necessity or Convenience, and by its Assistance we may almost work Miracles, as say the *Greeks*, *Αργυρίαις λογχοῖς μάχης καὶ πάντα κερτήσεις*, and rightly since, *Pecunia obediunt omnia*, *Latin.* which is a trite Adage and owes its Original to *Solomon's* *כֶּסֶף יַעֲנֶה אֶת הַכֹּל* Money answers all things.

MONEY-WORT, an Herb.

MONEYED, well stored with Money.

MONEYERS, Coiners; also Bankers who deal in Money upon Returns, *Itc.*

MONG-CORN, mixt Corn or Massin.

MONGER [*Μονγερ*, *Sax.* a Merchant] now added to several Mercantile Trades, as Cheese-monger, Fish-monger, Iron-monger, *Itc.*

MONGER, a kind of Fisher Boat.

MONGREL, [*q. mingrel* of *mingle*, *Eng.*] a Creature got by two Kinds.

MONIAL [*monialis*, *L.*] living alone Solitary.

MONITION, a Warning or Admonition. *F.* of *L.*

MONITOR, an Admonisher, Warner, an Overseer of Manners in Schools. *L.*

MONITORY [*monitoire*, *F.* of *monitorius*, *L.*] belonging to Admonition or Warning. *L.*

MONITORY, Letters, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge upon Information of Scand-

Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court.

MONK [*Monch*, Teut. *Munck*, Dan. *Moine*, F. of *Monachus*, L. of *Μόνος*, Gr. solitary] one that lives in a Monastery, under a Vow to observe the Rules of the Founder.

MONK-Fish, a sort of Fish resembling a Monk's Cowl.

MONKS-cloth, a sort of coarse Cloth. **MONKS-Seam** [*Sea T.*] is when the Selvages of Sails are laid a little over one another, and sew'd on both Sides.

MONKERY, the Profession or the Humour of Monks.

MONKEY [probably of *mon* for *man*, and *dim. kin*, *q. d.* *monikin*, or little *Man*] a Creature well known.

MONMOUTH [called *mongwv*, of the Rivers *munow* and *wv*, at the meeting of which it is seated, and therefore called *munmouth*, *q. d.* *Munow's Moub*] the County Town of *Monmouthshire*, memorable for the Birth of the invincible Prince *Henry V.*

MONOCHORD [*monochorde*, F. *monochordum*, L. *μ.νέχορδον*, of *μόνος* one, and *χορδή* the String of a musical Instrument, Gr.] a kind of Instrument anciently of singular Use in the Regulation of Sounds: But some appropriate the Name of *Monochord* to an Instrument which hath only one String.

MONOCHROMA [*μονόχρωμα* of *μόνος*, and *χρῶμα* Colour, Gr.] a Picture all of one Colour, without any mixture.

MONOCORDO } [*in Musick Books*]
MONOCHORDO } signifies a very long Instrument that has but one String, the Use of which is to find out the true and exact Distance of each Note and half Note, the one from the other. *Ital.*

MONOCOLON [of *Μονόκωλον* of *μόνον*, and *κωλον* a Member] the Gut, otherwise called the *Cecum Intestinum*.

MONOCULUS [of *μόνον*, Gr. and *Oculus*, L.] a Person who hath but one Eye. *L.*

MONODY [*monodia*, L. of *μνοδία*, Gr.] a Funeral Ditty sung by one Person.

MONOGAMIST [*monogamus*, L. of *μνογαμῆς*, of *μόνος* and *γάμος*, marriage, Gr.] single marriage, a having but one Husband or Wife, and no more all the Time of Life.

MONOGRAM [*monogramme*, F. *monogramma*, L. of *μόνογραμμα* of *μόνος* and *γράμμα* a Letter, Gr.] a Cypher or Character, consisting of one or more Letters interwoven together; a Sentence in one Line, or Epigram in one Verse.

MONOGRAPHICK Picture, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

MONOHEMEROUS Diseases, such as last but one Day, or are cured in one Day.

MONOLOGUE [*monologia*, L. of *μολογία* of *μόνος*, and *λογία* a Discourse, Gr.] Soliloquy, a Dramatick Scene where only one Actor speaks. *F.*

MONOMACHY [*monomachia*, L. of *μονομαχία* of *μόνος*, and *μαχή* a Combat, Gr.] a single Combat or Fighting of two hand to hand, a Duel.

MONOMIAL [*in Algebra*] a Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term.

MONOPETALOUS [of *μόνος* alone, and *πέταλον*, Gr. a Leaf] having but one Leaf.

MONOPETALOUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as tho' they may be seemingly cut into 4 or 5 small *Petala* or Leaves, are yet all of one Piece, and which falling off all together have their Flower in one Piece.

MONOPOLIST [*monopoleur*, F. *monopola*, L. of *μονοπώλις* of *μόνος*, and *πωλείω* to sell, Gr.] one who monopolizes or engrosses all a Commodity or Trade to himself.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, to engross all a Commodity, &c. into his own Hands.

MONOPOLY [*monopole*, F. *μονοπολίτιον*, L. of *μονοπώλιον*, Gr.] an Ingressing of Commodities; the buying of any Commodity up, so that none can sell or gain by it, but one Person, or Partners in Company.

MONOPOLY [*in Law*] is a Grant from the King to any Person or Persons for the sole buying, selling, working or using of any Thing.

MONOPTERON [*μονόπτερον*, Gr.] a kind of round Temple, having its Roof only supported by Pillars, and having but one Wing or Isle.

MONOPTOTON [*in Grammar*] a Noun which has but one Case. *Gr.*

MONOPTICK [*monopticus*, L. of *μόνοπτικος*, Gr.] that sees only with one Eye.

MONOPYRENEUS Fruit [of *μόνος* alone, and *πυρηνή* Kernel, Gr.] such Fruit as contains in it only one Kernel or Seed.

MONORCHIS [of *μόνος* alone, and *ὄρχις*, Gr. a Testicle] a Person that hath but one Testicle.

MONOSTICHON [*μνῆστιχον* of *μόνος* and *στίχος* a Verse, Gr.] an Epigram consisting of one single Verse.

MONOSYLLABLE [*monosyllabe*, F. of *monosyllabum*, L. of *μόνοσυλλαβον* of *μόνος*, and *σύλλαβος*, a Syllable, Gr.] a Word that has but one Syllable.

MONOTHELITES [of *μόνος* alone, and *θελή* Will, Gr.] a Sect of Hereticks in the 7th Century, who held there was but one Will in Jesus Christ.

MONOTONY [of *μόνος* and *τόνος* tone, Gr.] the having but one Tone.

MONOTRIGLYPH [*Μονοτριγλυφον*, *μονοτριγλυφον*, Gr] the Space of 1 Triglyph between 2 Pilasters or 2 Columns.

MONSOONS, periodical Winds in the Eastern Sea; *i. e.* which blow half the Year or 3 Months one Way, and the other half or 3 Months on the opposite Points.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Palmystry*] the Knob of the Root of the Fore-finger.

MONS *Veneris* [in *Anatomy*] is the upper part of a Woman's Privities.

MONSTER [*monstre*, F. of *monstrum*, L.] any thing against, or beside the common Course of Nature; a mishapen living Creature which degenerates from the right and natural Disposition of its Parts.

MONSTRABLE [*monstrabilis*, L.] that may be shewed or declared.

MONSTRANS *de droit* [in *Law*] signifies a Suit in *Chancery* for the Subject to be restored to Lands and Tenements which he deserves to be his Right. F.

MONSTRANS *de Faits ou Records*, a showing of Deeds or Records. F.

TO MONSTRATE [*monstrer*, F. *monstratum*, L.] to shew.

MONSTRAVERUNT [in *Law*] a Writ which lies for Tenants of *ancient Demesne*, being distrained for Payment of Toll or Imposition contrary to their Privilege.

MONSTRE, an Essay or Proof; also a sample; also a Master-piece. O.

MONSTREFULL, monstrous. *Chaucer*.

MONSTRIFEROUS [*monstrifer*, L.] ringing Monsters.

MONSTROSITY } [*monstritas*,
MONSTROUSNESS } L.] a being

monstrous; or which is done contrary to the ordinary Course of Nature.

MONSTROUS [*monstruex*, F. of *monstruosus*, L.] of or like a Monster, prodigious, excessive.

MONT [*mous*, L.] a Mount, an Hill. F.

MONTFORT } [*q. de Mont Fort*, F.
MUMFORT } *i. e.* of a fortified Mount]

Surname.

MONTGOMERY [so called from *Roger Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who subdued the Country, and built the Castle] the County Town.

MONTGOMERY [*q. d. Mons Gomeris*, *i. e.* *Gomer's* Mount] a Surname.

MONTJOY [either *q. d. mons Jovis*, *Jupiter's* Mount or *Mont Joye*, F. a Mount of Joy] a Surname.

MONTPERSON } [*q. d. Mont Peterson*,
MOMPENSON } *i. e.* the Mount of the Son of *Peter*] a Surname.

MONT-Sorrel [of *Mont*, F. a Mount and *Sora*, a River which runs by it] in *Wiltshire*.

MONT-PAGNEL [in *Military Affairs*, *i. e.* the Post of the invulnerable] is an Eminence chosen out of the Canon Shot of the Place besieged where curious Persons post themselves to see an Attack, and the Manner of the Siege, without being exposed to Danger.

MONTANISTS, a Heretical Sect founded by one *Montanus*, who gave it out, that he was the Comforter promised by Christ, condemned second Marriages as Fornication, &c.

MONTANOUS [*montanus*, L.] belonging to Mountains, mountainous.

MONTEFIASCO, a rich Wine made at *Montefiascone*, a small City in *Italy*.

MONTERO, a sort of Cap us'd by Seamen and Hunters. *Span*.

MONTETH, a scollop'd Bison to cool Glasses in.

MONTH [*Μοναχ*, *Sax. monat*, *Teut.*] the Space of 29 Days in which the Moon compleats her Course.

The *Astronomical* MONTH } is the
The *Synodical Solar* MONTH } precise

12th Part of a Year, or the Time the Sun takes up in passing through one of the Signs of the Zodiac, commonly accounted to contain 30 Days, 10 Hours and a half.

Calendar MONTH, a Month not of an equal Number of Days, but such as are set down in the Almanack.

The *Civil* MONTH, is such a Month as is suited to the different Customs of particular Nations and People.

Philosophical MONTH [among *Chymists*] is the Space of 40 Days and Nights.

MONTICLES [*monticuli*, L.] little Mountains.

MONTICULOUS [*monticulosus*, L.] full of Monticles.

MONTIVAGANT [*montivagus*, L.] wandering on Mountains.

MONTIGENOUS [*montigena*, L.] born on the Hills.

MONUMENT [*monumentum*, L. of *monere*, to admonish, L.] a Memorial for after Ages, a Tomb, Statue, Pillar, &c. raised in Memory of some famous Person or Action. F.

MONUMENT, a stately Pillar erected near *London-Bridge*, in remembrance of that dreadful Fire which happened the 2d of September, 1666.

MOOD [*Μοοδε*, *Sax. moed*, *Dau.* and mind] Humour, Temper, Disposition.

MOOD, Anger. *Shakes.*

MOODS [*modus*, L. in *Grammar*] determine the Signification of Verbs, as to the Manner and Circumstances of the Affirmation, &c.

MOODS [in *Logick*] are the universal Affirmative, and the particular Negative.

MOODS [in *Musick*] signifie certain Proportions of the Time or Measure of Notes, of which there are four.

MOODY, Angry. *Shakeſp.*

MOON [*Ōna*, *Sax.* maane, *Dan.* mæne, *Du.* mond, *Teut.*] one of the 7 Planets, being the Secondary Planet of the Earth, in whose Motion there are wonderful Irregularities and Inequalities.

MOON-calf [*monkalf*, *Teut.*] a false Conception.

MOON Eyed, that can see better by Night than Day.

MOON Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

A MOON curſer, a Link-Boy. *Cant.*

MOON-*Wort*, a small Herb.

MOOR [*more*, *F.* of *more*, *Ital.* *moſſo*; *Teut.*] a Native of *Mauritania* in *Africa*, a Black-moor.

MOOR [*moor* or *moor*, *Sax.* *mo-raiz*, *Dan.* *moet* or *moel*, *Du.* perhaps all from *moer* a Marsh] a Heath or barren Space of Ground; but it is now commonly taken for a Marsh or Fen.

MOORGATE [of *moor*, *Sax.* a Moor or Marsh, and *Gate*] a North Gate of the City of *London*, so call'd of a Moor or Marsh which was formerly hard by it.

MOOR-Hen, a Water-Fowl.

To MOOR [*Sea Term*] is to lay out the Anchors, so as is most convenient for the safe and secure riding of a Ship.

To MOOR a Cross [*Sea Term*] is to lay out one of a Ship's Anchors on one Side or a-thwart a River, and another on the other Side right against it.

To MOOR a-longſt [*Sea Term*] is to have an Anchor in the River and a Hawser on Shore.

To MOOR Water-Shot [*Sea*] is to Moor quartering between the first Ways.

MOORING for East, West, &c. [*Sea Term*] is when they observe which Way, and upon what Point of the Compass the Wind or Sea is most like to endanger the Ship, and there lay out an Anchor.

MOORS [in the *Iſle of Man*] the Bailiffs of the Lord of a Manour.

MOORS Heat [among *Chymists*] a Copper Cap made in the Form of an Head to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace; also the Head of a Still, having a Pipe or Nose to let the rais'd Spirit run down into the Receiver.

MOOSE an *American* Beast, as big as, an Ox, slow of Foot, and headed like a Buck.

MOOT *moet* or *Hemoet*, a meeting together, of *moet* *Hemot*, *Sax.* to come together, an Exercise or arguing of Cases perform'd by young Students in Law at appointed Times, the better to enable them for Practice.

MOOTHALL [*Moetheal*, *Sax.*] a Place where the Moot Cases were anciently handled.

MOOT House } [in *Bingham* in *Not-*
MOOT Court } *tinghamſhire*] the
Hundred Court.

Bailiff of the MOOTS, }
Surveyor of the MOOTS } an Officer who is chosen by the Bench, to chuse the Moormen for the Inns of Chancery.

MOOTMEN, } Students of the Law
MOOTERS, } who argue Moot Cases.
To blow a MOOT [among Hunters] a Term us'd at the Fall of a Deer.

MOOTA *Canum* a Pack of Dogs. *O. L.*
MOOTED [among *Heralds*] a Term apply'd to Trees torn up by the Roots.

A MOP [probably of *Ōoppa*, *Sax.* *Ōoppa*, *Du.* a Piece of Wool, &c. or of *mappa*, *L.* a Napkin] an Utenſil for washing of Houses.

To MOP and mew [*q. d.* to mump and mew, prob. of *mumpfen*, *Du.* to have the Mumps] to make Mouths at one

To MOPE [probably of *mompfen* to mater, or *moon*, *Du.* a Demon, *q. d.* moonen, to act like one bewitch'd or Planet struck] to become stupid or foolish, also to make so.

MOPICAL [*mopiscus*, *L.*] mope eyes.

MORA, a Morish or boggy Ground. *O.*

MORA *Mussa*, a watery or boggy Moor, such as in *Lancashire* is call'd *Mosse*.

MORAL [*moralis*, *L.*] belonging to Manners or Civility; or the Conduct of human Life. *F.*

MORAL [*morale*, *F.* and *L.*] the Application of a Fable to Mens Lives and Manners.

MORALS [*morales*, *L.*] Moral Philosophy, the Doctrine of Manners Principles, Designs, or Inclinations.

MORALIST, one skill'd in, or a Practiser of Morality, one of good and sound Principles of Dealing between Man and Man.

MORALITY [*moralite*, *F.* of *moralitas*, *L.*] moral Principles.

To MORALIZE [*moraliser*, *F.*] to give the moral Sense, or to make moral Reflections.

MORALITY [i. e. *moral Philosophy*] is an Art giving Rules, and which lay down Methods concerning Manners, Behaviour, and the Regulation of the Actions of Man only as he is Man.

MORASS [*moeratz*, *Dan.* *maroſo*, *Ital.* a morish Ground, a Marsh, a Fen, or Bog.

MORATUR in *Leges* [*Law Phrase*] signifies as much as *be Drum s upon the Point*.

MORBID [*morbidus*, *L.*] diseas'd, corrupt, intemperate; it is rather said of the

ound Constitution, or one inclinable to feases, than of one actually under a Diemper.

MORBIDITY, [*morbiditas*, L.] Disedness, Sickliness.

MORBIFICK [*morbificus*, L.] causing feases or Sickness.

MORBILLI, the Measles. L.

MORBULENT [*morbulentus*, L.] full Diseases, Sickly.

MORBUS, a Disease or Distemper; is unusual Circulation of the Blood, or the regular Motion of Blood augmented or diminished, either throughout the whole body, or some Part of it. L.

MORBUS *Comitialis*, the Falling Sickness, the Epilepsy; so call'd by the *Romans*, because when in any of their publick Assemblies, Persons fell down with this Distemper they usually broke up the *Comitia*, i. e. the Courts they call'd by that name.

MORBUS *Gallicus*, the French Pox L.

MORBUS *Regius*, the Jaundice. L.

MORBUS *Virginicus*, the Green Sickness. L.

MORDACIOUS [*mordax*, L.] biting, sawing.

MORDACITY [*mordacitas*, F. of *mordacitas*, L.] Bitingness, Sharpness, a corrodng Quality; Sharpness or Bitterness.

MORDECAI [מורדכי H. i. e. birr] Queen *Esther's* Guardian.

MORDICANT [*mordicans*, L.] biting, arp. F.

MORE [*Μαρη*, Sax. *meere*. Dan. *meer*, Du. *meht*, Teut. & C. Br. great] greater Quantity, &c.

MOREL, an Herb.

MORES, } high and open Places,
MAURES, } N. C. in other Places it is used for low and boggy Grounds.

MORGAN [of *Μορ* the Sea, and *Γαν*, C. Br. born, q. d. born by the Seaside] a Christian and Surname.

MORGINGAB, a Morning Gift. O.

MORGLAY [of *Mort* Death, and *Glavus* a Sword, F.] a Mortal and Deadly word.

MORIA [*Μωρια*, Gr.] Folly, Stupidity, Dulness. L.

MORIA [among *Physicians*] a failing in the Judgment and Understanding.

MORIBUND [*moribondus*, F. of *moribundus*, L.] ready to Die, in a dying Condition.

MORICE } [*Mauritius*, of *Maurus* L.

MORRIS } a Moor. and that of *Auzup*, Gr. dark or obscure] a Name.

MORIGERATION, Obedience, Dutifulness. L.

MORIGEROUS [*morigerus*, L.] obedient, dutiful.

MORILLE, the smallest and most delicious kind of Mushroom. F.

MORION, a Sort of Steel Cap or Head-piece in use formerly. F.

MORISCO, a Moor; also a Morris (or Moorish) Dancer. Span.

MORISH Work [*Moresque*, F. *Moresco*, Span. of *Mauritania*, q. d. a *Mauritanian* Work] a kind of Antick Work in Carvery or Painting after the Manner of the *Moors*.

MORKIN [among *Hunters*] a wild Beast, dead by Sicknes or Mischance.

MORLING } [of *mort*, F. *mors*, L.

MORTLING } Death] the Wool taken from the Skin of a dead Sheep.

MORMAL, Canker or Gangrene. O.

MORN } [*Μωρη* or *Μορην*.

MORNING } Sax. *mornghen*, Du. *morgen*, Teut.] the first Part of the Day.

MORMO [*Μορμω*, Gr.] a Bug-bear Hob-goblin, Raw-head and Bloody Bones. L.

MOROCOCS, a Sort of Strawberries found only in *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

MOROLOGY, [*morologia*, L. or *μαρολογια*, of *μαρος* foolish and *λογια* discourse Gr.] a foolish speaking.

MOROSE, [*morosus*, L.] Dogged, furly peevish.

MOROSITY } [*morositas*, L.] fro-

MOROSENESS } wardness, peevishness, averneses to please or be pleased.

MOROWNYNGE, the Morning, *cb*.

MORPHEW [*morphee*, F. q. d. *mort feu*, dead Fire] a kind of white Scurf upon the Body or tawny Spots on the Face.

MORRAL, the Plant Woody Nightshade.

MORRIS Dance, an Antick Dance performed by 5 Men and a Boy in Girls Habit, with his Head gayly trimmed up.

MORSE, a Sea Ox, an Amphibious Creature.

A MORSEL [*morceau*, F. *morcellum*, L.] a Bite a little Piece.

MORSURE, a bite, or biting. F.

MORSULL, Medicines to be chewed in the Mouth, as Lozenges, &c.

A MORT [*amort*, F.] a great abundance, *Lincolnsbire*.

A MORT, a Doxy or Whore. *Cant*.

To blow a MORT [*Hunting Term*] is to sound a particular Air call'd a *Mort*, to give Notice that the Deer that was hunted is taken and is kill'd or killing.

MORTER, a Lump, *Clauc*.

MORSUS, a Bite or Sting. F.

MORTAL [*mortalis*, F. *mortalis* L.] liable to Death, deadly or bringing Death.

MORTALITY [*mortalitas*, F. of *mortalitas*, L.] the State of Things Subject to Death. Also the Havock and Destruction made by Pestilential Diseases.

MORTAR [*mortarium*, L.] a Vessel to pound Things in.

MORTAR [*mortier*, F.] a Mortar Piece, a Piece of Artillery to throw Bombs, &c.

MORTAR } [*mortier*, F. *mortet*, Du.]
MORTER } Lime and Sand mixed together for Building.

MORTARIORUM, the Socket wherein the Tooth grows. L.

MORTARIUM, a Mortar, Taper or Light set in Churches.

MORT d' *Ancefire*, a Writ which lies where a Man's Father, Brother or Uncle dies seiz'd of Land, and a Stranger abateth or emereth the Land.

MORTGAGE [of *mort*, F. Death, and *Gage*, F. a Pledge] a Pawn of Lands and Tenements, or any thing moveable, laid or bound for Money borrowed, to be the Creditor's for ever, if the Money be not paid at the Day agreed upon.

MORTGAGEE, the Party to whom any thing is so pawned or mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, the Party who has made a Mortgage.

MORTH, murder, *Sax.*

MORTIFEROUS [*mortifere*, F. of *mortifer*, L.] Death bringing, deadly.

MORTIFICATION, a making dead or mortifying: Trouble and Vexation which falls upon a Man when disappointed or cross'd. F. of L.

MORTIFICATION [*in Chymistry*] is the Alteration of the outward Form in Metals, Minerals, &c.

MORTIFICATION [*in Divinity*] is a subduing of the Flesh by Abstinence and Prayer.

MORTIFICATION [*Surgery*] loss of Life, Nature, Heat and Sense in a Member, is when in any Part the natural Juices quite lose their proper Motions, so that they fall into a Fermentative one, and corrupt and destroy the Texture of the Part.

To MORTIFY [*mortifier*, F. of *mortificare*, L.] to make or grow dead.

To MORTIFY [*among Chymists*] is to change the outward Form or Shape of a mixt Body.

To MORTIFY [*in Divinity*] is to subdue or conquer the Lusts and Passions.

To MORTIFY [*in Cookery*] is to make Flesh grow tender, to keep it till it has a Ho3oo.

MORTIMER of *mort* dead, and *mer*, *Sea*, F.] a Surname.

MORTISE [*mortaise*, F.] the Hole which is cut in one Piece of Wood or Rafter, to set in another.

MORTLACK [*q. d. Mortuus Lacus*, L. i. e. a dead Lake, or of *ἄδης* Death,

and *Lac a Victim*, *Sax.*] a Village in *Serpy* upon the side of the River *Tbames*.

MORTMAIN [*q. d. dead Hand*, F.] an Alienation, or making over Lands or Tenements, with the King's Licence of *Mortmain*, to a Corporation or Fraternity, and their Successors.

MORTRELL, a Mefs of Milk and Bread allowed to poor People in Hospitals. O. R.

MORTREIS, a Dish of Meat made of Fowls pounded in a Mortar. *Chauc.*

MORTUARY [*mortuaire*, F. of *mortuarium*, L.] a Gift left by a Man at his Death, to his Parish Church for a Remcompence of his Personal Tythes and Offerings, not duly paid in his Life Time.

Caput MORTUUM [*among Chymists*] is the gross and earthy Substance, which is left of any mix'd Body, when the Moisture is drawn out.

MOSAICAL [*mosaique*, F. of *mosaicus*, L.] belonging to *Moses*.

MOSAICK Work, is a most curious Work wrought with Stones of all Colours, artificially set together upon a Wall or Floor, so as to represent an admirable Variety of Knots, Flowers, Fruit, &c.

MOSCHETTO, a stinging Gnat, very troublesome in the *West-Indies*.

MOSES [מֹשֶׁה, H. i. e. drawn up] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

MOSK } a Temple or Church a-
MOSQUE } mong the *Turks*.

To MOSHER, to corrupt or rot.

MOSS [*ἄσος*, *Sax.* *Mouffe*, F. of *muscus*, L.] a kind of spongy or downy vegetable Substance, growing upon Trees, Stones, and some Earths; also a fine Sugar Work made by Confectioners.

MOSESSE, moonish or boggy Places.

MOSSY [*muscosus*, L.] full of Moss or Down.

MOSS-Troopers, a sort of Robbers in the Northern Part of *Scotland*.

MOST, מֹסֵף, *Sax.* *meist*, Du. *meist*, Teu.] the greatest.

MOSTICK, the Stick which a Painter rests on when at Work.

MOSTRA [*in Musick Books*] a little Mark at the End of each Line in Musick, shewing what Note the next Line begins with. The *French* call it *Guidon*. *Ital.*

MOT, a certain Note which a Huntsman Winds on his Horn.

MOTABLE [*motabilis*, L.] always moving or moveable.

MOTA, a Castle or Fort. N. C.

MOTE [ἄδης, *Sax.* a Meeting, of *ἄδης* to assemble, hence Ward-mote] an Assembly or Meeting, a Court of Judicature.

MOTE, must. O.

MOTATION, an often moving to and fro. *L.*

MOTEER, a customary Service or Payment at the Court of the Lord of the Manour.

MOTETS. See *Motetto*.

MOIETTO } [*in Musick Books*] de-
MOTTEI } notes a kind of Church
 Musick made use of among the Roman
 Catholicks; and are compos'd with much
 Art and Ingenuity; some of them for one,
 two, three, four or more Voices, and
 very often with several Instruments. *Mo-*
tetto's are much of the same Kind or Na-
 ture in divine Musick, as *Cantatas* are in
 common.

MOTH [*ἄσος, Sax. mette, Teut.*] a
 Fly which eats Clothes.

MOTH-Mullein, an Herb.

MOTHER [*ἡ μήτηρ, Sax. moeder, Du. of mater, L.*] a Woman who has
 brought forth a Child.

MOTHER [among *Physicians*] a Dis-
 ease in that Part where the Child is form-
 ed; also the Womb it self.

MOTHER of Pearl, the Shell which
 contains the Pearl Fish.

MOTHER of Time, an Herb.

MOTHER of Wine, &c. [*moeder, Du. Lees, Thickening, from moddet or moeder, Du. Mud.*] the Mouldiness or Dregs
 of Wine, Beer, Ale, Oil, &c.

MOTHER tongues, are defin'd to be
 such Languages as seem to have no affinity
 with, or Derivation from, or Depen-
 dence upon one another; of which *Scaliger*
 asserts there are only in *Europe*, viz.
 the *Greek*, the *Latin*, the *Teutonick* or
German: The *Slavnick*, the *Epirotick*,
 or *Altenese*, the *Scythian* or *European*
Tartar, the *Hungarian*, the *Cantabrian*, the
Irish, and the *British* or old *Gaulish*:
 Some add others to this Number, viz.
 the *Arabick*, the *Caucbin*, the *Illyrian*
 and *Fazvgian*.

MOTHER-Wort, an Herb.

MOTHER [of moer, *Dav.*] a young
 Girl. *N. C.*

MOTIN, must. *Chauc.*

MOTION, the Act of a natural Body
 which moves or stirs it self: Also an In-
 clination or Disposition; a Proposal or
 Overture. *F. of L.*

MOTION [among *Philosophers*] is de-
 fin'd to be a continual and successive mu-
 tation of Place.

Absolute MOTION, is a mutation of
 absolute Place, and its celerity is measur-
 ed according to absolute Space.

Relative MOTION, is a mutation of re-
 lative Place, and its celerity is measured by
 relative Space.

MOTION *equably accelerated*, is such
 whole Velocity equally decreases in equal
 Times.

MOTION *equably retarded*, is such
 whose Velocity equally decreases in equal
 Times, till the Body comes to rest.

MOTION of the Apogee [in *Astronomy*]
 is an Arch of the Zodiack of the *Primi-*
muni mobile, which is comprehended be-
 tween the Line of the *Apogee*, and the be-
 ginning of the Sign *Aries*.

MOTIONS [of the *Army*] are the se-
 veral Marches and Counter-marches it
 makes in the Changes of its Posts.

To **MOTION a Thing** [*motare, L.*]
 to propose it.

A **MOTIVE** [*motif, F. of motivus, L.*]
 a moving or forcible Argument or Reason,
 an Incitement.

MOTIVE [*motif, F. of motivus, L.*]
 which serves to, or causes Motion.

MOTIVITY, the Power of moving.

MOTLEY [*q. d. medley, of mester, F.*
 to mix] mix'd, as a motley Colour.

MOTORII [in *Anatomy*] the third
 pair of Nerves which move the Eye.

MOTOS [*Μότος, Gr.*] a Piece of old
 Linnen too'd like Wool, which is put in-
 to Ulcers, and stops the Flux of Blood.

MOTTE, did Mere or Measure. *Spem.*

MOTTO [*mot, F. motto, Ital.*]
 a Word or short Sentence put to an Em-
 blem, or Devise, or the Coat of Arms
 of Nobility and Gentry.

MOTUS, motion. *L.*

MOTUS Peristalticus [among *Physi-*
cians] the Peristaltick or Quibbling Moti-
 on of the Guts.

To **MONCH**, to eat up. *O.*

To **MOVE** [*movere, L.*] to stir, to stir
 up or egg on; to affect or work upon.

MOVEABLE [*mobilis, L.*] that may
 be moved; also that varies in Time.

MOVEABLE Feasts, are those Festivals
 which though they happen or are celebra-
 ted on the same Day of the Week, yet
 vary in the Day of the Month, as *Eas-*
ter, Whitsuntide, &c.

MOVEABLES, Personal Goods or Es-
 tate.

MOVEABLE Signs [in *Astrology*] are
Aries, Cancr, Libra, and Capricorn.

MOVEMENT, motion, moving.

A **MOVEMENT** [among *Clockmakers,*
&c.] those Parts of a Clock, Watch, &c.
 which are in Motion, and which by that
 Motion carry on the Design, or answer
 the End of the Instrument.

MOVENT } [*m vns, L.*] moving that
MOVER } which moves or gives Mo-
 tion.

MOUGHT [*ἄσος, Sax.*] I might.

MOUGHTHES, Moths. *Chauc.*

MOULD

MOULD } [*Moſte*, *Sax.* *muſ*, *Du.*]
 MOLD } Earth mix'd with Dung.
 MOULD } [*molde*, *Span.*] a Form in
 MOLD } which any thing is caſt; alſo
 the Hollowneſs in the upper part of the
 Head.

MOULDABLE, that may be put into a
 Mould or Shape, or be moulded.

To MOULD [*mouler*, *F.* *amoullar*,
Span.] to caſt in a Mould.

To MOULDER, to fall to Duſt, to con-
 ſume or Waſte away.

To MOULD Bread, to work the Maſs
 of Dough with the Hands, and Form it in-
 to Loaves.

MOULD [of *mogel*, *Gotb.* *Swed.*]
 mouldineſs.

MOULDY [of *mogel*, or *moift*, *F.* of
mucidus, *L.*] hoary with mouldineſs.

MOULDINGS [in *Architecture*] are
 Ornaments either of Wood or Stone; alſo
 that Part which bears up an Arch.

MOULDINGS [among *Gunners*] are
 all the eminent Parts of a Gun or Mortar,
 as ſuch Squares or Rounds, as ſerve general-
 ly for Ornament, as the Breech Mouldings,
 Muzzle Mouldings, &c.

To MOULE, to moulder away; alſo to
 grow mouldy. *Chau.*

MOULINET [in *Mechanicks*] a Roller
 which being croſſed with two *Levers*, is
 uſually apply'd to *Cranes*, *Capſterus*, &c.
 to heave up *Stones*, *Timber*, &c. *F.*

MOULT, a Mow or Heap of Corn. *O.*

To MOULT } [*mupfen*, *Du.* *muer*,
 To MOULTER } *F.* of *mutare*, *L.*] to
 ſhew the Feathers as Birds do.

A MOULTER, a young Duck.

MOUN, *May.* *Chauc.*

MOUND [*Minſhew* derives it of *monu-*
mentum, *L.* or prob. of *maen*, *C.* *Br.* a
 Stone.] a Hedge or Bank, a Rampart or
 Fence.

MOUND [in *Heraldry*] a Ball or Globe
 with a Croſs upon it.

To MOUND, to ſecure with a Mound,
 to Fence about.

MOUNT [*mont*, *F.* of *mons*, *L.*] a
 Mountain or Hill, a Walk raiſed on the
 Side of a Garden above the Level of the
 reſt of the Flor.

MOUNTAUNCE } Quantity, Va-
 MOUNTAUNCE } lue, Amount. *Ch.*

MOUNSIRE [*monſieur*, *F.*] my Maſter.

A MOUNT [in *Fortification*] a Heap
 of Earth on which is a Parapet to cover
 the Cannon planted on it.

MOUNT of *Piety*, a Stock of Money
 which was anciently raiſed by Contribu-
 tion, and laid up to be lent on Occaſion to
 poor People ruined by the Extortion of the
Jews.

MOUNT [of *Plaiſter of Paris*] the
 Quantity of 3000 *lb.* Weight.

To MOUNT [*monter*, *F.* *montare*, *Ital.*]
 to go to get up.

To MOUNT the Guard [*Military Term*]
 is to go upon Duty.

To MOUNT a Breach, is to run up
 it, or to attack.

To MOUNT the Trenches, is to go up-
 on Guard in the Trenches.

To MOUNT a Piece [in *Gunnery*] is
 to ſet it on the Carriage, or to raiſe its
 Mouth higher.

MONTAGUE [q. d. *de mont aigu*, *F.*
i. e. of the ſharp Mountain] a Surname.

MOUNTAIN [*montagne*, *F.*] a vaſt
 Heap of Earth raiſ'd to a great Height ei-
 ther by Nature or Art.

MOUNTAINEER, one who dwells on
 the Mountains, a Highlander.

MOUNTAINOUS [*montagueux*, *F.* of
montanus, *L.*] full of Mountains, Hilly.

MOUNTBANK [*montinbanco*, *Ital.*]
 a Juggling Quacking Pretender to Phyſick.

MOUNTEE, an Alarm to mount, or
 go upon ſome ſpeedy warlike Expedition.
O. R.

MOUNTENANCE, the Quantity, the
 Price which any thing amounts to. *O.*

MOURDANT, the Tongue of a Buc-
 kle. *O.*

To MOURN [*Murnan*, *Sax.*] to la-
 ment, to bewail, to grieve.

MOURNING of the *Chine* [in *Horses*]
 a Diſeaſe which cauſes Ulcers in the Liver.

MOUSE [*Muy*, *Sax.* *muus*, *Dan.*
muſs, *Du.* of *mus*, *L.*] a Domeſtick Crea-
 ture well known.

To MOUSE [*mupſon*, *Du.* *mauſon*,
Teut.] to hunt or catch Mice.

MOUSE CROPE, a Beaſt that is run over
 the Back by a *Sbrew Mouse* is ſaid to be
 ſo. *O.*

MOUSE-EAR, an Herb.

MOUSE-TAIL, an Herb.

MOUSEL-SCAB, a Diſtemper in Sheep. *C.*

MOUTH [*Muſ*, *Sax.* *muud*, *Dan.*
muud, *Du.* *Minſhew* and *Junius* derive
 them of *μυδος*, *Gr.* a Word] the Body of
 a living Creature.

MOUTH [in *Geography*] a Place
 where a River empties it ſelf, or runs into
 the Sea.

To MOUTH it, to ſpeak after a clown-
 iſh or contemptuous Manner.

MOW [*Mope*, *Sax.*] a Stack or Heap
 of Hay or Corn; alſo the Mouth. *Chauc.*

To MOW [*Mayan*, *Sax.*] to cut Hay
 or Corn.

MOWE, I may. *O.*

MOW-Beater, a Drover. *Cant.*

MOWBRAY [of *mowe* a Heap, and
bred, Bread, *Teut.*] a Surname.

MOWER, a Cow. *Cant.*

MOWITH, the Mouth. *Chauc.*

MOWYNGE, being able. *Chauc.*

MOXA, a sort of Down or Indian Moss good against the Gout.

MOYENEAU [in Fortification] a little flat Bastion raised upon a re-entring Angle before a Curtin which is too long between two other Bastions.

WELLY, *Moyder'd*, almost distracted. *Cbesh.*

MOYLE, a Graft or Cyon.

MOYLERY, Pains. *O.*

MOYLS, high soled Shoes.

MOYL, a labouring Beast.

MUCHARUM, the Infusion of Roses by it felt, or the Infusion boil'd up to a Syrup.

MUCCULENT, [mucculentus, L.] full of Saor.

Such falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good Dehortation from too sanguine a Dependence upon future Expectations, though very promising; intimating, that the most promising Hopes are often dash'd in Pieces by the Intervention of some unforeseen and unexpected Accident, so say the *Latins*; *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra*, and the *Greeks*, *πολλα μεταξυ σιλει κολικου και κειλε* *ἄρκυ*, and *Ben Syra*, *כלתה עתה רגוננא וזא ירעה מה* *מטילה*

MUCKEL, much. *Spenc.*

MUCILAGE, [of mucus, L.] a viscous Extraction made of Seeds, Roots, Gums, &c. with Water.

MUCILAGINOUS, [of mucago, L.] full of Slime or Gravel.

MUCILAGINOUS Glands, [in Anatomy] Glandules or Kernels about the Joints that separate the slimy Matter for lubricating of them

MUCID, [mucidus, L.] hoary, musty, mouldy.

MUCIDITY, [mucido, L.] Mustiness.

MUCK, moist, wet. *N.C.*

MUCK, [ἄρκυ, Sax. Filth, or ἄρκυ Sax. an Heap] Dung.

MUCKSON up to the *Huckson*, Dirty up to the Knuckles. *Devon.*

MUCK, [muc'io, Ital.] a great deal.

MUCKETTER, } [mocadero, Span.
MUCKENDER, } *mocciavolo*, Ital.
mouchoir, F.] an Handkerchief.

TO MUCKER, [of ἄρκυ, Sax. an Heap] to hoard up. *C'aur.*

MUCOSITY, [mucositas, L.] Snottiness, Sliminess.

MUCOUS, [mucosus, L.] frothy, slimy.

MUCRO CORDIS, [in Anatomy] the lower pointed End of the Heart. *L.*

MUCRONATED, [mucronatus, L.] ending in a Point like that of a Sword.

MUCRONATUMOS, [in Anatomy] the lower End of the Breast Bone pointed like a Sword. *L.*

MUCULENCY, [muculentia, L.] Snottiness.

MUCUS, Snor, most properly that which flows from the Papillary Processes, through the *Os Citrifforme* into the Nostrils. *L.*

MUCUS Intestinarum, a viscous Matter flowing from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard Things, that pass through them. *L.*

MUD, [moedet, Du.] Wet, Filth, or Mire,

TO MUDDLE, [moedelen, Du.] to root out with the Bill, as Geese and Ducks do; also to make tipsy or halt drunk.

MURDERESSES, [among the *Turks*] Persons who teach Scholars the Publick Service of their Religion, for which they are paid out of the Revenues of the Mosques.

MUD-Suckers, a Sort of Water Fowl, which suck out of the Mud of Channels some Oily Juice or Slime, wherewith they are nourished.

MUE, } [of *muc*, F.] a Sort of Coop
MEN, } where Hawks are kept when they change their Feathers.

MUES, the King's Stables at *Charing-Cross*, formerly the Place for keeping his Hawks.

A MUFF [moffe, muffle, Du. muffle, F.] a Case or Fur to put the Hands in.

TO MUFFLE, [of ἄρκυ the Mouth, and *Fasidia* to hide, *Sax.*] to wrap up the Mouth or Face in Cloths.

TO MUFFLE, [muffelen, moffeien, Du.] to stutter or speak unintelligibly.

MUFFLE, [among *Chynists*] is the Cover of a Test or *Coppel* which is put over it in the Fire.

MUFFLER, a Piece of Cloth to be ty'd about the Mouth or Chin.

MUFFLING Cheat, a Napkin, *Cant.*

MUFTI, the Principal Head of the *Mabometan* Religion, or Oracle of all doubtful Questions in their Law.

MUG, [of *muggio*, C. Br. to be warm] a Cup for warming Drink, &c.

MUD-Wort, an Herb; also Worm-wood. *N.C.*

MUGGETS, } Part of the Entrails of
MUGWETS, } Cattle.

MUGIENT, [mugiens, L.] Lowing or Bellowing.

MUGITUS, is properly the Lowing of Cattle; but by some Physical Authors it is us'd to exprels that inarticulate Sound of the Voice which Persons utter in Apoplexies, and such like Distempers, *I.*

MUG;

MUGGLETONIANS, the Followers of *Lo'ovic Muggleton* a Journeyman Taylor, who set himself up for a great Prophet, together with one *Recc's*, about the Year 1657. pretending to an absolute Power of Saving and Damning whom they pleased, and that they were the two last Witnesses of God that ever should be upon Earth.

MULATTO, one born of Parents of whom one is a *Moor*, and the other of another Nation.

MULBERRY, [*maulbeer*, of *maul* a Mouth, and *beer* a Berry, *Teut.* so called from its Sovereign Virtue in curing Ulcers in the Mouth] a Fruit well known.

MULCIBER, *Vulcan* the God of Fire or Smithery. *L.*

MULCIBLE, [*mulcibilis*, *L.*] which may be appealed.

MULCT [*mulctæ*, *F.* *mulctā* *L.*] a Penalty or Fine of Money, an Amerciament.

MULCH, *Straw halt Rotten. C.*

MULE, [*mula*, *L.*] a Beast ingender'd between an *Ass* and a *Mare*, or a *She-Ass* and a *Horse*.

MULETIER, } a Driver of Mules,
MULETTO, } *F.*

MULGRONOOK, a Kind of Fish.

MULIEBRIA, Womens Privy Parts, or so much as is call'd *Cunnus*; or their Monthly Courses. *I.*

MULIEBRITY, [*muliebrietas*, *L.*] Womanishness, Effeminacy, Softness.

MULIER, a Woman, a married Woman. *L.*

MULIER, [*in Law*] is a Son born in Wedlock, with Relation to one born before it of the same Man or Woman, who must yield the Inheritance to the younger called *Mulicratus Filius*.

MULIEROSITY, [*mulierositas*, *L.*] unlawful Desire of Women.

MULIEROSE, [*mulierosus*, *L.*] too much addicted to the Love of Women.

MULIERITY [*mulieritas*, *L.*] the State or Condition of a *Mulier*, or Lawful Issue.

MULIO *de Fimo*, a Cart Load or Heap of Dung. *O. L.*

To **MULL** *Wine*, [*of mellir*, *L.* to soften, to make sweet or gentle] to burn, *i. e.* to make hot, and season it with Spice, Sugar, &c.

MULLEN, an Herb.

MULIAR, [*of mouleur*, *F.* *molaris* of *molare*, *L.* to Grind] the Stone which is held in the Hand in grinding of Colours.

MULLET, [*mullus*, *L.*] a Sort of Fish called also a *Birbel*.

MULLET, [*in Heraldry*] a Figure like a *Scar* with 5 Points, usually the distinguishing Mark for the 3d Brother, or House.

MULLET, [*among Surgeons*] an Instrument like a Pair of Pincers, to pick any Thing offensive out of the Eye, &c.

MULLINS, [formerly *de mullius*, of *moulin*, *F.* a Mill] a Sirname.

MULLOCK, Dirt or Rubbish. *N. C.*

MULSE, [*mulsum*, *L.*] Wine mingled and boiled up with Honey.

MULTA *Episcopi*, a Fine formerly paid to the King, that the Bishop might be empowered to have the proving of Wills.

MULTANGULAR [*multangulus*, *L.*] a Figure which has many Angles.

MULTATITIOUS, [*multatitiosus*, *L.*] gotten by *Mulst* or *Fine*.

MULTICAVOUS [*multicavus*, *L.*] full of Holes.

MULTIFARIOUS [*multifarius*, *L.*] of divers or sundry Sorts.

MULTIFEROUS [*multifer*, *L.*] bearing many Sorts of Things.

MULTIFIDOUS [*multifidus*, *L.*] having many Sits, Clefts, or Crevices.

MULTIFORM [*multiformis*, *L.*] of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFORMITY, a being of many Forms or Shapes.

MULTIFOROUS [*multiforus*, *L.*] having many Holes.

MULTIGENEROUS [*multigenit*, *L.*] of many Kinds.

MULTILATERAL [*of multus* and *lateralis*, *L.*] having many Sides.

MULTILOQUOUS [*multiloquus*, *L.*] full of Talk.

MULTILOQUY [*multiloquium*, *L.*] talkativeness.

MULTINOMIAL, [*multinominis*, *L.*] having many Names.

MULTINOMIAD Quantities [*in Algebra*] Quantities composed of several Names, or Denominations.

MULTIPAROUS, [*multiparus*, *L.*] bringing forth many at a Birth.

MULTIPARTITE [*multipartitus*, *L.*] divided into many Parts.

MULTIPLE [*multiplex*, *L.*] one Number is said to be the Multiple of another, when it contains it a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTIPLE Proportion [*in Arithmetick*] is when the Antecedent being divided by the Consequent; the Quotient is more than Unity.

MULTIPLE super particular Proportion [*in Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another more than once; and such an aliquot Part more.

MULTIPLE super partient Proportion, [*in Arithmetick*] is when one Number contains another several Times, and some Parts of it besides.

MULTIPLEE [*in Arithmetick*] a greater Number containing a less, a certain Number of Times without a Remainder.

MULTI-

MULTIPLIABLE } [*multiplicabilis*,
MULTIPLICABLE } L.] that may
multiply'd. F.

MULTIPLICAND [*multiplicandum*,
] that Number which is propos'd to be
multiplied by another.

To MULTIPLICATE [*multiplicatum*,
Sup.] to multiply.

MULTIPLICATION, the Act of mul-
tilying or encreasing. F. of L.

MULTIPLICATION [*in Arithmetick*]
the third Rule, which serves instead of a
trivial Addition.

MULTIPLICATION *Simple*, is when
the Numbers given consist each of them of
it one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION *Comtound*, is when
either one or both of the Numbers given
consist of more than one Figure.

MULTIPLICATION [*in Geometry*]
changes the Species, as a Right Line mul-
ty'd by a Right Line produces a Rectan-
gle or Plane.

MULTIPLICATOR } [*multiplicateur*,
MULTIPLIER } F.] is the Quan-
ty that multiplieth. L.

MULTIPLICITY [*multiplicite*, F.]
such Variety, a being manifold.

To MULTIPLY [*multiplier*, F. of *mul-
plicare*, L.] to encrease, to be increased,
to grow more.

To MULTIPLY [*in Arithmetick*] is to
proceed, or Work according to the Rule
of Multiplication.

MULTIPOTENT [*multipotens*, L.] ac-
cuse to do much.

MULTISCIOUS [*multiscius*, L.] know-
ing much.

MULTISILIQUEOUS *Plants* [of *multus*
and *siliquus*, L.] the same as *Corniculate*
plants, having many Husks.

MULTISONANT [*multisonus*, L.] that
sings many or great Sounds.

MULTITUDE [*multitudo*, L.] a great
company or Number of Persons or
things. F.

MULTIVAGANT [*multivagus*, L.]
wandering or straying much abroad.

MULTIVIOUS [*multivius*, L.] that
acts many Ways, manifold.

MULTIVOLENT [*multivolus*, L.] of
many Minds, mutable.

MULTO, a Mutton or Weather Sheep.
F.

MULONES *Auri*, Pieces of Gold Coin,
so called from their being stamp'd on one
side with the Figure of a Sheep. L.

MULTURE [*molitura*, L.] the Toll
or Fee which a Miller takes for the grind-
ing of Corn. O. L.

MUM [*munium*, Teut.] a strong Li-
quor brought from *Brunswick* in Ger-
many,

To MUMBLE [*monnenen*, Du. *mun-
ner*, Teut. *monneur*, F.] a masker or
mute Person in Masquerade.

MUMMERY, masquerading, buffoonry.

MUMMY [*Arabic*] a mixture of Pi-
tumen and Pitch, or *Jews* Lime gliding
from the Mountains of *Arabia*; also the
Substance of dead Bodies anciently embalm-
ed, and brought from *Egypt*.

To MUMP, to bite the Lip like a Rab-
bet, to sponge upon, to beg.

MUMPER, a genreal Beggar.

MUMPS [of *monpelen*, Du. to mum-
ble] a sort of Quinsey or Swelling of the
Chaps.

MUMPISH, angry, and silent withal.

To MUNCH [of *manger*, F.] to chew.

MUNCERIANs, a sort of rebellious *A-
nabaptists* in *Germany*, so called from one
Muncer their Founder.

MUNDANE [*mondane*, F. of *munda-
nus*, L.] worldly, or belonging to the
World.

MUNDANITY [*mondanite*, F. of *mun-
danitas*, L.] Worldliness.

MUNDATION, a Cleansing or Purifi-
cation. L.

MUNDATORY. See *Purificatory*.

MUNDBRETCH [*Grund Bricc*, Sax.]
a Breach of the King's Peace; a Breach of
Privileges; a breaking of Enclosures.

MUNDICK, a hard stony Substance
found in *Tin Oar*.

To MUNDIFICATE [*mundificatum*, L.]
to make clean.

MUNDIFICATION, a cleansing. L.

MUNDIFICATIVES, Medicines for
cleansing Ulcers.

To MUNDIFY [*mundificare*, L.] to
cleanse or purify.

MUNDIVAGANT [*mundivagus*, L.]
wandering about or through the World.

MUNERARY [*munerarius*, L.] be-
longing to Gifts.

To MUNERATE [*muneratum*, L. *Sup.*]
to give Gifts, to Reward.

MUNERATION, a recompencing or
rewarding. L.

MUNICIPAL [*municipalis*, L.] en-
joying or belonging to the Freedom of a
City.

MUNICIPAL *Laws*, such as are enjoy-
ed by the Inhabitants of a free Town or
City.

MUNIFEROUS [*munifer* L.] bringing
Gifts.

MUNIFICENCE [*munificentia*, L.]
Liberality, Bountifulness. L.

MUNIFICENT [*munificus*, L.] bounti-
ful, liberal.

MUNIMENT [*munimentum*, L.] a For-
tification, military Defence or Fortress.

MUNIMENT-*House*, an Apartment in Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, Castles, &c. for keeping Seals, Charters, Evidences, &c.

MUNIMENTS [in Law] such authentic Deeds and Writings, by which a Man is enabled to defend the Title to his Estate.

MUNITION, a Fortification or Bulwark; also Ammunition. *F. or L.*

MUNITION *Ships*, Vessels employ'd to carry Ammunition, to tend upon a Fleet of Ships of War.

MUNIONS [in Architecture] are the short upright Posts or Bars, which divide the several Lights in a Window Frame.

MUNITE [*munitus*, L.] fenced, fortified, made strong.

MUNS, the Face. *N.*

MUR } a great Cold, the Pose.

MURRH }
MURAGE [Law Term, or *Murus*, L. a Wall] a Tribute to be paid for the Building or Repairing of publick Walls.

MURAL [*Muralis*, L.] belonging to a Wall.

MURAL Crown [*Corona Muralis*, L.] a Reward given by the ancient Romans to those Soldiers who first scal'd the Walls, and entered the Enemies City.

MURAL Dials, such Dials as are set against a Wall.

MURCID [*Murcidus*, L.] cowardly, flighty.

MURC } Husks of Fruit after the Juice

MURK } is pressed out.
MURR, a Catarrhe.

To MURTHER [*ἄσπονδρον*, *Sax.*] to kill with Malice, Purpose, Design, &c.

To MURDER [*moeder*, *Dan.*] the same.

MURTHER [*ἄσπονδρον*, *Sax.*] a wilful and felonious killing another with malice prepense.

MURDER [*moerd*, *Du.* *moerd*, *Teut.*] the same as Murder.

MURTHERER [*moeder*, *Teut.*] one who has committed Murder.

MURTHERER [*ἄσπονδρον*, *Sax.* *Meurdrier*, *O. F.*] the same as Murderer.

MURDERING *Pieces*, small Pieces of Cannon, chiefly made use of in the Fore-Castle, half Deck, or Steerage of a Ship, and such Shot is call'd murdering Shot.

MURDEROUS, bloody minded, inclin'd to commit Murder.

To MURE up [*Mur*, *F.* of *Murus*, L. a Wall] to Wall up.

MURENGERS, two Officers in the City of *Chester*, chosen annually to see that the Walls of the City be kept in good Repair,

MURIATICK [*Muriaticus*, L.] who soever partakes of the Nature of Brine, or any such like Pickle.

A MURICIDE [*Muricida*, L.] a Mouse killer.

MURING [in Architecture] the raising of Wall.

MURC [*moerck*, *Dan.* dusky] *Dan.* Goomy. *N. C.*

MURKY, obscure, dark. *Shakesf.*

MURKLINS, in the dark. *N. C.*

To MURLE, to crumble. *N. C.*

A MURMUR [*Murmure*, *F.*] a buzzing or humming Noise of People discontented: The purling of Brooks and Streams. *L.*

To MURMURE [*Murmurer*, L. *Murmurare*, L.] to grumble or mutter.

MURMURING, muttering, ripening also the purling of Brooks and Streams.

MURNIVAL, four Cards of the fan Suit, as four Kings, &c. at the Game call'd *Gleek*. *F.*

MURRAIN [of *Mori*, L. to die, or *Minshew* of *μαξιμα*, *Gr.*] to pine waste away] a waiting Disease among Cattle, the Rot.

MURREY [of *Mores*, *Morean*, *F. M rado*, *Span.* *Mortillo*, *Ital.* or of *Muru* L. a Mulberry, *q. d.* the Colour of Mulberries; or *Maurus*, a Moor] a red Purple.

MURTHUR. See Murder.

A MURTH, an abundance. *O.*

MURTHRED, made glad. *Chauc.*

MURRION [*Morione*, *Ital.*] a Sea Head-piece.

MUSACH *Iassa*, a Chest or Churn Box in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, where in the Kings were wont to cast their Offerings.

MUSABIB *Allab* [*i. e.* a talker with God] a Name by which the *Turks* call *Mosis*.

MUSAPH, a Book among the *Turks* which contains all their Laws.

MUSARD, a dull, heavy, lazy Fellow *Cbaucer.*

MUSCADEL } [of *muscate*, *F.*

MUSCADINE } *moscatello*, *Ital.* because the Grapes smell of Musk, or

Musca, L. Flies which feed on the Grape more than any other, as *Botanus* Conjectures] a Sort of rich Wine.

MUSCHETO. See *Moschetto*.

MUSCADINE, a sort of Grape smell of Musk; also a Sugar-work made by Confectioners.

MUSCAT, a large Pear, ripe in *August*.

MUSCAT, a delicious Grape of a very good Taste; also an excellent Pear. *F.*

MUSCHAM [as Dr. Th. H. supposes of *musse* or *Mouſche*, I. a Fly, or *Moss* & *cham*, a Field] a Surname.

MUSCLE [*motſchel*, Teut. *Musculus*,] a Shell-Fish. F.

MUSCLE [*Musculus*, L.] a Bundle of n and parallel Plates of fleshy Threads Fibres, enclosed by one Membrane; an ganical Part of an Animal Body, (fram- of its proper Membrane, fibrous Fleſh,endon, Vein, Artery and Nerve) the ſet Instrument of voluntary Motion. F. MUSCLE-Veins, are two Veins, one ſing from the Muscles of the Neck, and e other from those of the Breast.

MUSCOSITY [*Muſcoſitas*, L.] moffiſſs or fulneſs of Moſs.

MUSCOUS [*Muſcoſus*, L.] moffy or l ot Moſs.

MUSCULAR [*Musculus*, L.] of, be- gging, or like to Muscles.

MUSCULOSITY [*Muſculoſitas*, L.] gneſs of Muſcles.

MUSCULOUS [*Muſculeur*, F. of *Muſ- loſus*, L.] of or full of Muscles.

MUSCULOUS Fleſh [in *Anatomy*] ſuch is the Subſtance of the Heart and other uſcles.

MUSCULOUS Vein, the firſt Branch of e Flank Veins, which is ſpread about ſeral Muscles of the Belly and Loins.

MUSCULUS *Nauticus* [*Anat.*] a Muſ- e of the Feet ſo called, becauſe chiefly ed in climbing up Maſts of Ships, &c.

MUSCULUS *Stapedis* [*Anat.*] a Muſ- e of the Ear, which is inſerted into the ead of the little Bone call'd *Stapes*.

To MUSE [*Muſer*, F. *muſten*, Du.] pauſe, ſtudy, or think upon.

A MUSE [*Muſa*, L.] as to be in the uſe, i. e. to be in a melancholy Fit, or a brown Study. F.

MUSE } [among Hunters] the Place
MUSE } thro' which a Hare goes
Relief.

To MUSSEN [*Hunting Term*] is when Stag or Male Deer caſts his Head.

MUSES [*Muſa*, L. *muſai*, Gr.] nine naginary Heathen Deities, viz. *Clio*, *U-ania*, *Calliope*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Tbalia*, *ſelomene*, *Terpſicore* and *Polyhymnia*, bled to be the Daughters of *Jupiter* and *ſuemoſyne*, accounted the Goddeſſes of ſulick and Poetry, as alſo the Patronneſſes f the other liberal Arts and Sciences.

MUSEUM, a Study or Library; alſo a College or publick Place for the Reſort of earned Men. L.

The MUSEUM, a neat Building in the City of *Oxford*, founded by *Elias Aſhmole*, &c.

MUSHROOM [*Mouſcheron* or *Mouſ- cheron*, F.] an imperfect Plant of a ſpur-

gy Subſtance, which grows up to its Bulk or a ſudden; in a Figurative Senſe, 'tis uſed for an Upſtart.

MUSICAL [*Muſicus*, L. of *μουſικός*, Gr.] belonging to Muſick. F.

MUSICA [in *Muſick Books*] ſometimes ſignifies the Art or Science of Muſick; ſometimes the Books or Instruments of Muſick; ſometimes the Melody or Harmony of Muſick; ſometimes the Company of Muſicians that perform the Muſick. *Ital.*

MUSICIAN [*Muſicien*, F. *Muſicus*, L. of *μουſικος*, Gr.] a Profeſſor or Practiti- oner of Muſick.

MUSICK [*Muſique*, F. *Muſica*, L. *Μου- σική*, Gr.] I of the 7 Sciences termed *Li- beral*, belonging to the *Matthemticks*, which conſiders the Number, Time, and Tune of Sounds, in Order to make de- lightful Harmony; the Art of Singing and Playing on all Sorts of muſical Instruments.

Theoretical MUSICK, is that which ſear- ches into the Nature and Properties of Concord and Diſcord, and explains the Proportions between them by Numbers.

MUSICO, a Muſician or muſick Maſter; or one who either composes, performs, or teaches Muſick. *Ital.*

MUSING, a pauſing or thinking upon.

MUSING [among Hunters] is the Paſ- ſing of a Hare through an Hedge.

MUSK [*Muſc*, F. *muſcio*, *Ital.*] a Per- fume growing in a little Bag or Bladder of an *Indian* Beaſt like a Roe or wild Goat.

MUSK Pear, a ſort of Pear.

MUSK Rats, Rats in *America*, which live in Burroughs like Rabbits, and have the Scent of Muſk.

MUSK Rose, a Flower.

MUSQUET [*Moſquet*, F. *moſchet*, *Ital.*] the commoneſt and moſt convenient Sort of Fire Arms for Soldiers.

MUSQUETEER [*Moſquetair*, F.] a Soldier armed with a Muſquet.

MUSQUETOON [*Mouſqueton*, F.] a Blunderbuſs, a ſhort Gun of a large Bore, carrying ſmall Bullets.

MUSQUET-Baskets [in *Fortification*] Baskets about a Foot and a half high, and 8 or 10 Inches Diameter at Bottom, and a Foot or more at Top, which being fill'd with Earth, and placed on low brealt Works, the Musketeers may fire between them, and be pretty well ſecured againſt the Enemy's Fire.

MUSKIN [*Muſ*, L. a Mouſe, and *kin*, *Dan.*] a Bird called a Tit-mouſe.

MUSQUASH, a Beaſt in *America* like a Beaver.

MUSROLL [*Muſerol*, F.] the Noſe- band of an Horſe.

MUSS, a Scramble, as to make a Muſs,

MUSSA, Moss, or Marshy Ground.
O. R.

To MUSSITATE [*musfitatum*, L.] to mutter often.

MUSSINATION, muttering, or speaking between the Teeth.

MUSSELIN, } [*mousseline*, F. a fine
MUSLIN, } sort of Cotton Linen
Cloth, brought from *India*, &c.

MUSSULMAN [*i. e.* Faithful in Religion, *Arabick*] a Title which the *Mahometans* take to themselves.

MUST [of *mussen*, Teut.] it behoves, there is need.

MUST [*mustum*, L.] sweet Wine newly press'd from the Grape.

MUSTACHES [*moustache*, F. *moustaccio*, Ital. of *μούσαξ*, Gr.] that Part of the Beard which grows upon the upper Lip, Whiskers.

MUSTAPHI'S, Doctors or Prophets' Men of great Learning or Regard among the *Turks*.

MUSTARD, [*moustarde*, F. *mustarda*, Ital. *mostaerde*, Du. *mustard* Welch, or *q. d. mustum ardens*, L.] a Sauce made of a Seed of a sharp and biting Quality.

To MUSTER [*mustern*, Teut. *musteren*, Du.] to take a Review of Forces, also to gather together.

MUSTER [*monster*, Du. *mustre*, F.] a Review of military Forces, in order to take account of their Numbers, Condition, Accoutrements, and Arms.

MUSTER [of *Peasocks*] a Flock.

MUSTER *Master General*, an Officer who takes an Account of every Regiment, as their Number, Horses, Arms, &c.

MUSTER *Rolls*, Lists of the Soldiers in every Troop, Company, Regiment, &c.

MUSTINESS, a being multy.

MUSTULENT [*mustulentus*, L.] sweet as Must, new, fresh.

MUSTY [*moiste*, F. mouldy, *mucidus*, L.] of a stale, mouldy Scent.

MUT, mought, may. *Chauc.*

MUTA *Canum* [*meute des chiens*, F.] a Kennel of Hounds.

MUTA *Regia*, the *Mews* near *Charing-Cross*, *London*, formerly the Falconry or Place where the King's Hawks were kept.

MUTABILITY [*mutabilitas*, F. of *mutabilitas*, L.] Changeableness, Inconstancy.

MUTABLE [*mutabilis*, L.] changeable, or subject to change.

MUTARE [*old Records*] to mew up Hawks in the Time of their Moulting.

MUTATION, a Changing, Alteration. &c. L.

MUTE [*mutus*, F. *mutus*, L.] dumb, speechless.

MUTE Letters [in Grammar] Lett yielding no sound of themselves with Vowels; as b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, r.

MUTE *Signs*, [in Astrology] such take Names from Creatures which have Voice, as *Cancer*, *Pisces*, *Scorpio*.

To stand MUTE [Law Phrase] when a Prisoner arraign'd at the Bar refuses to plead to his Indictment, or does answer directly.

MUTE [*meute*, F.] a Kennel or C of Hounds.

MUTE [of *mutir*, F. to void liquid] Dung of Birds.

To MUTE [*mutir*, F.] to dung a the Hawks do.

To run MUTE [among Hunters] Hounds are said so to do, when they run without making any Cry.

MUTES, certain dumb Persons kept in the *Grand Seigneur's Seraglio*, serving as Executioners for strangling Offenders.

To MUTILATE [*mutiler*, F. *mutillatum*, L.] to maim or mangle.

MUTILATED Degrees [in Astrology] are certain Degrees in several Signs which threaten the Person who has the ascending, with Halting, Lameness, &c.

MUTILATION, maiming or curtailing of any thing. F. of L.

MUTILOUS [*mutilus*, L.] maimed, lame, gelded.

MUTILOUSNESS, maimedness.

MUTINEER [*un mutin*, F.] a seditious Person, one engaged in a Mutiny.

MUTINOUS, seditious, apt to revolt.

MUTINY [*mutinerie*, F. *mutino*, Ital. *motin*, Span. *moterife*, Du. of *motus*, L.] Sedition or Revolt from lawful Authority, especially among Soldiers.

To MUTINY [*mutiner*, F. *mutinar*, Ital. of *mutire*, L. *mutren*, Du. to muter] to rise up in Arms in an Army.

To MUTTER [*mutren*, Du. *mutir*, L.] to speak confusedly between the Teeth.

MUTTON [*mouton*, F. a Ram] Weather] the Flesh of Sheep.

MUTUAL [*mutuel*, F. of *mutuus*, L.] alike on both sides, interchangeable, king equal Returns.

MUTULE [in Architecture] is a kind of square Modillon set under the Cornice of the *Doric* Order; also a Stay of Stone or Timber, to bear up the Summit or other Part.

MUYD of Corn, 24 Minots, or 8 Quarters and a half English.

MUZZLE, a Quagmire. C.

MUZZLE [*q. d. Mouth-steel*, *fa. Minibew*] a Halter to yoke about the Neck of a Horse, or Mouth of a Gun, a Devil of Leather to put about the Mouth of

Dog, &c; also the Snout of certain Beasts; also the Mouth of a Gun.

MUZZLE *Mouldings* [of a Gun] are the Ornament round the Muzzle.

MUZZLE [of a Gun] the great Circle which encompasses and strengthens the Mouth of it.

To MUZZLE [*musolare*, Ital.] to cover or secure the Mouth with a Muzzle.

MYCTERISMUS [*μυκτηρισμός*, Gr.] a wiping one's Nose, [in *Rhetorick*] a closer kind of Sarcasm or Taunt.

MYDESIS [*μύδσις*, Gr.] Rottennes from too much Moisture.

MYDMOROWE, the middle of the Morning. *Chauc.*

MYDRIASIS [*μυδρίασις*, Gr.] a too great Dilatation of the Apple of the Eye, which makes the Sight dim.

MYLE [*μύλη*, Gr.] a Mill, the lower Mill-stone.

MYLOGLOSSUM [of *μύλη* and *Γλωσσος*, Gr.] a pair of Muscles which turn the Tongue upwards.

MYLOBOYDEUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which takes up all that Space which is between the lower Jaw and the Bone call'd *Oss Hyoides*.

MYLLEWELL, a sort of salt Cod.

MYNCHEN, a Nun, or veiled Virgin.

MYNETHE, Throatneth. *Chauc.*

MYNT, Gold. *Chauc.*

MYOCEPHALON [*μυοκεφαλον*, i. e. the Head of a Flie, Gr.] the salting of a small Portion of the *Uvular* so as to resemble the Head of a Fly.

MYODES [*Platysma* [*Anatomy*] a broad muculous Expansion in the Neck proceeding from a fat Membrane.

MYOGRAPHY [*μυογραφία*, *μῦς* a Muscle and *γραφὴ* a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Muscles.

MYOLOGY [*μυολογία*, of *μῦς* and *λογία* a Discourse of *μῦς* and *τέμνω*, to cut, Gr.] a Discourse of the Muscles of an Animal Body.

MYOPIA [*μυωπία*, Gr.] Pur blindness.

MYOTOMY [*μυοτομία*, of *μῦς* and *ανόμοι*, Gr.] a Dilecting of Muscles.

MYRABOLANS [*myrabolanus*, L. of *μυρεβόλαν*, Gr.] a Medicinal Fruit resembling the *Egyptian* Dates.

MYRACOPIMUM. [*μυρεκοπιον*, and *ἀκοπον* a Medicine to rake away Weariness, Gr.] a Medicine to take away Weariness.

MYRIAD [*myrias*, L. of *μυριάς*, Gr.] the Number of 10000.

MYRIARCH [*myriarcha*, L. of *μυριαρχος*, Gr.] a Captain of 10000.

MYRRH [*myrrha*, F. of *myrba*, L. *μύρον*, Gr. of *מור* H.] an Arabian

Gum of the Myrrh-Tree, of good use in Physick.

MYRRHINE [*myrrhinus*, L. belonging to, or made of Myrrh.

MYRTLE [*myrte*, F. *myrtus*, L. of *μύρτος*, Gr.] a kind of Shrub.

MYROPOLIST [*myropola* L. of *μυροπώλης*, Gr.] a seller of sweet Ointments and Perfumes.

MISGLOSSID, misinterpreted. *Chauc.*

MYSTAGOGICAL, belonging to a Mystagogue.

MYSTAGOGUE [*mystagogus*, L. of *μυσταγωγός*, Gr.] one who interprets divine Mysteries or Ceremonies; also one who hath the keeping or shewing of Church Reliques to Strangers.

MYSTERIOUS [*mysterieux*, F.] full of MYSTERY, obscure.

MYSTERIAL [*mysterialis*, L.] mystical, obscure.

MYSTERY, [*mysterie*, F. *mysterium*, L. of *μυστήριον*, Gr.] a thing conceal'd, a Secret not easy to be comprehended; also an Art or Trade.

MYSTICAL [*mistique*, F. *mysticus* L. of *μυστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Mystery.

MISWANDRING, uncertain, wavering. *Chauc.*

MYTHOLOGICAL [*mythologique*, F.] belonging to Mythology.

MYTHOLOGIST [*mythologiste*, F. *mythologus*, L. of *μυθολόγος*, Gr.] one skilled in Mythology

MYTHOLOGY [*mythologie*, F. *mythologia*, S. of *μυθολογία*, of *μῦθος* a Fable, and *λογία* a Discourse, Gr.] the History of fabulous Deities and Heroes of Antiquity, and the Explanation of the Mysteries of the old Pagan Religion.

N A.

N^o signifies Number, as N^o 5. Number Five.

A, No. 0.

N. B. for *Nota Bene*, mark well, take notice, observe.

NAAM [Naam of Neman, *Sax.* to take] a Distress or taking another Man's Goods. L. T.

NAAMAN [נאמן] H. i. e. comely, fair] a Syrian General.

To NAB, to surprize to take one Napping; also to cog a Die.

NAB; a Head. *Cant.*

NAB Girder, a Bridle. *Cant.*

NAB-Cheat, a Har. *Cant.*

NABAL [נבל] H. i. e. a Fool or Mad] a rich Chul in the Scripture.

NA KER, a Fish with a brown Shell ending narrow.

NACRE, Mother of Pearl.
 NAD [*q. ne had*] had not. *O.*
 NADAB [נָדָב] *H.* a Prince] the Son of Aaron.
 NADIR [in *Astronomy*] is that Point in the Heavens, which is directly under our Feet, and is diametrically opposite to the *Zenith*, or Point over our Head. *Arab.*
 NÆVI [among *Physicians*] those Marks which are made upon the *Fœtus*, by the Imagination of the mother, in Longing for any thing.
 NAG [נָגַע, *Du.*] a young or little Horse.
 NAIADES, false Goddesses, believed by the Heathens to preside over Fountains and Rivers, and to whom they paid some sort of Worship. *L.*
 NAIVANT, } [in *Heraldry*] is when
 NATANT, } Fishes are drawn in an Escutcheon lying at length.
 NAIED, denied. *Cbauc.*
 NAIF, that looks quick and natural, a Term apply'd to Jewels. *F.*
 NAIL [נָגַל, *Sax. nagel, Teut.*] the Nail of a Man's Hand; also a Measure, the 16th Part of a Yard; also an Iron Pin.
 A NAIL of Beef, 8 lb. Weight *Suffex.*
 To NAIL [נָגַעְלֵן, *Du. nageln, Teut.*] to fasten with Nails.
 To NAIL Cannon, is to drive an Iron Spike into the Touch-hole, by which means the Cannon is render'd unserviceable for the present.
 NAIL-Wort, an Herb.
 NAISSANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lion or other Beast, appearing to be issuing or coming out of the middle of any Fess, or any Ordinary. *F.*
 NAKED [Nuceb; *Sax. naecht, Du. nacket, Teut.*] unclothed, bare.
 NAKED Fire [among *Chymists*] is an open Fire, or one not peened up.
 NAKED Seeds [among *Botanists*] such Seeds of Plants as are not inclosed in any Pod or Case.
 NAKID, made naked, strip'd. *Cbauc.*
 NAKONERS, brazen Horns. *O.*
 NALE, Ale-house. *O.*
 N'AM, for am not. *C.*
 NAMATION, a distraining or taking.
 I. T. in *Scotland* an impounding or putting in the Pound.
 NAMAZ, the *Turks* Common Prayer.
 NAME [Nama, *Sax. neme, Teut. of Nomen, L.*] the Appellation of any Thing.
 NAMÉLICHE, namely. *Cbauc.*
 NANE, no one, none. *Cbauc.*
 NANTILLES, Lentils. *F.*

NAP [Nappa, *Sax. nappc, Dan.*] the hairy or shaggy Part of Woollen Cloth.
 To NAP, to cheat at Dice. *Cant.*
 NAP [of Nappian, *Sax. to sleep a little*] a short Sleep.
 NAPE [of Nappa, *Sax. nappc, Dan.*] the hinder Part of the Neck so call'd, from the soft short Hair growing there like the Nap of Cloth.
 NAPE, } a wooden Instrument or De-
 NEAP, } vice to bear up the Forepart of a laden Wain or Waggon *N. C.*
 NAPER [Naperia, *Ital.*] Table or Household Linen.
 NAPHTHA [נַפְתָּה, *Gr.*] Babylonish Bitumen, a kind of Chalky Clay which takes Fire more easily than Bitumen, but is harder to be quenched.
 NAPIER'S Bones, certain Numbering Rods for performing speedily several Arithmetical Operations invented by the Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston in *Scotland.*
 NAPLES [Napoli, *Ital. of Neapolis, Gr. i. e. the new City*] a City of *Campania. F.*
 NAPER of Naps, a sheep-stealer. *Cant.*
 NAPPITH, noddeth. *Cbaucer.*
 NAPPY-Ale [q. d. such as will cause Persons to take a Nap] pleasant and strong Ale.
 NAPRON, an Apron. *Cbauc.*
 NAR, narrowly. *Cbauc.*
 NAR, nearer. *Spenc.*
 NARCISSINE [Narcissinus, *L.*] pertaining to a white Daffodil.
 NARCOSIS [Nαρκοσις, *Gr.*] a privation of Sense, as in a Palsy, or in taking Opium. *Agc.*
 NARCOTICAL, } [Narcotique *F.*
 NARCOTICK, } Narcoticus, *L. of*
 Nαρκατικός, *Gr.*] stupifying, benumbing, taking away the Sense.
 NARCOTICKS [Nαρκατικά, *Gr.*] Medicines which stupify and take away the Sense or Pain.
 To NARRATE [narrar, *F. of narratum, L.*] to relate, *Agc.*
 NARRATION, a Relation of any particular Actions or Circumstances. *F. of L.*
 NARRATION [in *Rhetoric*] is that Part of an Oration, in which Account is given of Matter of Fact.
 A NARRATIVE [narratif, *F. of narratus, L.*] a Relation or Recital.
 NARRATIVE, [narrative *F.*] Declarative, Expressive.
 NARRATOR [narrateur, *F.*] a Relator.
 NARRATOR [old Law Word] a Pleader or Serjeant at Law.
 NARREL, a Nestril.

NARROW [*Neapepe, Neapo, Sax.*] of small Breadth.

The **NARROW**, a Channel which runs between the *Margat Sands* and the *Main*.

N'ART, art not. *O.*

NARWE, narrow. *chauc.*

N'AS, was not. *O.* has not. *Spenc.*

NASAL [of *nafus*, *L.* a Nose] belonging to the Nose; also a Nose Piece or an Helmet.

NASALIA, Medicines to be put up the Nostriils.

NASCALIA, Medicines to be put into the Neck of the Matrix.

NASH } [*Neye, Sax.*] washy, tender,

NESH } weak, puling. *N. C.*

NASICORNOUS [of *Nafus* and *Cornelus*, *L.*] having Noses of a horny Substance, as some Insects.

NASIOs [*in Anatomy*] a thin Bone which makes the upper Part of the Nose. *L.*

NASIE, drunken. *Cant.*

NASDA } [among *Chymists*] a Bunch

NATTA } in the Back.

N'AT, know not. *chauc.*

NATALITIA, the Days on which the ancient Christian Martyrs suffered Martyrdom, celebrated by the primitive Christians. *L.*

NATALITIOUS [*Natalitius*, *L.*] belonging to the Nativity or Birth-Day.

NATHANIEL [נתיאל], *H. i. e.* the Gift of God] a proper Name of Men.

NATATILE [*Natatis*, *L.*] that swims or can swim.

NATATION, swimming. *L.*

NATES cerebri [*in Anatomy*] two Protuberances of the Brain, bunching out between the Beds of the Optick Nerves. *L.*

NATHLESS, nevertheless. *Spencer.*

NATHMORE, never the more. *Spencer.*

NATION, a People; also a Country. *F. of L.*

NATIONAL, that which concerns or belongs to a whole Nation. *L.*

NATIONAL Synod, an Assembly of the Clergy of a Nation.

NATIVE [*Nativus*, *L.*] belonging to ones Birth-place, natural, inbred. *F.*

A **NATIVE** [*Nativus*, *L.*] one born in a certain Place, or who lives in the Country where he was born: In *antient Deeds*, he that is born a Servant.

NATIVE [*in Astrology*] a Person born under a certain Influence of the Stars.

NATIVITY, [*Nativitate*, *F.* of *notivitas* *L.*] Birth or the being born in Time or Place.

NATIVITY [*among Astrologers*] is the true Time of a Person's Birth, or a Figure of the Heavens cast for that Time.

NATIVITY-[*in old Law*] Bondage or Villenage.

NATIVO *Habend*, a Writ lying for the apprehending a Lord's Villain or Bondfman who is run from him.

NATTA, a great soft Tumour with Pain or Colour, which grows most usually in the Back, and sometimes in the Shoulders: Also a Mark which Infants bring into the World.

NATURAL [*Naturel*, *F.* of *Naturalis*, *L.*] belonging to or proceeding from Nature; also easy, free, unaffected.

NATURAL Day, the Space of 24 Hours.

NATURAL Faculty, an Action whereby the Body is increased, nourished and preserved.

NATURAL Philosophy, that Science which contemplates the Powers of Nature, the Properties of natural Bodies, and their mutual Action one upon another.

NATURAL Son, a Bastard, a base born Son, born out of Wedlock.

NATURAL Year, one intire Revolution of the Sun, comprehending the Space of 365 Days, and almost six Hours.

A **NATURAL**, a Changeling, a Fool.

A **NATURALIST** [*Naturaliste*, *F.*] one skill'd in natural Philosophy.

NATURALIZATION [*Naturalite*, *F.*] is when one who is an Alien, is made a natural Subject by Act of Parliament, or Consent of the Estate. *L.*

To **NATURALIZE** [*Naturaliser*, *F.* of *Naturalizare*, *L.*] to admit into the Number of natural Subjects.

NATURALNESS, natural Affection.

NATURE [*Natura*, *L.*] a peculiar Disposition of Parts in some peculiar Body; the Essence of any Thing with its Attributes; Condition, Disposition, Humour. *F.*

Laws of NATURE, are those Laws of Motion, by which all natural Bodies are commonly governed in all their Action upon one another, and which they inviolably observe in all the Changes that happen in the natural State of Things.

NAT Wilne, nor desire. *O.*

NAVAL [*Navalis*, *L.*] belonging to a Ship or Navy. *F.*

NAVE [*Nauſe, Sax. nabe, Du. and Tent.*] that Part in the middle of a Wheel where the Spokes are fixed; also the main Part or Body of a Church.

NAVEL [*Naxel, Sax. naebel, Du.*] a Part on the middle of the Belly.

NAVEL Gall, a Bruise on the Back of a Horse, or Pinch of the Saddle behind.

NAVEL Timbers, the Futtocks or Ribs of a Ship.

NAVEL Wort, a sort of Herb.

NAUFRAGE [*Naufragium*, *L.*] Shipwreck. *F.*

NAVET,

NAVET, part of a Censer or Incense Pan.

NAUGHT [Nah^u or Neah^u, Sax.] bad, wicked, lewd; also nought, not. *Chaucer.*

NAUGHTINESS [Nah^uneyy, Sax.] badness, wickedness, lewdness.

NAVICULAR [Navicularis, L.] pertaining to a small Ship.

NAVICULARE Os [Anat.] the third Bone in the Foot that lies between the *Astragalus* and the *Ossa cuneiformia*.

NAVICULAR Bone [in Anatomy] the third Bone in each Foot, in that Part which immediately succeeds the Leg.

NAVIGABLE [Navigabilis, L.] where Ships may pass, that will bear a Ship or Boat. *F.*

To NAVIGATE [Naviger, F. of *Navigatum*, L.] to sail on the Sea.

NAVIGATION, the Art of Sailing, which shews how to conduct a Ship at Sea, to any appointed Port.

NAVIGATION Proper, is when the Course lies in the main Ocean, out of Sight of all Land.

NAVIGATION Improper, is when the Places being at no great Distance one from another, the Ship sails within Sight of Land, and is within Soundings.

NAVIGATOR [Naviateur, F.] a Sailor or Sea-Traveller. *L.*

NAVIGEROUS [Naviger, L.] that will bear a Ship or Vessel.

NAVIS } a small Dish to hold
NAVICULA } Frankincense be.ore it was put into the Censer. *O. L.*

NAVITY [Navitas, L.] Diligence, Stirringness.

NAULAGE [Naulum, L.] the Freight or Passage Money for Goods or Persons by Sea, or Passage over a River. *F.*

NAUMACHY [Naumachie, F. *Naumachia*, L. of *ναυμαχία*, Gr.] a Sea-Fight, or the Representation of it; a Place where Sea-Fights are represented.

NAUSEA, a loathing. *L.*

NAUSEABUND [Nauseabundus, L.] Sea-sick, full of Qualms and Loathing.

To NAUSEATE [Nauseatum, L.] to have an Inclination to Vomit; also to loath or abhor; or be disgusted at.

NAUSEATIVE } [Nausiosus, L.] go-
NAUSEOUS } ing against one's Stomach, making ready to vomit, loathsome.

NAUSEOUSNESS [Nausia, L.] Loathsomeness.

NAUTICAL } [Nauticus, L.] belong-
NAUTICK } ing to Ships or Mariners.

NAUTICAL chart. See *Chart*.

NAUTICAL Planisphere, is the Description of the Terrestrial Globe upon a Plain for the Use of Mariners.

NAVY [Navis, L.] a Fleet or Company of Ships.

Surveyor of the NAVY, an Officer who enquires into the State of all Stores, and sees that the Ships are supply'd with them.

Treasurer of the NAVY, an Officer who receives Money out of the Exchequer to pay all Charges of the Navy Royal, by Order from the Principal Officers of it.

NAY Word, a Word of Injamy or Contempt. *Shaksp.*

NAZARENES, a Name given our Saviour Christ and his Disciples from the Town of *Nazareth*.

NAZARITES [נזירים], *H. i. e.* separated Persons] a Sect among the Jews, so called upon account of their separating from others, by devoting themselves to God by a Vow, and observing some Ceremonies, as abstaining from Wine, shaving their Heads, &c.

NAZE, a Clift or Point of Land, lying over against the Buoy of the Gun-Fleet.

NA, now. *O.*

NÆ, nor, not. *Spenc.*

NAY [Na, Sax. of Ne, L.] no, nor.

NE Admittas, a Writ for the Patron of a Church to forbid the Bishop to admit a Clerk to that Church who is presented by another.

To NEAL. See to *Anneal*.

NEAL [of *Nigellus*, L.] a Sirname.

NEAL'D to [Sea Term] as if the *Sounding be neal'd to*, i. e. it is deep Water close by the Shore; or if the Lee Shore be sandy, clayey, oozy, or foul and rocky Ground.

NEAP-Tides [of Nea^ute, Sax. Scarcity] the Tides in the 2d and last Quarter of the Moon; low Tides not so high nor so swift as the Spring Tides.

NEAR NOW, just now. *Norf.*

NEAR [Near, Sax.] nigh to, hard by.

NEARRE [or Ne^unan, latter, Sax.] neather.

NEAR [Sea Phrase] *Near*, a Word of Command to the Man at Helm, ordering him to let the Ship fall to the Leeward.

NEAT [Neat, Sax.] all kind of Beeves, as Ox, Cow, Steer or Heiter.

NEATHER, lower. See *Nether*.

NEAT-Herd [Nea^usynt, Sax.] a Keeper of Neat-Cattle.

NEAT-Land [Law Term] Land granted or let out to the Yeomanry.

NEATS Leather, Leather made of the Hide of an Ox or Cow.

NEAT [Net, F. *Netto*, Ital. spruce, of *Nitidus*, L.] clean, trim, cleanly and tightly dress'd, cleaver.

NEAT Weight, the Weight of a Commodity,

modity, without the Cask, Bag, Case, or thing contained in it.

NEAVING, Barm or Yest. *C.*

NEB [Nebbe, *Sax. neb, Dan. nebbe, Du.*] the Bill or Beak of any Thing.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR [נְבוּצַדְנֶצַּר], *H. i. e.* the Morning of the Generation] a King of *Babylon*.

NEBULÆ, little Clouds [among *Oculists*] Films upon the Eyes. *L.*

NEBULOSE [*N. bulosus, L.*] misty, foggy, thick, hazy.

NEBULOSE [in *Heraldry*] the Outline of any Border, Ordinary, &c. something resembling the Figure of Clouds.

NEBULGEA [*chymical Term*] the Salt of the Moisture of a Cloud, falling upon Stones in Meadows, and hardened by the Heat of the Sun.

NEBULOUS [*nebuleux, F. of Nebulosus, L.*] cloudy, misty, foggy, hazy.

NEBULOUS Stars [among *Astron.*] fixed Stars of a pale and dim Light.

NECATION, a killing. *I.*

NECESSARIES [*Necessaria, L.*] things needful for human Life.

NECESSARIO [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Parts of a Piece of Musick, which play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts.

NECESSARY [*Necessarie, F. of Necessarius, L.*] needful, unavoidable, indispensable.

To NECESSITATE [*Necessiter, F.*] to force, to compel.

NECESSITOUS [*Necessiteux, F.*] indigent, needy, poor.

NECESSITUDE [*Necessitudo, L.*] Friendship, Relation, Alliance, Affinity.

NECESSITUDINARY [*Necessitudinarius, L.*] belonging to Friendship, Relation, &c.

NECESSITY [*Necessite, F. of Necessitas, L.*] Indispensibleness, the State of a Thing that needs must be; also Distress, Need, Poverty, Extremity.

The NECK [*Necca, Sax. neck, Du.*] the Part of the Body between the Head and the Shoulders.

NECKABOUT, a Woman's Neck-Linen. *N. C.*

NECROMANCER [*Necromancien, F. Necromanticus, L. of Νεκρομαντικός, Gr.*] a Conjuror, Magician or Wizard.

NECROMANCY [*Necromancie, F. Necromantia, L. Νεκρομαντεία of Νεκρός Dead, and μαντεία Divination, Gr.*] a Divination by calling up dead Mens Ghosts or the Devil; also Conjurament in the general.

NECROMANTICK [*Necromanticus, L. Νεκρομαντικός, Gr.*] of Necromancy.

NECROSIS [*νεκrosis, Gr.*] a mortifying of corrupt Affections.

NECROSIS [in *Surg.ry*] a perfect Mortification of the hard and soft Parts of the Body.

NECTAR, [*Νέκταρ, Gr.*] a pleasant Liquor feign'd by the Poets to be the Drink of the Gods. *F. and L.*

NECTAREAN, [*nectareus, L.*] belonging to Nectar, sweet.

NECTARIN, a sort of smooth Peach.

NEDERS, [*Nēdes, Sax.*] Adders. *O.*

NEDEFULLY, } necessarily. *Chauc.*

NEDELY, }

NEEDMENTS, Necessaries. *Spenc.*

NEECE, [*Niece, F. Nizza, Ital. Nijē, Sax.*] the Daughter of a Brother or Sister.

NEED, [*Need, Sax. need, Du.*] Necessity, Want.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrow'd this Proverb of the *French, Besoign fait vieille trotter*, or the *Italian, Besogno la trotta la vecchia* I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbatim*, but it intimates the great Power of *Necessity*, which does not only make the young and lusty go a trotting to relieve their *Necessities*, but also makes old People who have one Foot in the Grave, to bestir their Stumps. *Necessity* makes the weak strong, the decrepid active and nimble, the Cripple walk; it gives Vigour and Life to the most languishing and feeble Starveling; makes the Lame find his Legs, excites the most obstinate to lead or drive at the Will and Pleasure of his Master, *Durum telum necessitas*, say the *Latins*, and *Ἀνάγκη ἰδὲ θεοὶ μυχόγονοι*, the *Greeks*, tho' that seems to favour too much of a *Stoick Fatality*.

NEEDLE [*Nædel, Sax. nadel, Teut. naal, Dan.*] a small Tool to sew withal.

NEEDLE [of a *Marine's Compass*] an Iron Wire, touch'd with a Load-stone.

NEEDS [*Neede, Sax.*] by Constraint or Compulsion, as, *I needs must do it.*

St. NEEDS [anciently called *Amesbury*, but afterwards *St. Needs, i. e.* the Church of *St. Need*, who died in that Town] a Town in *Huntingtonshire*.

NEEP-Tides. See *Neap-Tides*.

BE-NEEPED [among *Mariners*] a Ship is said to be *be neeped*, when she wants Water, so that she cannot get off the Ground.

NEEZWORT, an Herb.

NEFANDOUS [*nefandus, L.*] not to be spoken of or mentioned; horrible, heinous.

NEFARIOUS [*nefarius, L.*] cursed, unworthy to live, wicked, villainous.

NEGATION, a denying, a gainsaying. *F. of L.*

NEGATIVE } [*negativus*, L.] deny-
NEGATORY } ing or gainfaying. F.
NEGATIVE [*negativum*, L.] a deny-
 ing Proposition or Expression. F.

NEGATIVE Heretick [in the *Spanish Inquisition*] is one who notwithstanding his Heresy has been proved upon him by sufficient Witnesses, refuses to confess and avers himself a good Catholick.

NEGATIVE Pregnant [in *Com. Law*] is a Negative implying an Affirmative.

NEGATIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] are Quantities having the Negative Sign *Minus* (—) prefixed, as — *ab* is a — Negative Quantity.

NEGATIVE Sign [in *Algebra*] is thus marked (—) and is directly contrary to Affirmative ones.

NEGLECT [*neglectus*, L.] Omission, Disregard, want of Care.

To **NEGLECT** [*negligere*, F. of *negligere*, L. *neglectum*, Sup.] not to take care of, to disregard, to slight, to let slip.

NEGIGENCE [*negligentia*, L.] disregard, carelessness, remissness. F.

NEGILIGENT [*negligens*, L.] careless, neglectful, slack in Business. F.

NEGOCE, Trading, Dealing. F.

To **NEGOTIATE** [*negotier*, F. *negotium*, L.] to transact or manage.

To **NEGOCIATE** [*negociere*, F. *negotium*, L.] to Traffique, or Trade.

NEGOTIATION, a Merchandizing or Trafficking; also the Management of publick Treaties and Affairs; also a Concern or Treaty managed.

NEGOTIATOR [*negotiator*, F.] a Manager of Affairs. L.

NEGOTIATRIX [*negotiatrice*, F.] a Woman Manager of Business. L.

NEGOTIOSITY [*negotiositas*, L.] fullness of Business.

NEGOTIOUS [*negotiosus*, L.] full of Business.

NEGRO [one born in *Nigritia* in *Africa*, or of *Niger*, L. black] a Niger or Black-moor.

NEHEMIAH [חִנְמָיָה] of חִנְמָיָה, he rested, and חִנְמָיָה the Lord, *H. i. e.* the Rest of the Lord] a Prophet and Ruler of the *Jews*.

NEIFE } [*Law Term*] a Bond-Woman.
NAF } man.

Writ of NEIFTY, a Writ whereby the Lord of the Manour claimed such a Woman for his Neif.

To **NEIGH** [Danzan, *Sax.* *negen*, Du. *nivir*, Ital. *binnire*, L.] to cry or make a Noise as a Horse does.

To **NEIGHIN**, to approach, draw near. *Chaucer*.

NEIGHING Bird, a little Bird which imitates the Neighing of a Horse.

NEIGHBOUR [of *Neah* *nigh*, and *Geburte* an Inhabitant, *Sax.*] one who dwells or is seated near to another.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, a Place near to that one lives in; also the whole Body of Neighbours.

NEIGHBOURING, adjoining, bordering upon.

NEIGHBOURLY, as becomes a Neighbour, Friendly.

NEIVE } a Fift. N. C.
NEIFE }

NE Injusta Veres, a Writ forbidding the Lord to distress the Tenant having formerly prejudiced himself by doing or paying more than he needed. L.

NEITHER [Nidæn, or Noudær, *Sax.*] none of the two.

NELD [*naelde*, *Dan.*] a Needle. C.

NELSON [*q. d.* the Son of *Neal*] a Surname.

NEME, an Uncle, *Staffordsh.* A Gossip, a Comper. *Warwicksh.* and N. C.

To **NEME**, to name. O.

NEMESIS [*Nemesis*, Gr.] the Goddess of Revenge. I.

NEMINE Contradicente [*i. e.* none contradicting it] a Term commonly us'd in Parliament, when any Matter is carried with the universal Assent. I.

NEMORAL [*nemoralis*, L.] belonging to a Wood or Grove.

NEMORIVAGOUS [*nemorivagus*, L.] wandering in the Woods and Groves.

NEMOROSITY [*nemorositas*, L.] fullness of Woods, Woodiness.

NEMOROSE } [*nemorosus*, L.] full
NEMOROUS } of Woods or Groves.

NEMPNI, named. *Chaucer*.

NEMPT, named. *Spem*.

NENE, Noon. *Chau*.

NENUFAR } [*Arab.*] Water Lilies.
NENUPHAR }

NENUFARIM [among *Chymists*] Spirits in the Air.

NEOMENIA [*Neomunia* of Νέος new, and Μην a Moon, Gr.] the new Moon, or beginning of the Lunar Month.

NEOPHYTE [*neophytus*, L. of Νέος of Νέος, and φυτόν a Plant, Gr. *i. e.* a new set Plant] one newly entered upon any Profession, a Learner or Novice; also one newly converted to the Christian Faith. F.

NEP or NIP, the Herb *Cat-Mint*.

NEPE, a Turnip. *Herfordsh.*

NEPENTHE [of Νή not, and πένθη Griet, Gr.] the Name of a certain Opiate or *Laudanum*.

NEOPHYTES, Infants just born, Novices, Profelytes.

NEOTERICK [*neotericus*, L. of Νέος, Gr.] modern, or of late Times.

NEPHALIA [*Νεφάλια*, Gr.] Feasts and Sacrifices of the *Greeks* call'd the Feasts of sober Men.

NEPHELÆ [of *Νεφέλη*, Gr.] white Spots upon the Eyes; also little Threds which swim in Urine.

NEPHEW, [*Nepheu* or *Neveu*, F. *Nepos*, *Sax.* *Nebe*, Du. of *nepos*, L.] the Son of a Brother or Sister.

NEPHRITICK [*nepreticus*, F. *nephriticus*, L. of *Νεφρετικός*, Gr.] troubled with a Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRITICKS [in *Pharmacy*] Medicines good against the Disease in the Reins.

NEPHRITIS [*Νεφρίτις*, Gr.] a Pain in the Reins or Kidneys.

NEPHROTOMY [of *Νεφρός* the Kidney, and *τομή* a cutting, Gr.] a cutting or opening of the Kidneys.

NEPOTAL [*nepotalis*, L.] extravagant, riotous, luxurious.

NEPOTINE [*nepotinus*, L.] the same as *Nepotal*.

NEPOTATION, Riotousness, Luxury.

NEPOTISM [*nepotism*, F. of *nepos*, L. a Nephew] the Extravagance of Nephews; a Word chiefly used in respect to the extravagant Power given by the ruling Popes to their Nephews, or other Relations in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

NER, near. *Chauc.*

NERE, until, as far as; were it not. *O.*

NERFE, *Nerve. O.*

NEROLY, a sort of Perfume.

NERTHES, Herdſmen. *O.*

NEREIDES, Sea-Nymphs, or Fairies of the Sea. *I.*

NEREUS, one of the Heathen Deities of the Sea.

NERVATION, a joining together, a strengthening as it were by Sinews. *L.*

NERVAL Bones [among *Anatomists*] the Bones of the hinder Part of the Head.

NERVE [*nerf*, F. of *nervus*, L. of *Νεύρον*, Gr.] a whitish round Vessel, taking its Origin from the medullar Substance of the Brain, (taken largely) and the Spinal Marrow, conveying thence Animal Spirits to all Parts of the Body, for their Sense and Motion respectively.

NERVINES [among *Physicians*] Remedies for Disorders of the Nerves.

NERVOSITY [*nervosite*, F. of *nervofitas*, L.] fulness of Nerves, or Sinews, Strength, Vigour.

NERVY } [*nervoux*, F. of *nervofus*,

NERVOUS } L.] sinewy, strong, lusty; also in speaking of an Argument, solid, weighty.

NERVE [among *Botanists*] a long rough String which runs across or lengthways in the Leaf of a Plant.

NERYS. Reins. *O.*

nescience [*nescientia*, L.] Ignorance.

NESCOCK [of *Neyc*, *Sax.* tender] a Tenderling.

NESHE, nice, tender. *C.*

nescious [*nescius*, L.] ignorant, not knowing.

NESS [*Neye*, *Sax.*] a Point of Land running into the Sea; as *Sbernefs* &c.

NEST, next. *Chauc.*

NEST [Neyt, *Sax.* nest, Du. and Teut.] a little Lodgment in which Birds hatch and breed their Young; also an Harbour for Thieves and Pirates.

NESTCOCK, one who was never from Home; a Fondling.

NEST of chests or Coffers, 3 in Number.

NEST of Rabbits, a Company of them.

To NESTLE [*Niyctian*, *Sax.* nesten, or nestelen, Du. and Teut.] to make a Nest as a Bird does, to settle any where.

To NESTLE, to shift, and shuffle up and down as restless or uneasy.

A NESTLING; a young Bird newly fledg'd and taken from the Nest.

NESTLINGS, *Canary* Birds that are bred up by Hand.

NESTOR, a King of *Pylus*, famous for Eloquence and Prudence, who is said to have lived 300 Years.

NESTORIANS, the Followers of *Nestorius*, who held there were two Persons in Christ, and that the Holy Spirit proceeded only from the Father.

NESTORIANISM, the Heresy of *Nestorius*.

NET, clean. *Spenc.*

NET [*Net*, *Sax.* net, Du.] a Device for catching Fish, Birds, &c.

NET Weight, pure Weight, all Allowances being deducted. *F.*

NET [*Masonry*] a particular way of muring or walling.

NETHELESS, nevertheless. *Chauc.*

NETHER [*Niðer*, *Sax.*] lower.

NETHER'D, starved with Cold. *N. C.*

NETHEREST, nethermost. *Chauc.*

NETHERLANDS, the Low Countries of *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, &c.

NETHERMOST [*Niðermost*, *Sax.*] the lowermost.

NETTING, Chamber Lee, Urine. *N. C.*

NETTINGS [in a *Ship*] small Ropes faste ed together in the Form of a Net, usually laid in the Waists of Ships. *Arg.*

NETTLE [*Netel*, *Sax.*] An Herb. To NETTLE [probably of *Onzellan*, *Sax.*] to sting with Nettles; also to nip, bite, teaze or vex.

NEVER [*Næfje*, *Sax.*] not, ever

NEVOSITY [*n. vositas*, L.] speckledness, treckledness.

NEVIL [*q. de neuve ville*, F. of the new Town] a Surname.

NEURODES [*νευροδός*, Gr.] a sort of lingering Fever, so called by Dr. *Willis*.

NEUROLOGY [*νευρολογία*, *Νεύρον* a Nerve, and *λογία* Speech, Gr.] a Description or Discourse of the Nerves in a Human Body.

NEUROTICKS [*νευροτικά*, Gr.] Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves.

NEUROTOMIST, an Anatomist who dissects human Bodies on account of the Nerves.

NEUROTOMY [*νευροτομία*, of *Νεύρον* and *τομή* to cut, Gr.] a Section or Cutting of the Nerves.

NEUTRAL [*neutralis*, L.] neither the one nor the other; that is of either Party or Side.

NEUTER, neither, no be of neither Party. L.

NEUTER Gender, [in Grammar] a Gender in the Greek and Latin Tongues, which is neither Masculine nor Feminine.

NEUTRALITY, [*N. utralire*, F.] a not siding with either Party, Indifference.

NEUTRAL Spirits [among Chymists] certain Spirits so call'd by Mr *Boyle*, because he found them very different in Quality from other common Spirits.

NEUTRAL Salts [among Chymists] such Salts as partake both of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.

NEUTRO Passive Verbs, Verbs Neuters having their Preter-perfect Tense formed of a passive Participle.

NEW [*Nipe*, Neoye, Sax. *new*, Teut. *Nuf*, F.] fresh or late Days, or little standing, never used or worn before.

NEWBURY [of Neope and Bopz, Sax. *q. d.* New Town raised out of the Ruins of an old Town, anciently called *Spynhem*] a Town in *Barkshire*.

NEWCASTLE [before the Time of *William* the Conqueror, called *Monkshelstet*, because it appertained to the Monks] a Sea Port Town in *Northumberland*.

NEWE, now. *Chauc.*

NEWEL, a Novelty. *Spenc.*

NEWENDON [call'd *Ανθηρ* *Cea-ρτη*, and also *Βηιττενδεν*, Sax. i. e. the Valley of the Britains] a Town in *Kent*.

NEWFANGLENESSE, Unconstancy, love of Novelty. *Chauc.*

NEWS, new Intelligence of Affairs, Tidings.

NEWPORT [of *N. w* and *Portus*, L.

a Port] a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, and others elsewhere.

NEWT, a small sort of Lizzard.

NEWING, Yeast or Barm. *Essex.*

NEWLICHE, newly. *Chauc.*

NEXIBLE [*N. xibilis*, L.] which may be knit.

NEXT [*Nex̄t*, Sax.] the highest to.

NEXILITY [*Nexilitas*, F.] Fastness, Pithiness, compactness in Speech.

NIAS *Hawk*, a young Hawk just taken out of the Nest, and not yet taught.

To NIBBLE [*knechelen*, Du.] to bite a little by Degrees.

NICE [*Νεγc*, Sax.] curious tender, scrupulous, exact, subtil. F.

NICE, foolish, silly, ignorant, rude *Ch.*

NICE Fare, silly Actions, trifling *Ch.*

NICEAN, } or of belonging to *Nice* a

NICENE, } City of *Byzbynia*, famous

for a Council held there.

NICINE Creed, a particular Creed or Confession of Faith, drawn up by the Clergy in the Council of *Nice*.

NICETY, } [of *Νεγc*, Sax.] coy-

NICENESS, } ness, daintiness, curiosity, exactness, subtilty.

NICETIES, Dainties, nice Ways or Points, Criticisms.

NICE, } [*Niche*, F. *Nichio*, Ital.] a

NICHE, } Cavity in a Wall or Building to Place a Statue in.

NICHODEMITES, a Sect of Hereticks in *Sritzerland*, so named for professing their Faith in private like *Nichodemus*.

NICHO LAITANS, a Sort of Hereticks in the Apostles Time, so called from one *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who held a Community of Wives.

NICHOLAS [*Νιχόλας* Gr. i. e. victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To NICK [*nick*, Teut. a Moment, of *nickare*, L. to wink] to do in the very Point of Time; to hit upon exactly; to Notch.

To NICK the Pin, to drink just to the Pin's place about the middle of a Wooden Cup or Bowl.

A NICK Name [*nicht nahm*, Teut. not a Name] a comical or odd Name given a Person, in Drollery, or Derision.

NICOTIAN, [so call'd from one *Johu Nicot*, who first sent it from *Portugal* into *France*, A. C. 1560] Tobacco.

NICTATION, a winking or twinkling with the Eye. L.

NICTITANS Membrana [among Anatomists] the winking Membrane, a thin Membrane which covers the Eyes of several Creatures, and shelters them from too much Light, which is so thin they can see indifferently thro' it. L.

NIDGERIES [*nigauteries, nidiferics*, F.] Fopperies, Fooleries, Trifles.

NIDE [*nid*, F. of *nidus*, L.] a Term in Falconry, is a Flock of Pheasants.

NIDERLING } a Coward or Hen-
NIDING } hearted Fellow. O.
NIDGET [*nigoute*, F.] a Ninny or meer Fool.

To **NIDULATE** [*nidulation*, L.] to make or build a Nest.

NIDULATION, a Building a Nest.

NIENT *Comprise* [Law Term] is an Exception taken to a Petition as unjust, because the thing desired is not contained in that Act or Deed, whereupon the Petition is grounded. F.

NIFFLE [old Law Term] a Thing of little or no Value.

NIGGARD [*Skinn r* takes it to be of *negando*; for a covetous Man denies himself and Family things necessary, or q. d. *Dicksbard*, (i. e.) goes as near as can be; but *Minshew*, or *nigh guarder*] a Covetous, Sordid, Gripping Person.

NIGGES, Niggards. *Chaucer*.

To **NIGH** a Thing, to touch a thing, to come nigh it. N. C.

NIGH [*Neah*, Sax.] near, hard by.

To **NIGHIN**, to approach. *Chaucer*.

NIGHT [*Niht*, Sax. *nuit*, F. *nacht*, Teut. all of *nocte*, L.] the Time while the Sun is below the Horizon.

NIGHTERTALE } by Night, the
NIGHTALE } Night-time. *Ch.*

NIGHTINGALE [*Nihtegale*, Sax. *nategale*, Dan. *nachtigal*, Teut. q. d. *Nocte canens gallus*, L.] a fine singing Bird.

NIGHT Hawk, a Bird.

NIGHT Mare, a Distemper caused by undigested Humours stopping the Passage of the Animal Spirits, so that the Body cannot move.

NIGHT-Rail, a short Cloak of Linen worn by Women in their Chambers.

NIGHT Raven, a Bird, a Sort of Owl.

NIGHTSPELL, a Prayer against the Night-Mare; a Charm against Thieves. *Chaucer*.

NIGON, a fordid, niggardly Fellow. *Chaucer*.

NIGREFACTION, a making Black. L.

NIGHT-Shade, an Herb.

To **NIGREFY** [*nigrefacere*, L.] to make Black.

NIHIL, nothing. L.

NIHILS, L. } [*in Law*] is a Word the
NICHILS, F. } Sheriff answers, that is oppos'd concerning Debts illeivable, and nothing worth by Reason of the Insufficiency of the Parties from whom due.

NIHIL Capiat per Billam or *per Breve*, a Form which is used when Judgment is

given against the Plaintiff, so as to bar his Action, or over-throw his Writ.

NIHIL Dicit [*in Law*] is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plaintiff's Plea, by the Day assigned. L.

NIHILORUM clericus, the Clerk of the Nichils, an Officer in the Exchequer, who makes a Roll of the Sums which are Nicheled by the Sheriff.

To **NILL** [*Nillan*, Sax.] to be unwilling to be loath to do, *lyc*.

NILL, the Sparkles or Aches that come of Brass tried in a Furnace.

NILLING, unwilling.

To **NIM** [*Niman*, Sax. *nemen*, Du.] to take by stealth, to filch.

NIMBIFEROUS [*nimbifer*, L.] that brings Storms or Tempests.

NIMBLE [of *nemen*, Du. to catch up hastily] agile, quick, ready.

NIMBLENESS, nimbleness. *Spen*.

NIMBOSITY [*nimbositas*, L.] Storminess.

NIMIETY [*nimietas*, L.] over-muchness; too great Abundance.

NIMIOUS [*nimius*, L.] too much, excessive.

NINCUMPOOP } a meer Blockhead,
NICOMPOOP } Sor, or Dolt.

NINE [*Nezen*, Sax. *neghen*, Du. *nean*, Teut. *neuf*, F. *novem*, L.] IX. 9.

NINETY [*Neuntig*, Sax. *neghen-tigh*, Du.] XC. 90.

NINGID [*ningidus*, L.] snowy.

NINITHE, ninth. *Chaucer*.

NINNY [*ninno*, Span. a Child] a silly, softly Wretch, apt to be made a Fool of, a *Niunny-bammer*.

To **NIP**, [*knappen*, Teut. *nupen*, Du.] to pinch.

A **NIP**, a Pinch; the sharp part of a Pen.

NIPPERS [*in Surgery*] an Instrument us'd in Dismembering, *lyc*.

NIPPERS [*in a Ship*] small Ropes to hold the Cable from the Capstan, when the Cable is so slimy, wet, or great that it cannot be straited with the bare Hand.

NIPPLE [*Nypele*, Sax.] the Teat of a Woman's Breast.

NIPPLE-Wort, an Herb.

NIS, is not. *Spen*.

NISI PRIUS [i. e. unless first] is a Writ judicial, which lies in a Case where the Inquest is pannelled and returned before the Justices of either Bench; the one Party or other making Petition to have this Writ for the Ease of the Country. L.

NIST [ne wit] knew not.

NISUS [among Philosophers] an Inclination of one Body towards another. L.

A **NITHING**, an idle, abject, vile Fellow, a Coward.

NITHING,

NOTHING, sparing of, as nothing of his Pains. *N. C.*

NITID [*nitidus*, *L.*] bright, neat, clean, trim, gay, bright.

NITIDITY [*nitiditas*, *L.*] cleanness.

NITTE, handy, neat. *N. C.*

NITRE [*nitrum*, *L.* *Nitron*, *Gr.*] a Salt impregnated with abundance of Spirits out of the Air, which render it volatile. *F.*

NITROUS [*nitreux*, *F.* *nitrosus*, *L.*] full of Nitre, or of the Nature of Nitre.

Spirit of NITRE, a very sharp and corrosive Liquor extracted from Salt Peire.

NIVAL [*nivalis*, *L.*] pertaining to Snow, white as Snow.

NIXIDII, certain Deities among the *Romans*, supposed to be the Helpers of Women, in their Child-birth throws.

NIXTE, next. *Chaucer.*

NIZY, a Fool or silly Fellow.

NO [*Na*, *Sax.*] Adverb of denying.

NOAH [*□*], *i. e.* ceasing or resting] a proper Name of Men.

To **NOBILITATE** [*nobilitatum*, *L.* *Sup.*] to make Noble or Famous.

NOBILITY [*noblesse*, *F.* *nobilitas*, *L.*] the Quality or Degree of a Nobleman, Nobleness of Birth; the whole Body of Noblemen; Fame, Reputation, Renown.

NOBLAY, Nobility. *Chaucer.*

NOBLE [*nobilis*, *L.*] Great, Renowned, Generous and Free; Costly, Stately; raised above the Commonalty and Gentry. *F.*

A **NOBLE**, an ancient Coin in value 6s. 8d. A *Scotch Noble*, in value 6d. Farthing *English.*

A **NOBLE** [*nobilis*, *L.*] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour, as a Duke, Marquis, Earl, &c.

NOBLE Parts [of the *Body*] the Brain, Heart and Liver.

NOBLENESS [*noblesse*, *F.* *nobilitas*, *L.*] Nobility, or the State of a Nobleman.

NOCENT [*nocens*, *L.*] guilty of some Crime, hurtful, mischievous.

NOCIVE [*nocivus*, *L.*] hurtful.

NOCKID, norched. *Chauc.*

NOCTAMBULATION, a walking in the Night or in one's Sleep. *L.*

NOCTAMBULO, one who walks in his Sleep, or in the Night. *L.*

NOCTIFEROUS [*noctifer*, *L.*] Night bringing.

NOCTIVAGANT [*noctivagus*, *L.*] wandering by Night.

NOCTILUCA, such Bodies as shine in the Night. *L.*

NOCTILUCE [among *Chymists*] a cer-

tain Substance prepared which will shine or it self in the Dark.

NOCTULABE [among *Astronomers*] an Instrument to find the Motion of the North Star about the Pole. *F.*

NOCTURN [*nocturnum*, *L.*] a part of Church Service for the Night.

NOCTURN [*nocturne*, *F.* of *nocturnus*, *L.*] nocturnal, nightly.

A **NOCTURNAL** [*nocturnale*, *F.* and *L.*] a mathematical Instrument for taking the Height or Depression of the Pole Star.

To be **NOCTURNAL** [among *Astrologers*] those Signs and Planets are said to be, in which passive Qualities excel, as Moisture and Dryness.

NOCTURNAL Arch [in *Astronomy*] is that Space in the Heavens, which the Sun, Moon, or Stars run through, from their Rising to their Setting.

NOCUOUS [*nocuus*, *L.*] hurtful.

NOCUMENT [*nocumentum*, *L.*] harm, hurt, damage.

ANOD [*nutus*, *L.* of *νύξ*, *Gr.*] a Motion of the Head.

To **NOD** [*nutare*, *L.*] to make a Sign by moving the Head; also to Sleep.

NODATION, Knottiness, or making Knobs. *L.*

NODATION Hyperbola [in *Mathematicks*] is a peculiar kind of Hyperbola, which by turning round crosses it self.

A **NODDY** [*naudin*, *F.*] a silly Fellow.

A **NODE** [*nodus*, *L.*] a Knot or Noose.

A **NODE** [in *Dialling*] the Axis or Cock of a Dial; a Hole in the Ceiling of a Room, or Pane of Glass in a Window, to make a Dial on the Floor, Wall, Ceiling, &c.

NODE [*Surgery*] a Gummy Swelling caused by the settling of gross Humours between the Bone and the Periosteum.

NODOUS, [*nodosus*, *L.*] knotty, full of Knots.

NODES, [in *Astronomy*] are the Points of the Intersection of the Orbits of the Planets with the Ecliptick; and the Point where a Planet passes out of the Southern Latitude, into the Northern, is called the *North Node*, or *ascending Node*; and on the contrary where it passes from the *North* to the *South*, is call'd the *Southern* or *descending Node*.

NODOSE, } [*nodosus*, *L.*] Knotty, full

NODOUS, } of Knots.

NODOSITY [*nodositas*, *L.*] Knottiness.

NODULE, [*nodulus*, *L.*] a little Bag.

NODULUS [in *Pharmacy*] a Bag of Physical Ingredients put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to Drink. *L.*

NOEL, [of *natalis*, *L.*] a Surname. *F.*

NOFFUS,

NOFFUS, } a Coffin made of Wood,
 NAUFUS, } O. L.

A NOGGIN [noſſel, Teut.] a little Piggin.

NOIE, harm, hurt. *Chauc.*

NOIEN, to annoy, *Chauc.*

NOISE, a great Sound; Strife, Squabble. F.

To NOISEN, to make a noiſe. *Chauc.*

NOISOME [prob. of *noia*, Ital. of *nozia*, L. and *ſom*] loathſom, ſtinking, natty.

NOLE, as an Aſs's Noiſe, an Aſs's Head and Neck. *Shakeſp.*

N'OLD [*q. ne* would] would not.

NOLENS *volens*, whether one will or no.

NOLENS, unwilling, L.

NOLI *me tangere*, [*i. e.* touch me not] a Sort of Canker in the Face, eſpecially above the Chin; a Piece of Fleſh in the Noſtrils, which often ſtops the Wind and the more it is touched the worſe it grows; alſo an Herb, whoſe Seed ſpirts away as ſoon as it is touched. L.

NOLL, the Noddle. *Claac.*

NOMÆ, [*νόμισι*, Gr.] deep, rotten Ulcers in the Mouth.

NOMARCH, [*νομάρχα*, L. of *νομάρχης*, Gr.] one who has the Preheminence in Miniſtration of Laws.

NOMARCHY, [*nomarchia*, L. of *νομάρχια*, of *νόμος* a Law, and *ἀρχή* government, Gr.] the Majorality.

NOMBRIL, the Navel. F.

NOMBRIL, [in *Heraldry*] is the lower Part of an Eſcutcheon divided broad Ways into three even Parts.

NOME, [in *Algebra*] any Quantity with a Sign ſet before it, by which it is uſually join'd with ſome other Quantity.

NOMEN, a Name. [*Gram.*] a Noun. L.

NOMENCLATOR, [*Nomenclateur*, F.] a Cryer in Court. L.

NOMENCLATURE, [*Nomenclatura*, L.] a Set of Names, a Catalogue of the moſt uſeful and ſignificant Words in any Language. F.

NOMINAL, [*nominalis*, L.] belonging to a Name, only in Name, not real.

To NOMINATE, [*nominatum* L. *Sup.*] to name, to appoint, &c.

NOMINATION a naming or appointing. F. or

NOMINATION, [in *Law*] a Power which a Man has to appoint a Clerk to a Patron of a Benefice, by him to be preſented to the Ordinary.

NOMINATIVE Caſe [*Nominativus*, L.] the firſt Caſe or Termination of a Noun in Grammar.

NOMOGRAPHER, *Νομογράφος*, of *Νόμος* the Law, and *γράφω* to write, Gr.] a writer of the Law, a Legislator.

NOMOTHETA, [*Νομοθέτης* of *Νόμος* and *τίθημι*, to put. Gr.] a Lawgiver. L.

NOMPAREIL [*i. e.* marchleſs, F.] one of the leaſt Sort of Printing Letters.

NOMPAREIL [in *Confefſionary*] a Sort of Sugar-Plumbs.

NOMPERE, an Umpire, Arbitrator. *Chaucer.*

NON-ABILITY [in *Law*] an Exception againſt a Perſon that diſables him to commence a Suit.

NONA, the ninth. L.

NONAGE [in *Law*] all that Time of a Man's Age under 21 in ſome Caſes, and 14 in others, as Marriage.

NONAGESIMAL Degree [in *Aſtronomy*] is the 90th Degree, or the higheſt Point in the Eclipſick.

NONAGON [in *Geometry*] is a Figure having nine Sides and Angles. Gr.

NON-Appearance, a Default in not appearing in a Court of Judicature.

NONA SPHÆRA, [in *Aſtronomy*] the ninth Sphere, uſually termed the *Primum mobile*, which finiſhes its Revolution in 24 Hours.

NONCERTAIN, Uncertainty. *Ch.*

NON-Claim, [in *Law*] a Man's not claiming within the Time limited by Law.

NON Compos Mentis, [*i. e.* not or ſound Underſtanding or Memory] ſignifies in Law, 1ſt, an Ideot born; 2dly, one who by Accident loſeth his Memory and Underſtanding; 3dly, a Lunatick, and 4thly a Drunkard. L.

NON CONFORMIST, one who does not conform to the Church of England, with reſpect to its Diſcipline and Ceremonies.

NON-CONFORMITY, the State and Condition of ſuch Non-Conformiſts.

NONE, [*nonus*, L.] one of the Seven Canonical Habits in the Church of Rome.

NONE SUCH, a Flower.

NON *Diſtringens*, [*i. e.* not *diſtraining*] a Writ containing under it divers Particulars, according to divers Caſes. L.

NON Entry, [in *Philofophy*] a Thing that is not in Being.

NONES of a Month, [among the Romans] are the next Days after the *Calends*, or firſt Days of every Month, and are ſo called becauſe from the laſt of the ſaid Days to the *Ides* were always nine Days.

NON *est culpabilis*, [*i. e.* not blameable] is the general Plea to an Action of Treſpaſs, whereby the Deſendant doth abſolutely deny the Fact imputed to him by the Plaintiff. L.

NON *est factum*, [*i. e.* it was not done] is an Aſwer to a Declaration, whereby a Man denieth, that to be his Deed, whereupon he is impleaded. L.

NON Implacitando aliquem de libero tenemento sine brevi, is a Writ to forbid Bailiffs, &c. from distraining any Man, without the King's Writ touching his Freehold. L.

NON Liqueat [it does not appear plain] a Verdict given by a Jury, when a Matter is to be deferred to another Day of Trial. L.

NON Mercizando Viſualia, a Writ commanding the Justices to enquire whether the Officers of such a Town do sell Viſuals in Groſs or by Retail during their Office.

NON Moleſtando, a Writ which lies for him who is moleſted contrary to the King's Protection granted him.

NON-Natural's [among Physicians] Things that enter not into the Nature of the Diſeaſes, tho' they are cauſes of them, viz. Air, Meat, Drink, Sleep and Watching, Motion and Reſt, Retention and Excretion, and the Paſſions of the Mind.

NON Obſtante [notwithſtanding] a Clause often uſed in Statutes and Letters Patent. L.

NON Omittas, a Writ lying where the Sheriff delivereth a former Writ to a Bailiff of a Franchise, in which the Party on whom it is to be ſerved dwelleth, and the Bailiff neglecteth to ſerve it. L.

NON Organical Pars [in Anatomy] is a Part of the Body, which has an Uſe, but performs no Action.

NON-Parall, that has no Equal, not to be parallel'd. F.

NON-Plurin [Law Term] is when Land is not replevin'd in due Time.

NON-Plus [no more] an Extremity beyond which a Man cannot go. L.

To **NON-Plus**, to ſtop one's Mouth ſo that he hath nothing more to ſay; to puzzle, to perplex.

NON-Ponens in Affizes & Juratis, is a Writ granted in divers Caſes to Men, for the freeing them from *Affizes* and *Juries*.

NON Proccedendo ad affizam Rege in- conſulto, is a Writ to ſtop the Trial of a Cauſe appertaining unto one who is in the King's Service, &c. until the King's Pleaſure be further known.

NON Proſiciency, the not improving.

NON R ſidencia de Clericis Regis, a Writ directed to the Ordinary, charging him not to moleſt a Clerk employ'd in the King's Service, for his Non-Refidence.

NON Refidence [in Law] is when Spiritual Perſons are not Reſident upon, but abſent themſelves from their Benefices.

NON Sane Memorie, [not of ſound Memory] an Exception taken to an Aſſet declared by the Plaintiff, to be done by

another, implying that the Party who did that Aſſet was not well in his Wits. L.

NON ſolvendo pecuniam ad quam Clericus muſtatur pro non refidence, is a Writ prohibiting an Ordinary to take a Pecuniary Muſt. & impoſ'd upon a Clerk of the King's for Non-Refidence.

NON-Solvent, [non solvens, L.] not able to pay.

NON-Suit, a renouncing or letting fall the Suit, by the Plaintiff.

To **NON ſuit** one, is to cauſe him to let fall the Suit.

NON ſum informatus, An Answer made by an Attorney, when he has nothing more to ſay for his Client. L.

NON Tentre, An Exception to a Court or Declaration, by ſaying he holds not the Lands contained therein.

NON-Term, The Vacation Time between Term and Term.

NON TROPPO PRESTO [in Muſick Books] ſignifies not too quick, and *Non troppo largo*, not too ſlow.

NONUPLA [in Muſick] a quick Time peculiar to Jiggs, &c.

NOOK, [Ni br, O bc, F. Noeck, Du.] a Corner.

NOOK of Land, the Fourth Part of a Yard Land.

NOON, [Non, Sax. nonn, Du Nona, It.] Mid-Day.

NOOSE, [nooſe, D. of nodus, L.] a ſliding Knot of a Cord, alſo a Snare or Gin.

NOP, a Bird call'd alſo a Bulfinch.

NOR, [of Ne, L. not, and No,] neither.

NORBERTINES, Monks founded by *Norbert* Biſhop of *Magdeburg* in 1120.

NOR, than, as *nor than I*, i. e. more than I. N. C.

NORE, nourishing, comfort. O.

NORICE, a Nurſe. Chauc.

NORIE, [of nourric, F. nourished] a Foſter Child. Chauc.

NORMANS, [q. d. Northmen] ſo were the Inhabitants of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Norway* anciently called.

NORMAL [normalis, L.] Perpendicular.

NORMANS, the People of *Normandy*, a Province in *France*.

NORREY, [q. d. Nort. Roy. F. i. e.] a Title given to the third King at Arms.

NORTH, [Nort, F. Non, Sax. Noorth, Du.] as *North Pole*, &c.

NORTHAM, [ot Non, & Ham, Sax. i. e. a Northern Habitation call'd anciently *Ubbanþorþ*, Sax. of *Ukka* the Founder, or a River of that Name, or *Uþan-þorþ*, Sax. q. d. the upper Fore] a Town in *Northumberland*.

NORTH Light, a wonderful Light in *Greenland*, which is said to resemble a great Pillar or Beam of Fire.

NORTHERN Signs [*in Astronomy*] are those six Signs of the *Zodiack* which constitute that Semi-circle of the *Ecliptick* which inclines to the Northward of the *Equator*.

NORTHING [*in Navigation*] is the Difference of Latitude a Ship makes in Sailing to the North Pole.

NORTH-Pole, a Point in the Northern Hemisphere of the Heavens 90 Degrees every Way distant from the *Equinoctial*.

NORTH Star } [so call'd because
NORTH Pole Star } of its not being above 2 Degrees and a half distant from the Pole] a Star in the Tail of *Ursa minor*, which seems to the naked Eye, as if it were placed at the Pole.

NORTHUMBERLAND [*North Dan* *Humberland*, *Sax. i. e.* the Land on the North Side of the River *Humber*] a Northern County of *England*.

NORTILRY, nourishing or bringing up.

NORWICH [*North* *Spice*, *Sax. i. e.* North Harbour] a Sea-Port in *Norfolk*.

NORYCE, a Foster Child. *O.*

NORY, a Nurse. *O.*

A NOSE [*Næse*, *Sax. nasus*, *L.*] Part of the Face.

To **NOSE one**, to provoke or affront to his Face.

NOSE Bleed, the Herb *Yarrow*.

NOSOLOGY [*of* *Nóσ* a Disease, and *λογία* Discourse, *Gr.*] a Treatise concerning Diseases.

NOSOCOMIUM [*Nóσκομίου*, *Gr.*] an Hospital for poor sick People.

NOSTE, knowest not. *Chauc.*

NOSTOCK, stinking, tawny Jelly of a fallen Planet, or the Nocturnal Solution of some Plethoretical and wanton Star.

NOSTRILS [*of* *Næse*, the Nose and *Δύπλ* an Hole, *Sax.*] the breathing Holes of the Nose.

NOSTRIL Dropping, a Distemper in Cattle.

NOT [*niet*, *Du. nicht*, *Teut. non*, *F.* and *L.*] an Adverb of denying.

NOT [*q. ne wot*] know not. *O.*

To **NOT**, to Poll or Shear. *Essex.*

NOTA, a Note or Character. *L.*

NOTABLE [*notabilis*, *L.*] singular, remarkable, extraordinary. *F.*

NOTABILITE, a Remark. *Chau.*

NOTABILITY [*notabilitas*, *L.*] Excellency, Remarkableness.

NOTARY [*notaire*, *F.* *notarius*, *L.*] Scribe or Scrivener who takes Notes and

short Draughts of Contracts or other Instruments.

NOTARY Publick, a Scrivener who publickly witnesses Deeds, &c. to make them authentick in Foreign Courts.

NOTATION [*in Arithmetick*] that Part which shows how to express, read or declare the Signification or Value of any Number written.

NOTATION [*in Algebra*] is the representing Quantities by Letters of the Alphabet, or a calling them by those Names.

NOTÆ Maternæ, Mother Spots, the same as *Nevi*, which see. *L.*

NOTCH [*nocke*, *Du. nocchia*, *Ital.*] a Dent or Nick.

NOTE [*nota*, *L.*] a Mark, Remark or Explication set in the Margin of a Book; also a short Writing containing an Account of Business, Credit, Esteem, Repute. *F.*

NOTE of a Fine [*in Law*] a Brief of a Fine made by the Chirographer, before it be ingrossed.

NOTE [*in Traffick*] a Writ under a Man's Hand, by which one Person engages to pay another a Sum of Money.

NOTE, Business. *Chauc.*

NOTEFULL, notable. *Chauc.*

NOTES, Remarks, Memorandums, especially in Short-hand.

NOTES, Nuts. *O.*

NOTES [*in Musick*] are Terms to distinguish the Degrees of sound in tuning, and the Proportion of Time thereunto belonging, generally express'd by 4 Syllables, viz. *mi, fa, sol, la.*

To **NOTE** [*noter*, *F.* of *notare*, *L.*] to observe, to take notice of, to mark.

To **NOTE** [*among Falconers*] the same as to *Prunc*.

To **NOTE**, to push or gore with the Horn. *N. C.*

To **NOTE** [*a Foreign Bill*] is when a Publick Notary goes to be a Witness, or to take Notice that a Merchant will not accept or pay it.

NOTE Heard, a Neat-herd. *N. C.*

NOTHÆ-costæ [*in Anatomy*] the Bastard Ribs, the 5 lower Ribs on each Side. *L.*

NOTHI, Bastards, *L.* [*among Physicians*] Diseases which go beyond the Ordinary and common Rule.

NOTICE [*notitia*, *L.*] Knowledge, Observation, Advice, Information. *F.*

NOTIFICATION, a notifying or making an Information known. *F.* of *L.*

To **NOTIFY** [*notifier*, *F.* of *notificare*, *L.*] to make known, to give to understand.

NOTION, a Conception or Idea in the Mind. *F.* of *L.*

NOTIONAL, of or belonging to Notions.

NOTORIETY } [*notoriety*, F.]
 NOTORIOUSNESS } plain Evidence of
 the Matter of Fact.

NOTORIOUS [*notoire*, F. of *notorius*,
 L.] publicly known, manifest, plain.

NOTTED, scorn, polled. C.

NOTTINGHAM [*Nottinghām*,
 Sax. of *Nottonga* Caves, and *Ham* an
 Habitation, Sax.] a County Town.

NOVALE [*in Old Records*] Land new-
 ly ploughed, that in the Memory of Man
 had not been tilled.

NOVATIANS [so called from *Novatus*
 their Founder, A. C. 215] Hereticks who
 held that Persons fallen into Sin, ought not
 to be received into Communion without
 Penance.

NOVATION [*in Civil Law*] an enter-
 ing into a new Obligation, to take off a
 former; also the transferring an Obligati-
 on from one Person to another. L.

NOVATOR [*novator*, F.] he that
 makes a Thing new, a Changer of the
 State, or Usurper. L.

NOVEL [*novelle*, F. or *novella*, Ital.]
 new, new fangled.

NOVEL [*novellus*, L.] an ingenious
 Relation of a pleasant Adventure or In-
 trigue; a short Romance.

NOVELIST [*novelliste*, F.] a News-
 Monger or Intelligencer.

NOVEL Assignment [*Law Term*] the
 Assignment of Time, Place or the like o-
 therwise than it was assigned before.

NOVEL Disseisin [*Law Term*] a Writ
 which lies for one ejected out of his
 Land or Tenement in Time of Peace.

NOVELRIE, Novelty. *Chauc.*

NOVELTY [*novitate*, F. of *novitas*,
 L.] the State of that which is new, New-
 ness, Innovation or Change.

NOVELS [*novellas*, F.] 163 Volumes
 of the Civil Law added to the Codex by
 the Emperour *Justinian*; little Romances.

NOVEMBER [of *novem*, L. 9.] the
 ninth Month from *March*. I.

NOVENARY [*novenarius*, L.] belong-
 ing to the Number 9.

NOVENDIAL [*novendialis*, L.] of 9
 Days Space or Continuance.

NOVENNIAL [*novennis*, L.] of 9
 Years Space.

NOVERCA, a Mother in Law, or Step-
 Mother. L.

NOVERCAL [*novercalis*, L.] of or
 belonging to a Step Mother.

NOUGHT [*Nopit*, or *Nophit*, Sax.]
 not at all, nothing, no whit.

NOVICE [*novitius*, L.] a new Begin-
 ner in any Art or Profession; a raw un-
 experienced or unskillful Person. F.

NOVICIATE } [*noviciate*, F.] the
 NOVICIATSHIP } Time during which
 one is a Novice.

NOVILUNIUM, the new Moon.

NOVITY [*novitas*, L.] newness.

NOUL, the Crown of the Head. *Spenc.*

N'OUL, would not. *Spenc.*

NOUN [*in Grammar*] the first Part is
 Speech denoting the Name of any Thing.

To NOURISH [*nourrir*, F. of *nutrire*,
 L.] to feed, to keep or maintain.

To NOURSLIE, to Nurse. *Spenc.*

NOURSLING, a Nurse, or what is
 nursed. *Spenc.*

NOURISHMENT [*nourriture*, F.]
 Food which turns to the Substance of the
 Body.

NOUTHE, now. *Chauc.*

NOW [Nu, Sax. *nouw*, Du.] at this
 Time.

NOWED [*in Heraldry*] knotted, tyed
 with Knots.

NOWELL [*noel*, F.] Christmas. *Ch.*

NOWL [Dnol, S.] the top of the Head.

NOWTHER, nor, neither. *Chauc.*

NOXIOUS [*noxius*, L.] hurtful, mis-
 chievous, offensive.

NOYANCE, harm, nuisance. *Spenc.*

NOY'D, annoy'd or hurt. *Spenc.*

NOYOUS hurtful. *Spencer.*

NUBECULÆ [with *Physicians*] little
 Particles, which mutually but loosely close
 with one another, and swim upon Urine.

NUB, the Neck. *Cant.*

NUBBING, hanging. *Cant.*

NUBBING Cheat, the Gallows. *Cant.*

NUBBING Ken, the Sellions House. *Cant.*

NUBBING Cove, the Hang-Man. *Cant.*

To NUBBLE. See to Knubble.

NUBILOUS [*nubilus*, L.] Cloudy,
 Overcast, Gloomy.

NUCEOUS [*nucceus*, L.] of Nuts, *Agc.*

NUCHA [*in Anatomy*] the hinder Part
 or Nape of the Neck. *Ar. at.*

NUCIFEROUS [*nucifer*, L.] bearing
 Nuts.

NUCKIANÆ Glandule [*in Anatomy*]
 certain Glands first discovered by Doctor
Nuck, a Physician in *Holland*.

NUCLEUS, the Kernel of a Nut. L.

NUCLEUS [*in Architecture*] the Cem-
 ent which they put between a Lay or
 Bed of Pebbles, *Agc.*

NUCLEUS [*in Astronomy*] the Head
 of a Comet; also the Central or Middle
 Part of a Planet.

To NUDATE [*nudatum*, L.] to make
 bare or naked.

NUDATION, a making bare or naked.

To NUDDLE along, to go carelessly
 and in haste.

NUDE [*nud*, F. *nudus*, L.] naked, bare.

NUDE Contract [*Law term*] a bare
 promise of a Thing without any Con-
 sideration.

NUDE

NUDE Matter [in Law] a naked Allegation of a Thing done, to be proved only by Witnefs, and not by Record, or other specialty in Writing under Seal.

NUDELS, Pledges dipt in Ointment for Sores or Diseases of the Womb.

NUDITY, [nudite, F. of nuditas, L.] nakedness.

NUDITY, [among Painters] a Picture representing a naked Person.

NUEL, [with Architefts] the Spindle of a winding Stair-Cafe.

NUGATION, a trifling. L.

NUGATORY, [nugatorius, L.] trifling, frivolous.

NUGALITY, [nugalitas, L.] triflingness, frivolousness.

NUGACITY, [nugacitas, L.] See *Nugality*.

NUGATOR, a Trifler. L.

NUKE, the hinder Part of the Head, the Noddle.

NULL, [nulle, F. of nullus, L.] void.

NULED, made void.

NULLIBIETY, [of nullibi, L. no where] a being no where.

NULLIETY, [nullitas, L.] nullity, nothingness.

NULLIFIDIAN, [of nullus and fides, L.] one of no Faith, Religion or Honesty.

To NULLIFY, [of nullus and facio, or fio, L.] to make null or void.

NULLITY, [nullite, F. of nullitas, L.] the being null, void or of no Effect.

NUULO, a Cypher or Character which stands for nothing.

NUMBER, [nombre, F. of numerus, L.] is a Collection of Units.

To NUMBER, [numbrer, F. of numerare, L.] to count or reckon.

Prime NUMBER.

Simple NUMBER. } [*Arithmetick*]

Incomposite NUMBER. }

a Number that can only be measured or divided by it self, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder.

Composite NUMBER. } [*Arithmetick*]

Compound NUMBER. } a Number that may be divided by some Number less than the Composite it self, but greater than Unity.

Rational NUMBER, [in Algebra] is every absolute Number, whether it be a whole Number or a Fraction, or a whole Number join'd with a Fraction.

NUMBERS, [so call'd from its giving an Account of the Numbring of the *Israelites*] the fourth Book of *Moses*.

Golden NUMBER, [in Astronomy] a Period of 19 Years, at the End of which the Sun and Moon return to the same Station as before,

Absolute NUMBERS, [in Algebra] are all Numbers which are express'd by Figures and Cyphers, not having any Letters join'd to them.

NUMBLES, [nombles, F.] the Entrails of a Deer, &c.

NUMERAL, [numeralis, L.] of or belonging to Number. F.

NUMERABLE, [numerabilis, L.] that may be numbred.

To NUMERATE, [numeratum, L.] to count or number.

NUMERATION, the Art of Reading or Expressing any Number set down in Figures, and is commonly taught as the first Rule in Arithmetick.

NUMERICAL Algebra, That which makes Use of Numbers instead of Letters of the Alphabet.

NUMERAL Letters, those Letters of the Alphabet which are generally used for Figures, as V for 5, X for 10, &c.

NUMERALS, [in Grammar] those Words which express Number.

NUMERATOR, [numérateur, F.] one who numbers or counts, an Arithmetician, an Auditor. L.

NUMERATOR [of a Fraction] is the Number plac'd above the separating Line, and expressing the Number of the Parts of Unity in any Fraction, as 5 6ths.

NUMERICAL, belonging to Number; also particular, individual.

NUMERICAL Difference, [in Logick] that Difference by which one individual Thing is distinguished from another.

NUMERO, [in Number, L.] a Term prefix'd by Merchants or others, to a certain Number of Things, mark'd thus, N^o

DE NUMERO, [i. e. by Tale] as Payment of a Pound *de numero*, is just 20 s.

NUMEROSITY, [numerositas, L.] Numerousness, Abundance.

NUMEROUS, [nombreux, F. numerosus, L.] abounding in number, manifold.

NUN [Non. Sax. nonne, Du. and Teut. nonne, F. q. non nupta, not married] a Virgin that has bound her self by Vow to a single and chaste Lite in a Monastery.

NUNCHION, an Afternoon's Repast.

NUNCIATURE, the Office of a Nuncio.

NUNCIO, [Nuncius, L.] the Pope's Ambassadour. *Ital.*

To NUNCUPATE, [nuncupatum, L.] to call by Name.

NUNCUPATION, a pronouncing or declaring in solemn Form.

NUNCUPATION, [in the Civil Law] is the Form of publishing and declaring one's last Will.

NUNCUPATIVE. [nuncupativus, L.] called, named, expressly declared by Word of Mouth,

NUNCUPATIVE Will, is when the Testator makes his last Will before sufficient Witnesses by Word of Mouth.

NUNDINAL, [*nundinalis*, L.] belonging to a Fair or Market.

NUNDINARY, [*nundinarius*, L.] as Nundinal.

NUNNERY, a Cloister of Nuns.

NUPER obit, is a Writ which lies for a Co-heir, being deorced by a Co-partner of Lands or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestors died seized of an Estate in Fee Simple.

NUPTIAL, [*nuptialis*, L.] pertaining to a Wedding or Marriage. F.

NUPTIALIST, a Bride, Bridegroom, or one that makes Matches.

A NURSE, [*nourice*, F. of *nutrix*, L.] one who takes care of Persons sick, Children, &c.

To **NURSE**, [*nourrir*, F. of *nutrire*, L.] to take care of, to nourish, feed, &c.

To **NURSEL**, to encourage or uphold.

NURSUSLY, the Flower *Narcissus*.

NURTURE [*nourriture*, F.] a nourishing; instructing or bringing up in good Manners.

NUSANCE, [*nuisance*, F.] Annoyance; as when a Man does any thing on his own Ground to the Damage of his Neighbours, as stops Water, &c.

NUSH'D, starv'd in the bringing up. C.

NUT, [*ἄνυξ*, Sax.] a Sort of Fruit; the Worm of a Screw; also Part of an Anchor, Cross-Bow, &c.

NUTMEG, [*nux muscata*, L.] a well known Spice.

NUTATION, a Nodding. L.

NUTRIMENT, [*nutrimentum*, L.] Nourishment, Food.

NUTRITION, nourishing. F. of L.

NUTRITIOUS, [*nutricius*, L.] nourishing or cherishing.

NUTRITIOUS Juice, [in *Anatomy*] a Juice which affords Nourishment to several Parts of the Body.

NUTRITIVE, [*nutritif*, F.] apt to nourish, or that serves for nourishing.

NUX, a Nut; also a Pain in the Head which afflicts a Place as big as a Nut.

To **NUZZLE**, [*q. d. nescire*] to hide the Head as a young Child does in his Mother's Bosom.

NYCHTHIMERON [*νυκθημερον*, Gr.] is the Space of 24 Hours, an entire Night and Day.

NYCHTALOPIA, [*νυκταλιπια*, οφθυκτος by Night, *αλαβς* απι blind, Gr.] Purblindness.

NYE [of *Pheasants*] a Flight or great Company of those Birds.

NYMPH [*Nympha*, F. *nympha*, L. *Νύμφη*, Gr.] a Goddess of Waters, Rivers, Springs, and Lakes; Fresh or River Water.

NYMPHA, [in *Anatomy*] little Pieces of Flesh in the *Os Pubis*, in the Neck of the Womb.

NYMPHA, } belonging to Nymphs.

NYMPHAL, }

NYMPHOMANIA, the same with *Furor Ut. rinus*.

NYMPHOTOMY, [of *νύμφη* and *τομή*, Gr.] a cutting of the *Nympha*.

O

O. An Interjection of Calling, &c.

O, one. *chouc*.

OAF, a Fool or silly Fellow.

OAK [*Aack*, Sax. *Eik*, Du.] one of the Mast-bearing Trees.

OAK of Jerusalem, an Herb.

OAKHAM, } Old Ropes untwisted,

OAKAM, } and pull'd out again into

OAKUM, } loose Hemp like Hurds of Flax, to be us'd in the Calking of Ships, &c.

OAKEN Pin, a sort of Fruit so called from its Hardness, that yields an excellent Juice, and comes near the Nature of the *Westury* Apple, tho' not in Shape.

OALE Gavel, Rent Ale, a Duty paid for Brewing Ale.

OAR, } [One, Sax. *Osse*, Du. of

ORE, *σίδηρα*, Gr. to dig] Metal unrefined, as it is mix'd with the Earth of the Mine.

OAST, a Kiln. S.C.

OATS, [*Aten*, Sax. of *Etan*, Sax. to eat, because it is Forage for Horses generally, and sometimes Provision for Men] a sort of Grain.

OAT THISTLE, an Herb.

OATH, [*Αδ*, Sax.] a Swearing, either lawful or unlawful.

OAZ, } [of *Οαζ*, Sax. a

OAZY GROUND, } Scale, *q. d.* scaly] soft slimy or muddy Ground.

OBADIAH, [*עבדיה* of *עבד* a Servant, and *יהוה* the Lord, *H. i. c.* the Servant of the Lord] a proper Name of Men.

To **OBAMBULATE**, [*obambulation*, L.] to walk up and down.

OBAMBULATION, a walking up and down. L.

To **OBAY**, to abide. O.

OBDUCTION, a covering or laying over. L.

OBDUKATE, [*obduktus*, L.] hardened, obstinate.

OBURATION, } Hardness of

OBURATENESS, } Heart, Obstinacy, Stubborness.

OBEEDIENCE, [*obediſſance*, F. of *Obediencia*, L.] Dutifulneſs, Submiſſion, Subjection. F.

OBEIDIENCER, *Obediencie*. *Chauc.*

OBEIENT, [*obediens*, L.] dutiful, ſubmiſſive.

OBEIENTIALIA, [in *Canon Law*] the Adminiſtration of an Office. L.

OBEIENTIAL, [*obediencial*, F.] belonging to Obedience.

OBEIENTIALS, thoſe who execute an Office under Superiors, and with Obedience to their Commands.

OBEISANCE, [*obeiſſance*, F.] a Congee or low Bow.

To **OBEISIN**, to obey. *Chauc.*

OBELISCK, [*obelisque*, F. *obeliscus*, L. of *Ὀβελισκος*, Gr.] a huge ſolid Piece of Marble, or fine Stone four Square and all of one Piece, growing ſmaller from the Bottom, and ending in a Point at the Top like a Pyramid, ſet up for a Monument, &c.

OBELISK [among *Printers*] is this Mark (†).

To **OBERRATE**, [*oberratum*, L.] to wander up and down.

OBERRATION, a wandering up and down. L.

To **OBEQUITATE**, [*obequitatum*, L.] to ride up and down.

OBEQUITATION, a riding up and down.

OBESE, [*obesus*, L.] fat, groſs.

OBSITY, [*obſitas*, L.] fatneſs, groſſneſs.

OBJECT, [*objet*, F. of *objectum*, L.] any Thing which is oppoſed to our Sight, or any other Senſes; alſo Subject or Matter.

To **OBJECT**, [*objicere*, F. of *objicere*, L.] to make an Objection, to oppoſe, to urge againſt.

OBJECT GLASS, a Glaſs in a Teleſcope or Microſcope, plac'd at that End of the Tube which is next the Object.

OBJECT PLATE, the Plate on which the Object is plac'd.

OBJECTION, a difficulty rais'd againſt a Propoſition. F. of L.

OBJECTION, [in *Rhetorick*] is a Figure when the Words of an Opponent are pronounc'd in Order to answer them.

OBJECTIVE, [*objeſſiv*, F. q. of *objeſſivus*, L.] of or relating to the Object.

To **OBEY**, [*obeire*, F. of *obedire*, L.] to be obedient or dutiful, to ſubmit.

OBJECTOR, one who oppoſes or brings an Argument againſt. L.

OBIT [*i. e.* a coming to or meeting, L.] Death or Diſeaſe; a Funeral Solemnity or Song; an Office for the Dead, ſaid annually; an Anniverſary appointed in Remembrance of the Death of any Perſon.

OBITUARY [*obituaire*, F.] a Register Book in which Friars in a Monastery enter'd the Obits of their Benefactors.

OBJURATION, a binding by Oath. L.

To **OBJURGATE**, [*objurgatum*, L.] to chide or reprove.

OBJURGATION, a chiding or re-proving. L.

OBJURGATORY, [*objurgatorius*, L.] pertaining to chiding or rebuking.

OBLAT, [*of oblatus*, L.] a Soldier disabled in the Prince's Service, who had the Benefit of a Monk's Place given him in the Abbey; alſo the Maintenance it felt. F.

OBLATS of St. Jerom, a Congregation of Secular Priests, founded in Italy, by Charles Borromeo.

OBLATÆ, Conſecrated Waters diſtributed to Communicants in the Maſs. L.

OBLATA, Things offered in the Exchequer; Old Debts brought from foregoing Years, and put to the Account of the preſent Sheriff. L.

OBLATION, an Offering; more eſpecially that which is offered by religious Perſons to the Church, or to pious Uſes; alſo a Toll or Subſidy. F. of L.

OBLATIONS of the Altar, customary Offerings preſented by Pariſhioners to the Prieſt, and ſolemnly laid upon the Altar. O. R.

Funeral OBLATIONS, Offerings to atone for the Defaults of the deceaſed Party in paying Tithes or other Eccleſiaſtical Duties.

To **OBLATRATE**, [*oblatratum*, L.] to bark or rail againſt one.

OBLECTION, a Recreation, Delight, Pleaſure. L.

OBLESION, [*of ob and ledio*, L.] an Injury done to any Part.

OBLIGATA [in *Muſick Books*] ſignifies neceſſary, expreſly, or on purpoſe, as *A doi violini obligati*, on purpoſe for two Violins; *con Fagotto obligate*, on purpoſe for the Baſſoon; *con il violoncello obligati*, Means that the *Violoncello* Part is very neceſſary to be perform'd, and therefore ought not to be leit out. It alſo ſometimes ſignifies the ſame as the Words *Necceſſario* or *Concertante*, which ſee. *Ital.*

To **OBLIGATE**, [*obligatum*, L.] to bind or tye.

OBLIGATION, Duty, Engagement, Tye; a Bond or Writing Obligatory. L.

OBLIGATORY [*obligatoire*, F. *obligatorius*, L.] is or Force to oblige, binding.

To **OBLIGE**, [*obligere*, F. or *obligare*, L.] to bind, conſtrain or engage; alſo to do a Kindneſs or good Turn.

OBLIGEE [*Law*] a Perſon to whom a Bond or Writing Obligatory is made. F.

OBLIGAMENT, Obligation.

OBLIGOR,

OBLIGOR, [*Law Term*] one that enters into a Bond for Payment of Money.

OBLIGING, [*obligans, L.*] civil, courteous, kind; also the Act of Obliging, Binding, &c.

To **OBLIGURATE**, [*obliguratum, L.*] to spend all one has on Belly-Chear.

OBLIMATION, a Plastering or Daubing over. *L.*

OBLIQUATION, causing Obliquity. *L.*

OBLIQUE, [*obliquus, L.*] crooked, awry. *F.*

OBLIQUE Angle, [in *Geometry*] any Angle, either acute or obtuse that is greater or lesser than a right one.

OBLIQUE Angled Triangle, is any Triangle which is not right angled.

OBLIQUE Line, [in *Geometry*] a Line which lies unequally between its two extreme Points.

OBLIQUE Planes, [in *Dialling*] are such Planes which recline from the Zenith, or incline to the Horizon.

OBLIQUE Sphere, [in *Astronomy*] is when the Pole is rais'd any Number of Degrees less than 90.

OBLIQUE Cases, [in *Grammar*] are the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative.

OBLIQUE Sailing, [in *Navigation*] is when a Ship runs upon the same Rumb between any of the four Cardinal Points, and makes an Oblique Angle with the Meridian, and then the continually changes both Longitude and Latitude.

OBLIQUE Force, is that whose Line of Direction is not at Right Angles with the Body on which it is impress.

OBLIQUITY, [*obliquitate, F. of obliquitas, L.*] crookedness, going askant.

OBLIQUUS Superior, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Head inserted sideways to the *Os Occipitis*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS inferior Oculi, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Eye, going up obliquely over the *Deprimens*, and ending in the *Tunica Sclerotis*, &c. *L.*

OBLIQUUS major Oculi, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which pulls the Eye forwards, and obliquely downwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS minor Oculi, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle drawing the Eye forwards, and obliquely upwards. *L.*

OBLIQUUS descendens, a large Muscle of the Belly, descending obliquely from the *Serratus inferior Psocticus*. *L.*

OBLIQUUS Auris, a Muscle of the Ear entering the *Tympanum*, in a very oblique winding Passage. *L.*

To **OBLITERATE**, [*obliteratum, L.*] to blot out, to raze out of Memory.

OBLITERATION, a blotting out, a cancelling, an abolishing. *L.*

OBLIVIAL, [*oblivialis, L.*] causing Oblivion.

OBLIVION, forgetfulness. *L.*

OBLIVIOUS, [*obliviosus, L.*] forgetful.

To **OBLLOCATE**, [*oblocatum, L.*] to set out to Hire.

OBLUCUTION, Obloquy, ill Report. *L.*

OBLUCUTOR, a Gainsayer, Back-biter, or Slanderer. *L.*

OBLONG, [*oblongus, L.*] that is of a Figure commonly call'd a *Long-square*.

OBLUQUY, [*obloquium, L.*] a speaking evil against, Back-biting, Slandering.

OBLUTE SCENCE, [of *oblutescere, L.*] a holding one's Peace.

OBLINOXIOUS, [*obnoxius, L.*] liable, subject to, properly liable to be punish'd for Offences.

OBLINOXIETY, } [*obnoxietas, L.*]
OBLINOXIOUSNESS, } the being liable to Punishment.

To **OBLINOBIULATE**, [*obnubilatum, L.*] to make dark with Clouds, to obscure.

OBLINOBIULATION, a darkening or obscuring with Clouds.

To **OBLINOBIATE**, [*obnunciatum, L.*] to tell or shew ill Tidings, or Things unlucky.

OBLINOBIATION [of *Assemblies*] a dissolving them upon fore-knowledge or conjecture of ill Success. *L.*

OBOE, } [in *Musick Books*] a Haut-
OBOY, } boy or Hoboy.

OBOBRID, [*obumbratus, L.*] overshadowed. *Chauc.*

OBRPTION, a creeping in or upon. *L.*

OBRPTITIOUS, [*obreptic, F.*] that has cunningly stolen upon, obtained after a subtil manner.

To **OBROGATE**, [*obrogatum, L.*] to proclaim a contrary Law for the Dissolution of the former.

OBRSCENE, [*obscenus, L.*] filthy, unclean, unchast, lewd, smutty. *F.*

OBRSCENITY, [*obscenitas, F. of obscenitas, L.*] unclean Speech or Action, bawdry, ribaldry.

OBRSCURA Camera, [in *Opticks*] is a Room darkened all but in one little Hole, in which is placed a Glass to transmit the Rays of Objects to a Piece of Paper, or white Cloth. *L.*

OBRSCURATION, a making dark or obscure.

OBRSCURE, [*obscurus, L.*] dark, gloomy; hard to be understood, private, retired, base, mean. *F.*

To **OBRSCURE**, [*obscurare, F. of obscurare, L.*] to darken, to make unintelligible; to cloud or drown the Merit of another.

OBSCURITY [*obscurite*, F. of *obscuritas*, L.] darkness, difficulty to be understood, retired Life.

To OBSECRATE [*obsecratum*, L.] to entreat earnestly.

OBSECRATION, earnest entreaty. L.

OBSEQUIES [*obseques*, F.] Funeral Rights and Solemnities.

OBSEQUENCE

OBSEQUIOUSNESS } [*obsequentia*, L.] Obedience.

OBSEQUIBLE [*obsequibilis*, L.] obedient, at command.

OBSEQUIOUS [*obsequiosus*, L.] very ready to obey, dutiful, careful to please, submissive.

OBSERATION, a locking or shutting up with Key or Bolt. L.

OBSERVABLE [*observabilis*, L.] fit, easy, or worthy to be observed.

OBSERVANCE [*observantia*, L.] Performance; also Respect, Regard. F.

OBSERVANCES, the Rules or Customs of a Monastery. F.

OBSERVANT [*observans*, L.] having Regard to, Respectful.

OBSERVANTINES, a Branch of the Order of *Franciscans* or *Grey Friars*.

OBSERVATION, an observing, noting, a Note or Remark. F. of L.

OBSERVATOR [*observateur*, F.] an Observer of Peoples Manners; also a Monitor in a School. L.

OBSERVATORY [*observatoire*, F.] a Place where Astronomical Observations are made, as the *Royal Observatory in the Park at Greenwich*.

To OBSERVE [*observer*, F. of *observare*, L.] to keep, to follow a Rule, Law, &c. to take notice of, to consider.

To OBSERVE [*in Navigation*] is to take the Height of the Sun or Star with an Instrument.

OBSESSED [*obsessus*, L.] beset, haunted by an evil Spirit.

OBSESSION, a besieging or compassing about. F. of L.

OBSDIONAL [*obsidionalis*, L.] belonging to a Siege.

OBSOLETE [*obsoletus*, L.] grown old, or out of Use.

OBSTACLE [*obstaculum*, L.] hindrance, bar, let, or rub. F.

To OBSTETRICATE [*obstetricatum*, L.] to act the Part of a Midwife.

OBSTETRICATION, the doing the Office of a Midwife. L.

OBSTINACY [*obstinatio*, F. of *obstinatio*, L.] a stubborn resolute, to do any thing right or wrong; a fixedness in maintaining an Opinion, Willfulness.

OBSTINATE [*obstinus*, F. of *obstinatus*, L.] wilful, resolute, stubborn.

To OBSTIPATE [*obstipatum*, L.] to stop up Chinks.

OESTIPATION, a stopping up Chinks.

OBSTREPEROUS [*obstreperus*, L.] making a loud Noise, Bawling, full of Noise and Din.

To OBSTRUCT [*obstructum*, L.] to stop up or hinder.

OBSTRUCTION, stoppage, hindrance. F. of L.

OBSTRUCTION [*in Physick*] the shutting up the Passages in a human Body.

OBSTRUCTIVE, apt to stop up, or cause a stoppage.

OBSTUPEFACTION, a stupifying, astonishing, or making abated.

To OBTAIN [*obtenir*, F. of *obtinere*, L.] to succeed in the Pursuit of a Thing to get or gain.

To OBTEMPERATE [*obtemperatum*, L.] to obey.

To OBTENEBRATE [*obtenebratum*, L.] to darken or make dark.

OBTENEBRATION, making dark. L.

OBTENTION, an obtaining. F.

OBTINATION, an earnest or pressing Request. L.

OBTRECTION, a Back-biting or Slandering. L.

To OBTRUDE [*obtrudere*, L.] to thrust or force in or upon, to impose.

OBTUNCAION, a cutting of the Head. L.

OBTURATION, a stopping, shutting, or closing up. L.

OBTURATOR *externus* [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle which turns the Thigh outward. L.

OBTURATOR *internus* [*in Anatomy*] the same as *Marsupialis*. L.

OBTURBATION, a troubling or disturbing. L.

OBTUSANGULAR [*in Geometry*] belonging to or having an obtuse Angle.

OBTUSE [*obtus*, F. of *obtusus*, L.] blunt, having a dull Edge; also heavy or dull witted.

OBTUSE Angle [*in Trigonometry*] any Angle which is greater than a Right one, or that consists of more than ninety Degrees.

OBTUSE Angled Triangle [*in Trigonometry*] is such as hath one obtuse Angle.

OBVALLATION, encompassing with a Trench. L.

OBVENTIONS [*in Law*] Offerings; also Rents or Revenues. L.

To OBVERT [*obvertere*, L.] to turn back or against.

To OBVIATE [*obviam*, F. of *obviatum*, L.] to prevent or hinder.

OBVIOUS [*obvius*, L.] easy to be perceiv'd or understood, plain, common.

TO OBUMBRATE [*obumbratum*, L.] to overshadow.

OBUMBRATION, an overshadowing. L.

TO OEVOLVĒ [*obvolvĕre*, L.] to turn or told round about.

OCCÆCATION, a blinding. L.

OCCASION, Season, convenient or fit Time to do any Thing; also Cause, Reason, Necessity or Want. F. of L.

OCCASIONS, Affairs, Concerns.

OCCASIONAL, belonging to occasion; also Casual.

OCCASIONATI [*Law Term*] to be fined, to be made subject to occasional Penalties.

OCCATION, a Harrowing or breaking of Clods. L.

OCCATIONES [*in old Records*] are Offences committed in a Forest, by rooting up Trees, Affarts, &c.

OCCIDENT [*occidens*, L.] the West.

OCCIDENT *Equinoctial*, that Point of the Horizon where the Sun sets, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

OCCIDENT *Æstival* [*in Cosmography*] the Summer-West, or North-West.

OCCIDENT *Hybernal* [*in Cosmography*] the Winter-West, or South-West.

OCCIDENTAL [*occidentalis*, L.] belonging to the West, Western. F.

OCCIDENTAL [*in Astronomy*] a Planet is said so to be, when it sets in the Evening after the Sun.

OCCIPITAL [of *occiput*, L.] belonging to the hinder Part of the Head.

OCCIPITALIS [*in Anatomy*] a short, broad, fleshy Muscle, lying in the hinder part of the Head.

OCCISION, a killing. F. of L.

OCCISER [*occisor*, L.] a Slayer, a Murderer. *Chauc.*

OCCOECATE [*occoecatum*, L.] to blind, spoil the Sight, &c.

OCCOECATION, a blinding. L.

OCCCLUSION, a shutting up fast, a stopping. L.

OCCULCATION, a trampling upon. L.

OCCULT [*occultus*, F. of *oculus*, L.] hidden, secret.

OCCULT *Qualities* [among the *antient Philosophers*] a Term commonly used, as an *Asylum* for their Ignorance, who when they could give no Account of a *Phænomenon*, were wont to say, it was by an Occult Quality.

OCCULTATION [*in Astronomy*] is the Time when a Star or Planet is hid from our Sight, by the Interposition of the Moon, or some other Planet.

OCCUPANCY, the Possession of such Things as at present belong to no Body, but are capable to be made so.

OCCUPANT [*occupans*, L.] one who takes Possession, a Possessor.

OCCUPATION, a Business or Employment, a Trade. F. of L.

OCCUPATION [*in Law*] the putting a Man out of his Freehold in a Time of War; also Tenure or Use.

OCCUPATIVE [*occupativus*, L. employed, used or possessed.

OCCUPATIVE *Field* [*Law Term*] a Field which being left by its proper Owner, is possessed by another.

OCCUPAVIT, is a Writ which lies for him who is ejected out of his Land or Tenement in a Time of War.

OCCUPIERS [of *Walling*] Officers in the *Cheeshire* Salt-works, annually chosen to see Right done between Lord and Tenant, and all Persons concern'd.

TO OCCUPY [*occupĕre*, F. of *occupare*, L.] to fill or take up a Space, to be seiz'd or in Possession of; to deal or Trade.

TO OCCUR [*occurrere*, L.] to meet, come in the Way, offer or present it self.

OCCURRENE, a casual Adventure, Rencounter or Conjunction of Affairs; also News. F.

OCCURSION, meeting, &c. L.

OCEAN [*oceanus*, L. of *Ὠκεανός*, Gr.] is that vast Collection of Waters or main Sea, which surrounds the whole Globe of the Earth. F.

The Atlantick OCEAN [*in Geography*] lies between *Europe* and *Africa* on the West, and *America* on the East.

The Hyperborean OCEAN, encompasses the Land which is situated toward the North Pole.

The Pacifick OCEAN, flows between the West Side of *America* and *Asia*.

The South OCEAN, encloses *Magellanica*, and the Continent under the South Pole.

OCEANOUS [*oceanus*, L.] belonging to the Ocean.

OHEMA [*ὄχημα*, Gr.] a Liquor or Vehicle, wherewith Medicines are mingled.

OICIOUS [*ociosus*, L.] idle.

OCHLOCRACY [*Ὀχλοκρατία*, of *ὄχλος* a Multitude, and *κράτις* Power, Gr.] a Form of Government, wherein the Multitude, or common People bear Rule.

OCKAMY [*q. d. Aichymy*] a Sort of mix'd Metal.

OCKHAM [*q. d. Okeham*, i. e. Oak-Town, from the abundance of Oak growing therē] a Town in *Surrey*, where *William de Ockham*, (Author of the Sect of *Nominalists*) was born.

OCKLEY [of *Ac, Sax. Oak*, and *Lea* a Field, *Sax.*] a Village in *Surrey*.

OCTABIS

OCTABIS, [*Law Term*] as *Octabis Hilarii*, i. e. the 8th Day inclusively after the Festival of *St. Hilarius*.

OCTAEDRON, [*Octaedre*, F. of *Octaedrus*, Gr.] a solid Geometrical Figure, consisting of 8 equal Sides, and is one of the 5 Platonick Bodies.

OCTAGON, [*ὀκτάγωνον*, of *ὀκτώ* and *γωνία*, Gr.] a Figure consisting of 8 Angles and Sides.

OCTANGULAR, [*Octangulus*, L.] having 8 Angles.

OCTANT, { [in *Astrology*] is an Aspect,
OCTILE, } when a Planet is distant the eighth part of a Circle, or 45 Degrees from another.

OCTASTYLE, [*ὀκτάστυλον*, of *ὀκτώ* eight, and *στυλόν* a Pillar, Gr.] a Building with eight Pillars in Front.

OCTAVE, [*Octava*, L.] the eighth Day after some peculiar Festivals of the Year. F.

OCTAVE, [in *Musick*] an 8th, or an Interval of 8 Sounds. F.

OCTAVO, [i. e. in eight] a Book is said to be in *Octavo*, when a Sheet is folded into eight Leaves.

OCTENNIAL, [*Octennialis*, of *οκτώ* 8, and *annis*, of a Year, L.] containing the Space of, or done every eighth Year.

OCTOBER, [*Octobris*, L. of *οκτώ* 8] the eighth Month from *March*.

OCTOEDRICAL, having eight Sides.

OCTOGENARY, [*Octogenaire*, F. of *Octogenarius*, L.] that is Eight Years old.

OCTONARY, [*Octonarius*, L.] belonging to the Number 8.

OCULAR, [*oculaire*, F. of *ocularis*, L.] belonging to the Eyes or Sight.

OCULAR DEMONSTRATION, is that Evidence which we have of any Thing, by seeing it done or performed with our own Eyes.

OCULUS, the Eye. L.

OCULUS, [among *Botanists*] is the Bud of a Tree or Plant just putting forth, or the Knot out of which the Bud rises. L.

OCULATE, [*oculus*, L.] eyed, full of Eyes.

OCULATION, [in *Botany*] the taking away of superfluous Buds. L.

OCULIST, [*Oculiste*, F.] one skill'd in curing the Diseases of the Eyes.

OCY, [*ὄψι*, L.] I wish. O.

OCY, **OCY**, [of *occidere*, L. to kill] the Nightingale's Note. *Cbauc*.

ODA BASSA'S, Officers of the *Turks*, who are the Heads of the *Agiamoglans*.

ODAXISMUS, [*ὀδαξισμός*, Gr.] the itching of the Gums when Children breed Teeth. L.

ODD, [*odd*, Du. *odd*, Teut.] uneven Number.

ODE, [*ὄδῃ*, Gr.] a Poem sung to the Harp, or a Copy of Lyrick Verses. F. and L.

ODELET, a short or little Ode.

ODIBLE, [*odibilis*, L.] odious.

ODER, other. O.

ODIO ET ATIA, a Writ sent to the under Sheriff, to enquire whether a Man committed to Prison upon Suspicion of Murder, be committed upon Malice, or just Suspicion.

ODIOUS, [*odiuus*, F. of *odiosus*, L.] hateful, heinous.

ODIUM, hatred, grudge, blame or censure. L.

ODONTAGOGOS, [*ὀδονταγωγός*, Gr.] an Instrument for drawing Teeth.

ODONTALGIA, [*ὀδονταλγία*, Gr.] the Tooth-ach. L.

ODONTAGRA, [*ὀδονταγρα*, Gr.] an Instrument to draw Teeth. L.

ODONTICKS, Medicines for the Tooth Ach. Gr.

ODONTOIDES, [*ὀδοντοειδής*, Gr.] a Part of a Bone shap'd like a Tooth.

ODONTOLITHOS, [*ὀδονλίθος*, of *ὄδον* a Tooth and *λίθος* a Stone, Gr.] a stony Concretion that grows upon the Teeth.

ODONTOTRIMMA, [*ὀδοντότριμμα*, Gr.] a Medicine to rub the Teeth.

ODORAMENTUM, [in *Pharmacy*] a Perfume; a Medicine apply'd for the Benefit of its Smell.

ODORAMINOUS, [of *odoramen*, L.] odoriferous.

ODORATION, a Smelling or Savouring. L.

ODORIFEROUS, [*odoriferant*, F. of *odoriferus*, L.] bearing Odours or Perfumes, sweet-scented.

ODOROUS, [*odorus*, L.] that has a Scent or Smell.

ODOUR, [*odeur*, F. of *odor*, L.] Scent or Smell, any sweet Perfume.

OECONOMICAL, { [*oeconomicus*, L.
OECONOMICK, } of *οικονομικός*, Gr.] belonging to Oeconomy or Family Government.

OECONOMICKS, [*oconomica*, L. of *οικονομική*, Gr.] a Part of Moral Philosophy which treats of the Management of the Passions.

OECONOMIST, [*oconomus*, L. of *οικονομῆς*, Gr.] one who governs or rules a Family, a Steward.

OECONOMY, [*oconomie*, F. *oconomia*, L. of *οικονομία*, of *οἶκος* a House and *νομία* to distribute, Gr.] the ordering a House or Family; also thriftiness, good Husbandry.

OECONOMY, [in *Architecture*] is the Method which shews how to take Measures rightly for giving the Fabrick a convenient Form and Bigness.

OECONOMY, [among *Rhetoricians*] is Order in the Disposal of Parts necessary for Orators or Poets.

OECUMENICAL, [*oecumenique*, F. *oecumenicus*, L. of *ἡκοιμηνικός*, Gr.] belonging to the whole habitable World, general, universal.

OEDASTINE, [*oedasticus*, L.] cunning in the knowledge of Weights and Measures.

OEDEMA, [*ἔιδημα*, Gr.] any Tumour or Swelling; but more strictly a white soft insensible Tumour, proceeding from pituitous Matter.

OENOPOLIST, [*ἰνοπώλης*, of *ἔινον* Wine and *πώλιω* to sell, Gr.] a Vintner.

OERTHRAW, overthrown. *Chauc.*

OESOPHAGUS, [*ἰσώφαρος*, Gr.] the Gullet, or a long large and round Canal, descending from the Mouth of the left Orifice of the Stomach, through which the Meat passes from the Mouth to the Stomach.

OESTRUM VENERIS, a Name given to the *Clitoris*, from the lascivious Titillation it is capable of. L.

OESYPUS, [*ἔισυρος*, Gr.] a certain oily Substance boil'd out of a particular part of the Fleece, used most to sweat.

OF, [*Oy*, *Sax. af*, Du.] belonging to.

OFFAL, Refuse or Drofs.

OFFALS, [*q. d. Off-falls*] Garbage or Fragments of Meat.

OFFA *Alta*, [among *Chymists*] a white, clotted Substance, which will arise, if an equal quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine and Urine be shaken together.

OFFCHURCH, [*q. d. Offa's Church*, of *Offa* King of the *Mercii* who built it] a Town in *Warwickshire*.

OFF-SETTS, [in *Gardening*] young Shoots which spring and grow from Roots that are round and tuberous or bulbous.

OFF-WARD, [*Sea Term*] when a Ship being a-ground by the Shore, inclines to the Side towards the Water, she is said to heel to the Offward.

OFFENCE, [*offense*, F. *Offensa*, L.] Trespa's, Fault, Injury, Wrong, Scandal.

To **OFFEND**, [*offenscr*, F. of *offendere*, L.] to sin against, to commit a Fault, to hurt, injure, or annoy; to displease.

OFFENSIVE, *Offence. Chau.*

OFFENSIVE, displeasing, hurtful, injurious; also fit to attack an Enemy. F.

To **OFFER**, [*offrir*, F. of *offerre*, L.] to present, to tender, to propound, to bid.

OFFERING, [*offerte*, F. *offring*, Dan.] a Sacrifice, or any Thing offered to God or Men.

OFFERTORIUM, [*Old Law*] a Piece of Silk or fine Linen, anciently made use of to wrap up the Occasional Offerings made in the Church.

OFFERTORY, [*offertoire*, F. of *offertorium*, L.] a Place where Offerings are kept; also a Part of the *Popish Mass*.

OFFICE, [*officium*, L.] the Part or Duty of, that which befits, or is to be expected from one; a Place or Employment; also a good or ill turn. F.

OFFICE, [among *Eccl:stasticks*] the Divine Service; especially a Part of the *Roman Mass Book*.

OFFICE, [in *Law*] is an Enquiry made to the King's use, by Virtue of his Office who enquires.

An **OFFICE**, [*officina*, L.] a Place where any Business is managed.

To **RETURN AN OFFICE**, [*Law Term*] to return that which is found by Virtue of the Office.

To **TRAVERSE AN OFFICE**, is to make void the Inquisition taken of an Office.

OFFICER, [*officier*, F. *offinator*, L.] one who is in an Office.

COMMISSION OFFICERS, those who are authoriz'd by the King's Commission.

FIELD OFFICERS, [in an *Army*] such as have Command over a whole Regiment.

GENERAL OFFICERS, such who have not only Command over one Company, Troop or Regiment, but in general over a considerable Body of Military Forces.

SUBALTERN OFFICERS, Lieutenants, Ensigns and Cornets.

HALF OFFICERS, } Such who have not the King's Commission, but are appointed by Colone's and Captains.

WARRANT OFFICERS, }
OFFICIAL, [*officialis*, L.] in the Civil Law, is the Minister or Apparitor of a Judge. F.

OFFICIAL, [in the *Canon Law*] is he to whom the Bishop does generally commit the Charge of his Spiritual Jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL, [in the *Common Law*] is a Deputy, whom an Arch Deacon substitutes for the executing his Jurisdiction.

OFFICIARIIS non faciendis vel amovendis, is a Writ directed to the Magistrates of a Corporation, willing them not to make such a Man an Officer, and to put him out of the Office he hath, until Enquiry be made of his *Manners*. L.

To OFFICIATE, [*officier*, F.] to do the Duty belonging to one's Office.

OFFICIAL, [of *officina*, L. a Shop] such Drugs, Plants, &c. as are sold in Shops.

OFFICIOSITY, [*officiositas*, L.] Officiousness.

OFFICIOUS, [*officieux*, F. of *officiosus*, L.] ready to do one a good Office, servicable, very obliging.

OFFING, [*Sea Term*] the open Sea, or that Part of it, which is at good Distance from the Land.

To keep in the OFFING, [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to do when the keeps in the middle of the Channel.

To stand for the OFFING, [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship is ready to sail from the Shore into the main Sea.

OFFRENDE, an Offering. C.

OFFRIN, to offer. *chauc.*

To OFFUSCATE, [*offusquer*, F. *offuscatus*, L.] to make dark or cloudy.

OFFUSCATION, a making dark or dusky. L.

OFT, } [*Oft*, *Sax.* *offte*, Dan.

OFTEN, } *offt*, Teut.] frequently.

OFT *Sithes*, many Times. O.

OG, [*W H.* a Mock] King of *Bashan*.

OGEE, } [in *Archibitecture*] a Member

OGIVE, } of a Moulding consisting of a Round and a Hollow.

OGLES, Eyes. *Cant.*

To OGLE, to look hard at (commonly) to look amorously at.

OGRESSES, } [in *Heraldry*] round

AGRESSES, } Figures resembling Balls.

OIL, [*Ele*, *Sax.* *oel*. Teut. *beuile*, F. *oleum*, L.] the Juice of Olives, &c.

OIL, [among *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles.

OIL OF ANTIMONY, a mixture of Antimony with an acid Spirit.

PHILOSOPHERS OIL, [among *Chymists*] a Preparation of Brick-bats heated red hot, soaked in Oil of Olives, and afterwards distill'd in a Retort.

OIL OF TARTAR, [*per deliquium*] the fix'd Salt of Tartar, dissolv'd by exposing it to the Air, in a cool moist Place.

OIL OF VITRIOL, the more fixed Part of the Spirit of Vitriol made Caustick by a vehement heat of Fire.

OIL BEETLE, } an Insect which sends

OIL CLOCK, } forth a great quantity

of fat Sweat.

OILET-HOLE, } [*oilet*, of *oicl*, F.

EILET-HOLE, } an Eye] an Hole in

a Garment wherein a Point is put.

OINMENT, [*oignement*, F. *unguentum*, L.] an Unguent,

OISTER, [*buistre*, F. *offet*. Du. *offet*, Teut. *ostreum*, L.] a Shell-fish, well known.

OISTER-GREEN, an Herb.

OKE, a certain *Turkish* Weight, of which there are three sorts, the lesser Oke of *Smirna* is 13 oz. 2 drams; the middle Oke is 1 Pound 11 oz. 6 drams; and the greater 2 Pound 11 oz. 13 drams. *English*.

OKENYATE, [of Oak and Gate] a small Village in *Shropshire*.

OKER, [*ocbra*, L. *oxea*, Gr.] a Mineral.

OKHAM, Tow or Flax, to drive into the Seams of Ships.

OLD, [*Eald*, *Sax.*] stricken in Age; stale, worn.

OLD Mr. GORY, a Piece of Gold. *Canting Term*.

OLD LAND, Land which has lain untill'd a long Time, and is now plough'd up. *Suffex*.

OLEAGINOUS, [*oleagineux*, F. of *oleaginus*, L.] oily or pertaining to the Nature of Oil.

OLECRANUM, [*ὀλεκράνον*, Gr.] the great Process of the first Bone of the Arm, call'd *Ulna*.

OLENE, the Cubit or great Focil-Bone.

OLERON LAWS, [made at *Oleron* an Island of *France*] Maritime Laws made when King *Richard I.* was there.

OLFACTORY, [of *olfactus*, L.] pertaining to the Sense of Smelling.

OLFACTORY NERVES, [in *Anatomy*] those which give the Sense of Smelling.

OLIDITY, [*oliditas*, L.] a strong Savour, Rank.

OLIFAUNTES, Elephants. *chauc.*

OLIGARCHICAL, [*oligarchique*, F. *oligarchicus*, L. of *ὀλιγαρχικός*, Gr.] belonging to an Oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY, [*oligarchie*, F. *oligarchia*, L. *ὀλιγαρχία*, of *ὀλίγος* a few, and *ἀρχή* Dominion, Gr.] a Form of Government where the supreme Power is lodg'd in the Hands of a few principal Persons.

OLIGOTROPHY, [*ὀλιγοτροφία*, of *ὀλίγος* a little, and *τροφή* Food, Gr.] a Decrease of Nutrition, or very small one.

OLITORY, [*olitorius*, L.] belonging to a Kitchen Garden.

OLIO, [in *Cookery*] a rich Pottage made of Beef, Veal, Mutton and Gammon, with Ducks, Partridges, Pigeons, &c.

OLIVARIA CORPORA, [in *Anatomy*] two Knobs of the under Part of the Brain, so call'd from their Resemblance to an Olive.

OLIVE [*oliva*, L.] a Fruit. F.

OLIVE-BIT, a Sort of Bit for Horses.

OLIVER [*Olivier*, F. of *Oliva*, L. an Olive-Tree, an Emblem of Peace] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

This Proverb in *terminis* is modern, and owes its Rise to the *Cavaliers* in the time of the *Civil Wars* in *England*, who by way of Rebuff gave the Antimonarchical Party a General Monk for their *Oliver Cromwell*; but as to the Matter of it, it seems to proceed from the ancient *Lex Talionis* or Law of Retaliation, *an Eye for an Eye, and a Tooth for a Tooth, and Par pari retuli* say the *Latins*; and of *Homer's* *Οἶον καὶ ἕπης τοῖον καὶ ἰπαύσας*, Gr. many make a Handle to return *Railing for Railing*; but Christians ought to be of a better Spirit, maugre the private Revenge either of hard Words or rude Actions, as say the *Hebrews*,
אם אמר לך חד אוניד דחמך
לא תחיש תריון עתיד לך
פרומבי.

OLIVERES, Olive-Trees. *Chauc.*

OLLA *Podrida*, a Hotch Potch of several Meats together. *Span.*

OLLA *cerevisia*, a Pot or Flaggon of Ale or Beer. O. L.

OLLET [*q. d. Ellet* of *Elan*, *Sax.* to burn] Fuel. S. C.

OLYMPIAD [*ὀλυμπιάς*, Gr.] the Space of four complete Years, an Account of Time much used by the ancient *Greeks*; this Way of reckoning was brought in by *Iphitus*, taking its Rise from the *Olympick Games*; the first *Olympiad* began, A. M. 3174.

OLYMPICK Games, were first instituted by *Pelops*, and celebrated every fifth Year for 5 Days together, in the Plains of *Elis*, near the City of *Olympa*, in Honour of *Jupiter Olympius*, by 5 Kinds of Exercises, viz. Leaping, Running, Wrestling, Quoiting and Whorl-Bats.

OMBER } a *Spanish* Game at Cards.

OMBRE }

OMEGA [*Ω*] the last Letter of the Greek Alphabet; also metaphorically the end of a Thing.

OMELET, a kind of Pancake. F.

OMEN, a Sign or Token of good or bad Luck. L.

OMENTUM [*in Anatomy*] the Caul, a double Membrane spread over the Entrails. L.

OMER [*המר*, H.] a *Hebrew* Measure about three Pints and a half.

TO OMINATE [*ominatum*, L.] to forebode or foretell.

OMINOUS [*ominosus*, L.] ill-boding, or portending ill-luck.

OMISSION, a neglecting, or letting a Thing pass. F. of L.

TO OMIT [*omettre*, F. of *omittere*, L. to pass by or over, to take no notice of, to leave out.

OMNIFARIOUS [*omnifarius*, L.] divers, sundry, of all Sorts.

OMNIFEROUS [*omnifer*, L.] bearing or bringing all Things.

OMNIFIC [*of omnia and efficiens*, L.] making or producing all Things.

OMNIFORM [*omniformis*, L.] of every Shape.

OMNIGENOUS [*omnigenus*, L.] of every kind.

OMNIMODOUS [*omnimodus*, L.] of all Manner of Sorts.

OMNIPARENT [*omniparens*, L.] bearing or bringing forth all Things.

OMNIPOTENCE } [*omnipotentia*, L.]

OMNIPOTENCY } Almighty, Power, Almightyness.

OMNIPOTENT [*omnipotens*, L.] Almighty, All-powerful.

OMNIPRESENCE [*of omnis and presentia*, L.] a being present in all Places.

OMNIPRESENT [*of omnis and presentia*, L.] that is every where present.

OMNISCIENCE [*of omnis and scientia*, L.] the Knowledge of all Things.

OMNISCIENT [*of omnis and sciens*, L.] knowing all Things.

OMNIVAGANT [*omnivagus*, L.] wandering every where.

OMNIVALENT [*omnivalens*, L.] able to do all Things.

OMNIVOROUS [*omnivorus*, L.] devouring, or eating all Kinds of Things.

OMOGRA [*ὀμογρα*, Gr.] the Gout in the Shoulder.

OMOLOGY [*homologia*, L. of *ὁμολογία*, Gr.] Agreeableness.

OMOPLATA, the Shoulder-blade.

OMPHALOCLE [*ὀμφαλὸν* the Navel, and *κλῆ* a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture about the Navel, when the Caul or Intestines are protuberant in that Part.

OMPHACIUM [*ὀμφάκιον*, Gr.] the Juice of four Grapes; also it is now apply'd by some to that of wild Apples or Crabs, Verjuice.

OMRI [*עמרי*, H. i. e. a rebellious or wicked People] a King of *Israel*.

OMY-Land, mellow Land. N. C.

ON [*oen*, Du. *an*, Teut.] upon.

ONBIDE, to abide. *Chaucer.*

ONDE, Breath or Fury. *Chauc.*

ONE [*Æne* or *An*, *Sax.* *een*, Du. *ri*, Teut. *unc*, F. *o unvs*, L.] 1.

ONE BERRY, the Herb *Paris*.

ONE BLADE, an Herb.

ONELY [*Anti. Sax.*] singular.

ONEDER, the Afternoon. *Chesh.*

ONEHED, Unity. *Chauc.*

ONERANDO *pro rata Portionis*, a Writ which lies for a joint Tenant, or Tenant in Common, who is distrained for more Rent than his Proportion of the Land amounts to.

ONERARY [*onerarius*, L.] serving for Burthen or Carriage.

To ONERATE [*oneratum*, L.] to burden or load.

ONERATION, a burdening or loading.

ONEROSE [*onerosus*, F. of *onerosus*, L.] burdenson, weighty.

ONEROSITY [*onerositas*, L.] Burdenfomness.

ON HIE, a pace. *O.*

ONID, made one. *Chauc.*

ONION [*oignon*, or *ogion*, F.] a well known Root.

ONOCENTAURS, Fabulous Monsters, having the upper Parts like a Man, and Body like an Ass. *L.*

ONOMANCY [*ὀνομαντεία* of *ἔγγραφα* a Name, and *μαντεία* Divination, *Gr.*] Divination by Names.

ONOMATOPOEIA [*ὀνοματιστοία*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick where a Word is made to imitate the Sound of the Thing express'd, as the Flies buzz. *L.*

ONPRESS, downwards. *O.*

ONSET [of *on* and *set*] an Attack.

ONSLOUGHT, a Storming, a fierce Attack upon a Place. *Dutch.*

ONTOLOGY [*ὀντολογία*, *Gr.*] an Account of being in the Abstract.

ONWARD [*Onward*, *Sax.*] forward.

ONYX [*ὄνυξ*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone, somewhat like the Colour of a Man's Nail.

OOSTE, an Host. *Chauc.*

OOZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OPACITY [*opacite*, F. of *opacitas*, L.] non transparency, not transmitting Light.

OPACOUS [*opaque*, F. of *opacius*, L.] OPAQUE {shady, obscure, dark, that is not transparent.

OPACOUS Bodies [among *Philosophers*] such whose Pores lying in an oblique Posture, hinder the Rays of Light from speedily piercing and passing through them.

OPAL [*Opalus*, L. of *ὀπάλος*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of almost all Colours.

OPE-Land [*q. d.* open or loose Land] Ground plough'd up every Year. *Suff.*

To OPEN [Openian, *Sax.* openen, *Du.*] to unfold, expose, explain, &c.

OPEN [Open, *Sax.* to open, *Du.*] plain, clear, &c.

OPEN ARSE [Open-ærny, *Sax.*] a Medlar, a Fruit.

OPEN-HEED, bare-headed. *O.*

OPENING Flank [in Fortification] is that Part of the Flank which is covered by the Orillon.

OPENING of Gates [among *Astrologers*] is when one Planet separates from another, and presently applies to a Third, bearing Rule in a Sign opposite to that rul'd by the Planet, with which it was joined.

OPENING of Trenches [Military Term] is the first breaking of Ground by the Besiegers, in order to carry on their Approaches to the Place.

OPERA, is a sort of Entertainment, of Musick on the Stage or Theatre. *L.*

OPERARII [Old Law] Tenants who hold small Portions of Land, by the Performance of servile Works for their Lord.

To OPERATE [operer, F. operatum, L.] to work, to effect or bring to pass.

To OPERATE [among *Physicians*] to work or stir the Humours of the Body.

OPERATIO [in Old Records] is one Day's Work performed by an inferior Tenant for his Lord.

OPERATION, a labouring or working; F. of L.

OPERATION [in Chymistry] is any Chymical Process.

OPERATION [in Surgery] is any Thing perform'd by the Hand of a Surgeon.

OPERATIVE, apt to Work.

OPERATOR [opérateur, F.] a Workman; also a Mountebank. *L.*

OPERATOR for the Teeth, one skill'd in cleansing and drawing Teeth, and making artificial ones.

OPERATOR [in a Gaming-house] the Dealer at Faron.

OPEROSE [*operosus*, L.] laborious, that costs much Pains and Trouble; also busy, active.

OPEROSITY [*operositas*, L.] too much nicety, great Pains or Labour.

OPERTI Canes [old Law] Dogs not having the Balls of their Feet cut out. *L.*

OPHRASIS [*ὀφρασις*, *Gr.*] a Disease where the Hair grows thin and falls off.

OPHITES, a sort of Hereticks in the second Century, who honoured a Serpent.

OPHIUCUS [*ὀφειχος*, *Gr.*] one of the Northern Constellations.

OPHTHALMICK [optalmique, F. optalmicus, L. of *ὀφθαλμικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or proper for the Eyes.

OPHTHALMICKS [*ὀφθαλμικά*, *Gr.*] Medicines good for Diseases of the Eyes.

OPHTHALMY [optalmie, F. optalmia, L. of *ὀφθαλμία*, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Coats of the Eye.

OPIATE [opiat, F.] a Medicine made of

of *Opium*, or other Drug of the like Nature, to cause Sleep and ease Pain.

OPIFEROUS [*opifer*, L.] helping or bringing help.

OPIFICE [*opificium*, L.] Workmanship.

OPINABLE [*opinabilis*, L.] that may be conceived in opinion.

OPINABILITY [*opinabilitas*, L.] a thinking.

To **OPINE** [*opinari*, F. of *opinare*, L.] to think, to be of Opinion; to give one's Opinion or Judgment about a Matter.

OPIN-HEDE, bare headed. *Chauc.*

OPINIATER [*opiniatus*, F. of *opinatus*, L.] an obstinate or stubborn Person.

OPINIATRETY } [*opiniatrete*,

OPINONATIVENESS } F.] an obstinate persisting in one's Opinion.

OPINIONATIVE } wedded to his own

OPINIONATED } Opinion; stubborn, self-willed.

OPINION, Mind, Thought, Belief, Esteem, Judgment. F. of L.

OPINIONATE. See *Opinionative*.

OPINIONISTS, a Name given in the Time of Pope *Paul*, to a Sect who boasted of Poverty, and held, that there could be no Vicar of Christ upon Earth, who did not practise that Virtue.

OPIOLOGY, a Description or Treatise of *Opium*. Gr.

OPIPAROUS [*opiparus*, L.] sumptuous.

OPISTHOTONUS [*ὀπισθότονος* of *ὀπίσθης* Backward, and *τόνος* the Tone, Gr.] a kind of Cramp, or stretching the Muscles of the Neck backwards. L.

OPITULATION, a helping or aiding. L.

OPIUM [*ὀπίον*, Gr.] the Juice which distils from the Heads of Poppies, in *Greece*, *Egypt*, &c.

OPLE, water-elder, a Shrub.

OPOEALSAMUM [*ὀποβάλισσαμυ*, Gr.] Balm of *Gilead*, the Juice of a Gum which distils from a Shrub call'd *Balsamon*, or the Balm Tree, growing only in *Palestine*.

OPOPANAX [*ὀπὸπανός*, Gr.] the Juice of *Panax*, or the Herb *All Heal*.

OPPIDIAN [*oppidanus*, L.] a Townsman.

OPPIGNORATED [*oppignoratus*, L.] pawned.

To **OPPILATE** [*oppiler*, F. *oppilatum*, L.] to cause a stoppage in some Part of the Body.

OPPILATION, Obstruction, Stoppage. F. of L.

OPPILATIVE, apt to obstruct or stop. F.

OPPLETION, a filling. L.

OPPLETE [*oppletus*, L.] filled.

To **OPPONE** [*opponere*, L.] to oppose.

OPPONENT [*opponens*, L.] one who maintains a contrary Argument in the Schools, or opposes in Disputation.

OPPORTUNE [*opportunus*, L.] convenient, seasonable. F.

OPPORTUNITY [*opportunitate*, F. of *opportunitas*, L.] convenient Time or Occasion.

To **OPPOSE** [*opposer*, F. *oppositum*, L.] to set against, to put in Competition, to withstand or thwart.

OPPOSITE [*oppositus*, L.] that is over against, contrary. F.

OPPOSITE Cones [*in Geometry*] two Cones of the like Quality, which are vertically opposite, and have the same common *Axis*.

OPPOSITE Sections [*in Geometry*] are the two Hyperbola's which are made by a Plane cutting both those Cones.

OPPOSITES [*in Logick*] are Things opposed or contrary.

OPPOSITION, contrariety, disagreement, hinderance, stop. F. or L.

OPPOSITION [*in Astrology*] when two Planets being distant 180 Degrees, behold one another diametrically opposite.

To **OPPRESS** [*oppresser*, F. *oppressum*, L.] to lye heavy upon, to over-burden, to crush by Authority and Violence.

To **OPPRESS**, to ravish.

OPPRESSION, over-burdening, crushing by Authority, &c. F. of L.

OPPRESSIVE, apt to oppress.

OPPRESSOR [*oppresser*, F.] he that oppresses. L.

OPPROBRII Lapis [*i. e.* the Stone of Reproach] a Stone erected in the City of *Padua* in *Italy*, to which whatever Debtors resort, openly declaring inability to pay their Debts, are to be freed from Prosecution. L.

OPPROBRIOUS [*opprobriosus*, L.] reproachful, injurious.

OPPROBRIUM [*opprobrium*, F.] the Shame which attends a lewd villainous Act; Infamy, Disgrace. L.

To **OPPUGN** [*oppugnare*, L.] to fight against, to oppose, to reject or contrive an Opinion.

OPSIMATHY [*ὀψιμαθία* of *ὀψι* late, and *μαθία* learned, Gr.] a Learning in old Age.

OPSONATION, a Catering. L.

OPTABLE [*optabilis*, L.] desirable.

OPTATION, a desiring. L.

OPTATIVE Mood [*in Grammar*] is that Mood of a Verb, which expresses an earnest Desire that such a Thing may be or happen.

OPTICK [*optique*, F. *opticus*, L. of *ὀπτικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Sight.

OPTICK Glasses, Glasses contriv'd for the viewing of any Object, as Microscopes, Telescopes, &c.

OPTICK Nerves [in Anatomy] the second Pair of Nerves which convey the Spirits to the Eye.

OPTICK Place of a Star [in Astronomy] is that Part or Point of its Orbit, which our Sight determines when the Stars there.

OPTICKS [optiques, F. optica, L. of ὀπτική, Gr.] a Science which treats of the light in general, explaining the Properties and Effects of it.

OPTIMACY [optimatus, L.] the Government of a Common-Wealth by the Nobles.

OPTIMITY [optimitas, L.] Utility, Excellency,

OPTION, a Choice, a Liberty of Accepting or refusing a Thing. F. of L.

OPULENCY [opulence, F. of opulentia, L.] Riches, Wealth.

OPULENT [opulentus, L.] Wealthy, very Rich. F.

OPUSCLE [opusculum, L.] a small Work.

OR [aber, Teut.] either.

OR, Gold. F.

OR [in Heraldry] the Colour of Gold.

ORACH [Arroches, F.] a Pot-Herb.

ORACLE [oraculum, L.] an ambiguous and obscure answer, which the Heathen Priests gave to the People about things to come, making them believe that God spoke by their Mouth.

Divine ORACLE, an Answer or Counsel given by God; the Holy Scriptures.

ORACULAR, belonging to Oracles.

ORAL [of Os, oris, L. the Mouth] delivered by the Mouth or Voice. F.

ORANGE [aurantio, Ital. aurantium, L. of aureo colore] a well known Fruit. F.

ORANGEADE, a cooling Liquor made of the Juice of Oranges, Lemons, Water, Sugar, &c.

ORANGERY, a Sort of Perfume; also a Sort of Sauff.

ORANOCO, a sort of Tobacco.

ORANDO pro Rege & Regno, a Writ requiring the Bishops and Clergy to pray for the Peace and good Government of the Realm, and for a good Understanding between the King and Parliament.

ORATION [oratio, F.] a Discourse or Speech pronounced in Publick. L.

ORATOR [orateur, F.] an eloquent Speaker or Pleader. L.

ORATORY [oratoire, F. of oratorius, L.] belonging to an Orator.

ORATORY [oratoria, L.] the Art

of *Oratory*, the Science of *Rhetorick*, or the Art of making publick Speeches.

An **ORATORY** [un oratoire, F. oratorium, L.] a private Chappel or Place set apart for Prayer.

ORATORIANs, an Order of Regular Priests established A. C. 1564. so called from the Oratory of St. *Ferom* in *Rome* where they used to pray.

ORB [orbe, F. of orbis, L.] a hollow Sphere.

ORB [in Astronomy] the deferent of a Planet, commonly called its Sphere.

ORBATION, a depriving. L.

ORBICULAR [orbiculaire, F. of orbicularis, L.] round like a Ball or Globe.

ORBICULAR Bone [in Anatomy] one of the little Bones of the inner Part of the Ear.

ORBICULARIS Musculus [in Anatomy] a Muscle that draws the Lips together, and is the same as *Osculatorius*, the kissing Muscle. L.

ORBICULARIS Palpebrarum [in Anatomy] a Muscle whose Fibres encompass'd the Eye-Lids circularly, and are inserted in them.

ORBICULATED [orbiculatus, L.] made round.

ORBIS, an Orb, a Circle, any Round. L.

ORBIS Magnus in the System of *Copernicus* is the Orbit of the Earth in its annual Revolution round the Sun. L.

ORBIT [orbite, F. of orbita, L.] the Traſt or Mark of a Chariot or Cart Wheel.

ORBIT [in Anatomy] is the Extent of any Part which is of a round Figure.

ORBIT [in Astronomy] is the Course in which any Planet moves.

ORBITER Externus [in Anatomy] is the Hole in the Check Bone below the Orbit. L.

ORBITER Internus [in Anatomy] a Hole in the Coronal Bone of the Scull, within the Orbit. L.

ORBITY [orbitas, L.] the want of Children by Parents, or Parents by Children, any Want or Privation.

Concentrick ORBS [in Astronomy] are several Orbs, one within another, which have the same Center.

Excentrick ORBS [in Astronomy] are Orbs one within another, or separate, which have different Centers.

ORCHAL } a Mineral Stone like A-

ORCHEL } lum

ORCHANEL, the Herb *Alkanet* or *Spanish Bugloss*.

ORCHESTRE [orchestra, L. of ὀρχήστρα, Gr.] a Place where the Chorus danceth, or where Musicians sit.

ORCHIS,

ORCHIS, a Plant, call'd also *Satyrion*.
 ORCIO, [about *Florence*] an Oil Measure containing 8 Gallons and a Quart *English* Measure.

To ORDAIN, [*ordonner*, F. of *ordinare*, L.] to command, to appoint, to confer Holy Orders.

ORDAL, Ordeal. *Chauc.*

ORDALIAN LAW, a Law which established the ancient Way of *Ordeal*, or Trials by Fire and Water, &c.

ORDEAL, } [Ordeal, of *Op* great,
 ORDAEL, } and *de*al Judgment, *Sax.*] certain particular Ways of Trial, by which Persons accus'd of Crimes were to clear themselves, of which there were four several Ways. This was instituted long before the Conquest, and continued till the Time of King *John*, in whose Days it was abrogated.

ORDEAL *by Combat*, was when the Person accus'd of Murder was obliged to fight the next Relation, &c. of the Person deceased.

ORDEAL *by Fire*, was when the Party accus'd undertook to prove his Innocence by walking blindfold and barefoot over nine red hot Plough-shares, laid at unequal Distances one from another; or by holding a red hot Iron in his Hand.

ORDEAL *by cold Water*, was a being bound and thrown into a River or Pond, like the Trial of Witches.

ORDEAL *by hot Water*, was by putting the Hands or Feet into scalding Water.

ORDEFFE, } Oar or Metal lying under
 ORDELFE, } der Ground; also the Claim made to it.

ORDEINLY, orderly. *Chauc.*

ORDER, [*Ordre*, F. of *Ordo*, L.] a disposing of things in their proper Place; Custom or Manner, Rule or Discipline.

ORDER OF BATTLE, is the Disposition of the Battalions and Squadrons of an Army in one or more Lines, according to the Nature of the Ground, either to engage an Enemy, or to be reviewed.

ORDER, [in *Architecture*] is a Rule to be observed for the Proportion of Pillars, and for the Form of certain Parts appertaining to them; or in a more general Sense, that which gives each Part of the Building a convenient Bigness.

ORDER [in *Military Discipline*] is the equal Distance of one Rank or File from another.

ORDERS, [in *General*] signify all that is commanded by superior Officers, and is sometimes only taken for the Word.

ORDINABLE, capable of being designed or ordained. *Chauc.*

ORDINAL, [*ordinalis*, L.] belonging to Order.

ORDINAL NUMBERS, are such a Express the Order of Things, as *First*, *Second*, and *Third*, &c.

An ORDINAL, a Book of Direction for Bishops in giving Holy Orders; also a Book containing the Orders and Constitutions of a Religious House or College.

ORDINANCE, [*Ordonnance*, F. *Ordinatio*, L.] Decree, Statute, Law.

ORDINANCE, [probably *q. d. inter ordines*, L. among the Ranks of Soldiers, Artillery, great Guns.

ORDINANCE, [of the *Forest*] Statute made about Forest Causes, *An. 34 of Edw. 1.*

ORDINANCE, [of *Parliament*] a temporary Act which may be alter'd by the Commons alone.

CLERK OF THE ORDINANCE, an Officer whose Business is to record the Names of all OFFICERS, and all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office.

SURVEYOR of the ORDINANCE, one whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordinance, Provisions, and Stores of War in the *Tower*.

ORDINARY, [*ordinaire*, F. of *ordinarius*, L.] common, usual, indifferent, mean.

An ORDINARY, a Victualling-house where Persons may eat at so much per Meal.

An ORDINARY, [of *Affizes* and *Sessions*] a Deputy of the Bishop of the Diocese, appointed formerly to give Malefactors their Neck-Verbes, and to judge whether they read or not; also to perform Divine Service for them, and assist in preparing them for Death.

An ORDINARY, [in the *Civil Law*] is any Judge who has Authority to take Cognizance of Causes in his own Right, as he is a Magistrate, and not by Deputation.

An ORDINARY, [in the *Common Law*] the Bishop of the Diocese, or he who hath immediate Jurisdiction in Causes Ecclesiastical.

ORDINARIES, [in *Heraldry*] are the Charges which properly belong to that Art, being commonly us'd therein, *viz.* the *Cross*, *Chief*, *Pall*, *Bend*, *Fesse*, *Escutcheon*, *Chevron*, *Saltier*, and *Bar*.

ORDINATE, [in *Conick Sections*] is a Line drawn at Right Angles to the *Axis*, and reaching from one Side of the Section to the other.

ORDINATE, [in an *Ellipsis*] is a Right Line drawn in an Ellipsis or Oval, from one Side to another, parallel to a Tangent

gent which passes through one of the Ends of that Diameter to which it is an Ordinate.

ORDINATE [*in a Parabola*] is a Line drawn through the *Axis* and Diameters parallel to the Tangent; half of this Line is also sometimes called the *Ordinate*, and the whole, the *Double Ordinate*.

ORDINATE [*in a Hyperbola*] is a Right Line drawn in any *Ellipsis*, from one Side to the other, and divided into two equal Parts by the *Axis* of the same *Hyperbola*.

ORDINATE *Figures*, are the same as Regular ones, that is, they are *Equilateral* and *Equiangular*.

ORDINATION, the Act of ordaining or putting into Holy Orders. F. of L.

ORDINATION *Days*, certain Days appointed for the ordaining Clergymen, viz. the second Sunday in *Lent*, *Trinity* Sunday, and the Sunday following, the next Wednesday after *September 14*, and *December 13*.

ORDINATIONE *contra Servientes*, is a Writ which lies against a Servant for leaving his Master.

ORDINES [*Old Law*] a general Chapter, or solemn Meeting of the Religious of a particular Order.

ORDINES *Majores*, the Holy Order of Priests, Deacons, and Sub-Deacons.

ORDINES *Minores*, the inferior Order of Chanter, Psalmist, Reader, &c.

ORDLES, as Oaths and Ordles, i. e. the Right of giving Oaths, and determining *Ordeal Trials*, within a particular Precinct.

ORDNANCE, all sorts of Artillery or great Guns. See *Ordinance*.

ORDONNANCE [*in Architecture*] the giving to all the Parts of a Building, the just Quantity and Dimensions which they ought to have according to the Model.

ORDRE, a Point, a Beginning. *Chauc.*

ORDURE [*ordura*, Ital.] Filth, the Dung of Man or Beast. F.

OREWOOD, Oax, a Sea-Weed.

OREB [כרע, H. i. e. a Crow] a Prince of the *Midianites*.

ORENGES [*in Heraldry*] little Balls, usually of Orange Colour.

OREUM, a Barn for Corn. O. L.

OREXIS [ὄρεξις, Gr.] a Stomach or natural Appetite to Meat.

ORFGILD [of Oxen Cattle, and Gilt Paymen, Sax.] a Delivery or Restitution of Cattle; or a Restitution made by the Hundred or County, of any Wrong done by one who was in Pledge.

ORFRAIES [*q. d. Or, Gold, F. and*

Frize] frizled Cloth of Gold, anciently much worn by Kings and Nobles.

ORFRET, over-spread. *Chauc.*

ORFT, a sort of Chub Fish.

ORGAL, the Lees of Wine dry'd, &c.

ORGALLOUS, proud. O.

ORGAN [*organe*, F. *organum*, L. of ὄργανον, Gr.] the noblest of musical Instruments, commonly used in Churches.

ORGAN [among *Naturalists*] an Instrument of some Faculty in an Animal Body; as the Ear is said to be the Organ of Hearing, &c.

ORGAN-Ling } the greatest Sort of
ORGEYS } the North-Sea Fish.

ORGANICAL } [*organique*, F. orga-

ORGANICK } nicus, L. of ὄργανικὸς, Gr.] belonging to the Organs of the Body; Instrumental or serving as a Means.

ORGANICAL *Description of Curves*, is the Method of describing them upon a Plane by the regular Motion of a Point.

ORGANICAL *Part* [among *Naturalists*] that Part of a living Creature or Plant, which is designed for the Performance of some particular Function or Action.

ORGANIST [*organiste*, F. of *organista*, L.] one who plays upon Organs.

ORGANIZATION, the forming of Organs or Instrumental Parts. L.

To ORGANIZE [*organiser*, F.] to furnish with proper Organs.

ORGANIZED [*organise*, F.] furnished with proper Organs.

ORGANO, an Organ. *Ital.* as *organo Picciolo*, a small or Chamber Organ.

ORGANY } the Herb Wild Marjo-

ORGAIN } ram.

ORGASMUS [ὄργασμος, Gr.] Violence, Force, Onset.

ORGASMUS [with *Physicians*] a quick Motion of the Blood or Animal Spirits, whereby the Muscles are convuls'd or move with uncommon Force.

ORGIA [ὄργια, Gr.] certain Feasts and Revels in Honour of *Bacchus*.

ORGILLOUS, proud. *Shakesf.*

ORGUES [*in Fortification*] many Harquebusses linked together, or divers Musquet Barrels laid in a Row, so that they may be discharged either all at once or separately; also long and thick Pieces of Wood with Iron Plates at the End hung over a Gate, to stop it up instead of a Port-Cullice.

ORGYIA [ὄργια, Gr.] a Grecian Measure containing two Yards.

Oriel College [probably *q. d. Aurca Aula*, L. a Golden Hall, or as others will have it, *orientalis*, from its Eastern Situation] a College in the University of Oxford.

ORIENT [*oriens*, L.] the East. F.

ORIENT *Equinoſial* [*in Geography*] the Point of the Horizon the Sun riſes upon, when it enters the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

ORIENT *Eſtival*, the Summer Eaſt, or North Eaſt.

ORIENT *Hybernal*, the Winter Eaſt, or South Eaſt.

ORIENTAL [*orientalis*, L.] belonging to the Eaſt, Eaſtern. F.

ORIENTAL [*in Astronomy*] a Planet is ſaid to be *Oriental*, when it riſes in the Morning before the Sun.

ORIFICE [*oriſium*, L.] the Mouth, Entry or Brim of any Thing, eſpecially that of the Stomach, Womb, a Vein Wound, &c. F.

ORIFLAMB [*oriſiam*, F. q. d. *Aurcum Flammeum*, L.] the Standard of *St. Denis*, or Royal Banner of the Kings of *France*. in their Wars againſt the Infidels.

ORIGENISTS, a Sect of Hereticks ſo called, becauſe they held ſome Errors drawn from *Origen's* Book, concerning Principles.

ORIGIN [*origine*, F. of *origo*, L.] the firſt Riſe or Source of a Thing; Stock or Pedigree.

ORIGINAL [*originalis*, L.] belonging to an Original, Primitive, Firſt. F.

ORIGINAL SIN [among *Divines*] the Guilt derived from our firſt Parents.

An ORIGINAL [*originale*, L.] the firſt Beginning or Riſe of a Thing; the firſt Draught or Pattern of a Thing; alſo Stock, Pedigree; the Derivation of a Word, &c. F.

ORIGINALIA [*Law Term*] are Transcripts or Records in the *Exchequer*, ſent thither from the *Chancery*.

ORILLON [*in Fortification*] is a Maſs of Earth faced with Stone, built upon the Shoulder of a Baſtion which hath Caſemates to cover the Cannon of the retired Flank.

ORION [*ὄρεον*, Gr.] a Southern Conſtellation, conſiſting of 39 Stars.

ORISON [*oraiſon*, F. of *oratio*, L.] a Prayer.

ORK, a monſtrous Fiſh, called alſo a Whirl-pool; alſo a Hulk, a large Sea Veſſel; alſo a Butt for Figs or Wine.

ORLE [*in Architecture*] the ſame as *Plint*.

ORLE [*in Heraldry*] is an Ordinary almoſt of the Figure of an *Escutcheon*.

ORLOGE [*horologium*, L.] a Clock, Watch, &c. *Chauc.*

ORLOPE [*Sea Term*] the uppermoſt Space or Deck in a great Ship, from the Main-Maſt to the Mizzen.

ORNAMENT [*ornement*, F. of *ornamentum*, L.] Beauty, Grace, Finery, Set off; Rhetorical Flourish.

ORNAMENTS [*in Architecture*] are the *Architraves*, *Friezes* and *Cornices* of ſeveral Orders; alſo *Leaves*, *Channellings*, &c.

ORNATENESS, Trimneſs, a being neat and well-apparelled.

ORNATURE [*ornatura*, L.] an adorning, Wreaths, &c.

ORNDORNS [for *orderins*, L.] Afternoons drinkings. N. C.

ORNITHOMANCY [*ornithomantia*, L. of *ὀρνιθομαντεια* of *ὄρνις* a Bird, and *μαντεια* Prediction, Gr.] a Divination by the Flight of Birds.

ORNITHOLOGY [*ornithologia*, L. of *ὀρνιθολογια* of *ὄρνις* a Bird, and *λογια* Speech, Gr.] a Deſcription of the ſeveral Natures and Kinds of Birds.

OROBIDES [among *Physicians*] a Settlement in Urine like Vetches.

ORPED, gilded. O.

ORPHAN [*orphanus*, L. of *ὄρφανος*, Gr.] a Fatherleſs and Motherleſs Child.

ORPHANISM, the State of an Orphan.

ORPHELYN, an Orphan. *Chauc.*

ORPIMENT [*q. d. auri pigmentum*, L.] a yellow Kind of Arſenick. F.

ORPINGTON [probably of *Orpin*, the Plant growing there in great Plenty, and *Tun, Sax.* a Town] a Town in *Kent*.

ORPIN, a ſort of Herb.

ORRACH } an Herb good in Pottage,
ORAGE } &c.

ORRIS, a Flower call'd alſo *Iris*.

ORTEIL [*in Fortification*] See *Erme*.

ORTELLI [*French Law*] the Claws of a Dog's Foot.

ORTHOCOLON [*ὀρθόκωλον*, Gr.] a preternatural ſtraightneſs of a Joint.

ORTHODORON [*ὀρθόδορον*, Gr.] a Greek Meaſure of about 8 Inches 1 third long.

ORTHODOX [*orthodoxe*, F. of *orthodoxus*, L. of *ὀρθόδοξος*, Gr.] that is of a true or right Opinion or Belief.

ORTHODOXY [*orthodoxia*, L. of *ὀρθόδοξια* of *ὀρθός* right, and *δοξα* Opinion, Gr.] ſoundneſs of Judgment, true Belief.

ORTHODROMICKS [*in Navigation*] is the Art of Sailing in the Arch of ſome great Circle.

ORTHODROMY [*ὀρθόδρομια* of *ὀρθός* right, and *δρομη* a Courſe, Gr.] Sailing in the Arch of a great Circle.

ORTHOGONAL [*orthogonus*, L. of *ὀρθόγωνος* of *ὀρθός*, and *γωνια* an Angle, Gr.] right Angled.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, } [*orthogra-*
 ORTHOGRAPHICK, } *phicus*, L.
 of *ὀρθογραφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Or-
 thography.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL Projection of the
 Sphere, a Delineation of the Sphere upon
 a Plane that cuts it in the middle, the Eye
 being supposed to be vertically plac'd at
 an infinite distance from it.

ORTHOGRAPHER, } [*orthografus*,
 ORTHOGRAPHER, } L. of *ὀρθογρά-
 φος*, Gr.] one skilled in Orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY, [*orthographe*, F.
orthographia, L. of *ὀρθογραφία*, of *ὀρθός*
 and *γραφή* to write, Gr.] right Description.

ORTHOGRAPHY, [in *Grammar*] the
 right or true Way of Writing or Spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY, [in *Architecture*] is
 the Representation of the Front of a Build-
 ing according to the Rules of Geometry
 or Geometrically drawn.

ORTHOGRAPHY, [in *Fortification*]
 is the Draught of a Work, shewing the
 Breadth, Thickness, Height and Depth, so
 as it would appear if perpendicularly cut,
 from the highest to the lowest Part.

ORTHOGRAPHY, [in *Perspective*]
 is the true Delineation of the Fore-right
 Plane of any Object.

ORTHOPNOIA, [*ὀρθόπνοια*, of *ὀρθός*
 and *πνοία* to breathe, Gr.] an ill Respiration
 when the Person affected cannot
 breathe but with his Neck erect.

ORTIVE, [*ortivus*, L.] Easterly, Rising.

ORTOLAN, a delicate Bird. F.

ORTS, [ort, Teut. a fourth Part]
 Fragments, Leavings, Mammocks.

ORT-YARD, an Orchard.

ORVAL, the Herb Clary.

ORVIETAN, an Electuary, good a-
 gainst Poyson, so named from the Inven-
 ter, a Mountebank at *Orvieto* in *Italy*.

ORWHELID, over whelmed. *Cbauc.*

ORYAL, [*Old Records*] a Cloyster,
 Porch or Arched Room in a Monastery.

OSBOURN, [of *Huy* an House, and
 Beaja a Child, *Sax.* q. d. a Family Child]
 a proper Name.

OSCILLATION, a swinging up and
 down; also a Vibration like the Pendulum
 of a Clock. L.

OSCITANCY, [*Oscitantia*, L.] Neg-
 ligence or Sluggishness.

OSCITATION, a slight convulsive Motion
 of the Muscles, a yawning or gaping. L.

OSCUA, [with *Anatomists*] are the
 openings of Vessels of an animal Body at
 their Ends. L.

OSCULATION, a Kissing. L.

OSKEN of Land. See *Oxgang*. N. C.

OSIER, the Red or Water Willow. F.

OSMONDS, the Oar of which Iron is
 made. O. S.

OSMUND, [of *Huy* an House, and
Osund Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

OSSA INNOMINATA, [with *Ana-
 tomists*] two large Bones situated on the
 Sides of the *Oss Sacrum*. L.

To OSSE, to offer to do, to aim at, or
 intend to do. *Cheesh.*

OSSEIETS, i. e. little Bones, [among
 Farriers] Certain hard Exerescencies in
 the Knees of Horses. Fr.

OSSICLE, [*ossiculum*, L.] a little Bone.

OSSICLE, [among *Botanists*] the Stone
 of a Cherry, Plum, &c.

OSSIFICATION, is said of the Bones,
 as in Children, when they harden from a
 softer Cartilaginous Substance into one of
 a firmer Texture.

OSSIFRANGENT, } [*ossifragus*, L.]
 OSSIFRAGOUS, } Bone-breaking.

OSFREY, [*ossifraga*, L.] a Bone bre-
 ker] a Bird with a very strong Beak.

OSSUARY, [*ossuaria*, L.] a Charnel
 House, a Place where dead Peoples Bones
 are kept.

OOST, } a Vessel upon which Hops or
 OOST, } Malt is dryed.

OSTENTIVE, [of *ostendere*, L.] that
 serves to shew.

OSTENTATION, making a fair shew
 outwardly, vain Glory, excessive Boasting,
 bragging, vaunting. F. of L.

OSTENTATIOUS, } [*ostentatitius*,
 OSTENTATITIOUS, } L.] set out for
 shew, vain glorious.

OSTENTATIVE, [*ostentativus*, L.]
 apt to boast, to make a shew of. F.

OSTENTIFEROUS, [*ostentifer*, L.]
 bringing Monsters.

OSTBOCOLLA, [*ὀστωκόλλα*, Gr.] the
 Glew-bone Stone; a soft Stone said to be
 of great Virtue for the uniting of broken
 Bones.

OSTEOLOGY, [*osteologic*, F. *ὀστωλο-
 γία*, Gr.] a Description of Bones. *Anat.*

OSTIARY, [*ostiarius*, L.] a Door-
 Keeper.

OSTRACISM, [*ostracisme*, F. *ostraci-
 smus*, L. of *ὀστρακισμός*, Gr.] a 10 Years
 Banishment among the *Athenians*.

OSTRICH, } [*Austrucbe*, F. *Strutio*
 OSTRIDGE, } *camelus*, L.] a large A-
 frican Fowl.

OSTRIFEROUS, [*ostrifer*, L.] Oyster
 bearing, producing Oysters.

OSTROGOTHS, *Goths*, who coming
 out of the East, invaded the Southern and
 Western Parts of *Europe*.

OSTRYE, a Lodging *Cbauc.*

OSWALD, [of *Huy* an House, and
Wald Power, *Sax.* i. e. a House Ruler]
 a King of *Northumberland*.

OSWALD'S LAW, the turning out
 of the married Priests, and the bringing

Monks into Churches, by *Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*.

OSWALDSAW, [q. *Oswald's* Ea, of *Oswald* Bishop of *Worcester*, who begged the Inſpection thereof of King *Edgar*, and Ea, *Sax.* Water] in *Worceſterſhire*.

OSWESTRE, [formerly call'd *Oswald's* ſtree, in the C. B. *Croix* *Oswald*, *Oswald's* *Croix*, from *Tre*, a Town, and *St. Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was there ſlain by *Penda* a General of the *Mercii*] a Town in *Shropſhire*.

OSWY, [of *Duy* and *Wie*, conſecrated, *Sax.*] a King of *Northumberland*, a Founder of the Cathedral at *Litchfield*.

OTACOUSTICKS, [*ὠτακυστικά*, Gr.] are Inſtruments which help to improve the Senſe of Hearing.

OTALGIA, [*ὀτταλγία*, Gr.] a Pain in the Ears.

OTENCHYTES, [*ὠτεγχύτης*, Gr.] an auricular Clyſter; a little Syringe or Squirt to inject Medicines into the Ear.

OTICA. [*ὠτικά*, Gr.] Medicines for Diſtempers in the Ear.

OTHER, [*Οἷον*, *Sax.*] another.

OTHER, or. *O*.

OTHERWHILE, [*Οἷον* pile, *Sax.*] ever and anon, now and then.

OTHERWISE, falling out contrary to expectation. *chauc.*

OTTADINI, the ancient Name of the Inhabitants in *Northumberland*.

OTTAVA, an Octave, an Eighth or Interval of 8 Sounds, *Ital.*

OTTER, [*Οὔτε*, *Sax.* *Otter*, *Teut.*] a Beaſt of Chace.

OTTOMAN, belonging to the *Turks*.

OVAL, [*ovalis*, L.] of the Shape of an Egg.

OVAL Window, [in *Anatomy*] one of the Holes in the hollow of the Ear.

OVAL, } [in *Architeſture*] a Member

OVOLO, } ſo call'd from its Figure reſembling an Egg.

OVAL, [in *Geometry*] a round but longiſh Figure; ſo that Lines drawn to the Centre from its utmoſt Superficies are not equal, yet answer well enough to each other from its oppoſite Sides.

OVARIA, [in *Anatomy*] the Teſticles of Females. *L.*

OVATION, a petty Triumph for a Victory, won without ſpilling much Blood; or for the defeating Rebels, Slaves, &c. *L.*

OUBUT, a ſort of hairy Caterpillar.

OUCH, [of *ocber*, F. to cut] a Collar of Gold formerly worn by Women; alſo a Golden Button ſet with ſome Jewel.

OVER, [*Οὐερ*, *Sax.*] beyond, beſides, more than.

OVELTY of Services, [Law Term] an Equality of Services, as when the Tenants

Paravail owes as much to the Meſn, as the Meſn does to the Lord Paramount.

To **OVER-Act**, to act beyond one's Commiſſion.

To **OVER-Balance**, to exceed in Weight.

To **OVER-Bear**, to prevail over, oppreſs or cruſh.

To **OVER Blow**, [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind blows ſo hard that the Ship can carry no Sails.

OVER-Board, into the Sea.

To **OVERCAST**, to grow dark or cloudy.

An **OVERCAST**, [in *Bowling*] a throw beyond the Jack.

To **OVERCOME**, [*Οὐερ* cumian, *Sax.*] to get the better of, to bring under, to ſubdue.

To **OVERCRAW**, to crow over, to inſult. *Spencer.*

OVER CYSHED, [*Old Law Term*] Convicted, or proved guilty of a Crime.

OVERIST, uppermoſt. *O.*

OVER FREE, over-ſpread. *O.*

OVERGRASS, overgrown with Graſs.

OVERGROWN Sea [among *Sailors*] is when the Waves ſwell to an exceſſive height.

To **OVER-hale**, [*Sea-Term*] to hale a Rope the contrary way, when it is drawn too ſtiff.

OVER-hent, overtook. *Spenc.*

OVER-berniſs, Contumacy, Stubbornneſs, Diſobedience. *O.*

OVERKERVE, to divide, to cut. *Ch.*

OVERLAID, [*Οὐερ* plebe, *Sax.*] ſtiffed, or ſmothered.

OVERMASTED, [among *Sailors*] a Ship is ſaid to be over-maſted when her Maſts are too big for her Bulk.

OVERPLUS, an exceeding, or ſomething over and above.

To **OVER-poize**, to out-weigh.

To **OVER-look** to look over, to have an Eye upon, or look after; to take no notice of, to wink at; to look upon with Contempt.

ALL OVERLY, utterly. *C.*

OVERLY, careleſly, ſlightly.

To **OVER-rake**, [among *Sailors*] the Waves are ſaid to over-rake a Ship, when they break in and waſh her from one end to the other.

An **OVER-Reach**, a Strain, a ſwelling of a Maſter Sinew of a Horſe.

To **OVER-Reach**, [among *Jockeys*] to hit the Fore-Feet with the hinder as ſome Horſes do.

To **OVER-Reach**, to hurt one's ſelf with reaching too far; alſo to couzen or cheat.

To **OVER-Rule** an *Objection*, [*Law Term*] is not to allow it, to reject it.

To **OVER-run**, to out-run, run beyond; to invade every where.

To **OVER-run** a *Page*, &c. [among *Printers*] is to run it over again, to dispose the Lines after another manner.

OVISSAMESSA, [*Old Law Term*] a Fine anciently impos'd upon those who, hearing of a Murder or Robbery, did not pursue the Malefactor.

To **OVERSEE**, to have the Management of; to overlook or let pass.

To **OVERSET**, to over-turn.

To **OVERSHOOT**, to shoot beyond the Mark; to go too far in any Business.

AN OVERSWICHT *House-Wife*, a Whore. *N. C.*

OVERT, [*ouvert*, F. of *aperius*, L.] open, manifest.

OVERT-ACT, [in *Law*] a plain Matter of Fact, serving to prove a Design.

OVERT-WORD, an open plain Speech.

To **OVERTHROW**, to turn topsy-turvy, to defeat or rout, to disappoint.

To be **OVERTHROWN**, [among *Sailors*] a Ship is said so to be, when being brought a-ground, she falls over on her Side.

OVER-Tbwart, a-cross, or from side to side.

OVERTIMELICHE, unseasonable. *Ch.*

OVERTURE, [*ouverture*, F.] an opening or disclosing of a Matter; also a Flourish of Musick before the Scenes are opened in a Play.

OVER-Wearing, Presumptuous; self-conceited, having too great an Opinion of one's self.

To **OVER-Whelm**, [*Obejn-Ahpyl-jan*, *Sax.*] to cover over, to plunge and sink in.

OVER-WENT, over-gone, overwhelmed. *Spenc.*

St. MARY OVERY, [*q. d. St. Mary Ovet-ra*, i. e. *Mary-over*, or on the other Side of the *Water*] a Street or Parish in the Borough of *Southwark*.

OUGHT, [*Oiht*, *Sax.*] somewhat.

OUGHT, owed. *Spenc.*

OUGHTRED, [of *Uht* early, and *Redan* to give Counsel, *q. d.* one who gives seasonable Advice; but *Dr. Tb. II.* derives it of *Hoch*, Du. high, and *Rebe* Counsel, *Sax. q. d.* noble Counsel,] a Sir-name.

OVIDUCTUS, [in *Anatomy*] the Egg Passage, the *Tuba Fallopiana*.

OVI PAROUS, [*ovipara*, L.] that breeds by Eggs or Spawn.

OVI RLEDE, to overload. *Chauc.*

OVIUM, a Pain in the Head, settled in a Place about the Bigness of an Egg.

OVOLO, [in *Architecture*] is a Part of the Ornaments or Mouldings of the Cornish of a Pillar.

OUNCE, [*once*, F. of *uncia*, L.] in *Troy-Weight*, the 12th part of a Pound.

OUNCE [in *Apothecaries Weight*] is 8 Drains.

OUNCE, [*Averdupoise-Weight*] the 16th Part of a Pound.

OUNCE, [*oinze*, F.] a kind of Beast.

OUNDING, rising like Waves. *O.*

OUNDLE, [*q. d. Avon's Dale*, from the River *Avon*] a Town in *Northamptonshire*.

OUNDY AND CRISP, [*Old Phrase*] streaked and curled.

OUR, [*Ohje*, *Sax.*] belonging to us.

OURANOGRAPHY, [or *Ouxvris* Heaven, and *γραφή* a Description, Gr.] a Description of the Heavens.

OURLOP, [probably of *Overloap*, Du.] a Fine paid anciently to the Lord of the Manour, by the interior Tenant, when his Daughter was debauched.

OUSEN, Oxen. *N. C.*

OUSTED, [*Law Term*] as ousted out of Possession, i. e. remov'd or put out of the Possession. *F.*

OUSTER LE MAIN, [in *Chancery*] a Judgment given for the Delivery of seized Lands out of the King's Hands. *F.*

OUSTER LE MER, [*Law Term*] an Excuse for not appearing in Court, after a Summons, upon account of being beyond Sea. *F.*

U T, [*Ute*, *Sax.*] without.

To **OUT**, [*Utan*, *Sax.*] to put out, to displace.

OUTACOUSTICON, [of *ε*: an Ear, and *ακου* to hear, Gr.] an Ear-pipe.

OUTFANGTHEP, [of *Ute*, *γαν*, and *θωκ*, *Sax.*] a Privilege enabling a Lord to bring to Trial in his own Court, any Man living in his own Fee, that is taken for Felony in any other Place.

OUTFORTH, outwardly. *Chauc.*

OUT-HEST, } the Summoning of

OUT-HORN, } Subjects to Arms by

the Sound of a Horn.

OUTIN, out. *Chauc.*

OUT-LAND, Land let out to any Tenant, merely at the Pleasure of the Lord.

OUTLANDISH, Foreign, of another Land.

OUTLAW, [*Utlaga*, *Sax.*] deprived of the Benefit of the Law, and the King's Protection.

To **OUTLAW One**, [*Law Term*] to sue one to an Outlawry.

OUTLAWRY, is the Loss of the Benefit of a Subject, and the King's Protection.

CLERK OF THE OUTLAWRIES, an Officer whose Business is to make out the Writs of *Capias Utlagatum*, after Outlawries.

OUTLICHER, [in a *Ship*] is a small Piece of Timber made fast to the Top of the Poop, and standing right out a Stern.

OUTMOST, [ὕπεμαγυτ, *Sax.*] the outermost.

OUT PARTERS, [in *Scotland*] a Sort of Thieves who ride abroad, and fetch in such Things as they can light on.

OUTRAGE, a grievous Injury or Assault, a violent Assault. *F.*

OUTRAGIOUS, [outrageux, *F.*] cruel, fierce, highly injurious, violent.

OUTRANCE, Destruction, Extremity. *O.*

OUTRAYEN, to grow outrageous. *Ch.*

OUTRIDERS, [in *Law*] Bailiffs errant, employ'd by the Sheriff, to ride to the farthest Places of the County, to summons Persons to their County or Hundred Courts.

OUTWAIL, a very sorrowful Thing.

OUTWAIL, an Oncast. *Cbauc.*

OUTWARD, [ὕτρεαγῖθ, *Sax.*] to the outside.

OUTWELL, to flow out, yield out, discharge. *Sp. nc.*

OUTWORKS, [in *Cookery*] are the Courses of Dishes, set on the out-side of the Table.

OUTWROGEN, wrung or squeez'd out. *Cbauc.*

OVUM PHILOSOPHICUM, [among *Chymists*] a Glass round at Bottom with a long Neck, us'd in Chymical Operations.

OUZE, a sort of miry Sedge.

OUZEL, [Oyle, *Sax.*] a Black Bird.

OUZY, moist, wet, plashy.

OWCHES, Bosses or Buttons of Gold.

To **OWE**, to be indebted to.

OWELTY. See *Ovelty*.

OWEN, [of *Eugenius*, *L.* according to *Camden*] a proper Name.

O WHERE, any where. *O.*

OWL, [Ule, *Sax.* Ulf Dan. Eul, Teut.] a well known Night-Bird.

OWLER, [*q. a.* one who goes abroad a Nights like an Owl] one who conveys Wool, or Prohibited Goods by Night to the Sea-side, to be shipp'd off contrary to Law.

To **OWN**, [*Heannian*, *Sax.*] to have the Property of, to lay claim to.

OWN, [Azen, *Sax.* eigen, Teut.] proper, belonging to.

OWR, a kind of wild Bull.

OWSE, [probably of OYT a Scale] the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Tanners.

OWSER, the Bark and Water in a Tanner's Pit.

OX, [Oxa, *Sax.* oxe, Dan. ox, Teut.] a well known Beast.

OX-BANE, an Herb.

OX FEET (in a Horse) is when the Horn of the hind Feet cleaves just in the very Middle of the fore-part of the Hoof from the Coronet to the Shoe.

OX-HOUSE, an Ox-stall. *N. C.*

OX-EYE, a little Bird; also an Herb.

OX-FLY, an Insect.

OXFORD, [Oxenford, *Sax.* q. d. the Ford of Oxen, as the Greek Βόσφορος or of *Dulse*, the Name of the River, and *Ford*] an University, began *A. C.* 306, having 3 Colleges built by King *Alfred*.

OX-GANG, [of *Land*] as much Land as may be plough'd by one Team or Gang of Oxen in one Day, 13 Acres.

OXTER, an Arm-pit. *N. C.*

OX-TONGUE, an Herb.

OXYCRATE, [oxycratum, *L.* of οξύ κρατον. of οξύς Vinegar, and κρατίνουμι to mingle, *Gr.*] a Mixture of fair Water and Vinegar.

OXYCROCEUM, a Plaister made of Vinegar, Saffron, and other Ingredients.

OXYGON, [oxygonium, *L.* of οξύ γωνιον, of οξύς sharp, and γωνία a Corner *Gr.*] a Triangle having three acute Angles.

OXYGONIAL, belonging to an Ox-ygon.

OXYMEL, [οξύμελι, of οξύς and μέλι Honey. *Gr.*] a Potion or Syrup made of Honey, Vinegar and Water boild together.

OXYMORON, [οξύμορον, *Gr.*] a Figure in Rhetorick, in which an Epithet of a quite contrary Signification is added to any Word.

OXYPORIUM, [οξύπόριον, of οξύς and πόριον a Passage, *Gr.*] a Medicine causing an easie Digestion, or that is of other quick Operation.

OXYREGMIA, [οξύρηγμία, of οξύς sower, and ρηγία a Belching, *Gr.*] an acid sower Belch from the Stomach.

OYER, [to bear, *F.*] a Law Word anciently used for what we now call *Affizes*.

OYER AND TERMINER, [*i. e.* to hear and to determine] a special Commission granted to certain Judges, to hear and determine Criminal Causes. *F.*

OYER DE RECORD, is a Petition made in Court, that the Judge for better Proof's Sake will be pleased to hear and look upon any Record. *F.*

OYES, [oyez, *F.* hear ye] a Word used by publick Cryers, when they make Proclamation of any Thing.

OZE, [ὄζην, *Gr.*] is sometimes us'd to signify a Stench in the Mouth.

OZENA,

OZENA [of ὄζον, Gr.] an Ulcer in the inside of the Nostrils.

OZIER [*osier*, F.] a Sort of Willow tree.

P A

P [in *Musick Books*] stands for PIANO. *Ital.*

P. sometimes stands for *Physica*, as P. D. *Physica* Doctor, L. Doctor of Physick: Or *Philosophia*, as P. D. *Philosophia* Doctor, L. Doctor of Philosophy.

P. is put in Prescriptions for a *Pugil*, which is the eighth Part of a Handful.

P. E. [among *Physicians*] signifies *partes equalas*, i. e. equal Parts.

P. M. signifies [among *Astronomers*] *post Meridiem*, L. i. e. After-noon.

P. P. [among *Physicians*] is used in Prescriptions for *pulvis atrum*, Jesuits Powder.

P. P. [in *Musick Books*] stands for *piuiano*. *Ital.*

P. P. P. is an Abbreviation of the Word *ianissimo*. *Ital.*

PABULATION, grazing, feeding of Cattle. L.

PABULAR [*pabularis*, L.] belonging to Provender or Forage.

PABULOUS [*pabulosus*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULATORY [*pabulatorius*, L.] the same as *Pabular*.

PABULUM [among *Physicians*] those Parts of our common Aliments as are necessary to recruit the Animal Fluids; as likewise any Matter that continues the Cause of a Disease. L.

PACAL [*pacalis*, L.] bringing Peace, or Peaceable.

PACARE [in *Old Records*] to pay.

PACATION, an appealing, pacifying or asswaging. L.

PACE [*pas*, F. *passo*, *Ital.* *passus*, L.] a Step, a Rate or Manner of going.

PACE, a Measure of two Foot and an half, but a Geometrical Pace five Foot.

PACE of *Asses*, a Head or Company of them.

PACIFEROUS [*pacifer*, L.] that brings Peace.

PACIFICATION, Peace making, Meditation or Treating for Peace. F. of L.

PACIFICATOR [*pacificateur*, F.] a Peace-maker, a Mediator. L.

PACIFICATORY [*Pacificatorius*, L.] belonging to Peace-making.

Edict of PACIFICATION, a Decree published by a Prince or State, for the pacifying of all Parties.

PACIFICK [*pacifique*, F. or *pacificare*, L.] to make Peace or Appease.

A PACK [*pack*, Du. and Teut. *paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel of Commodities pack'd up; also a Company.

PACK of *Cards*, a Set.

To PACK up [*packen*, Du.] to bundle up.

PACK of *Wool*, a Quantity of about 240 lb. a Horse Load.

PACKER, one whose Business or Trade it is to pack up Merchants Goods.

To PACK up his *Awls* [of sick *packers*, Teut. to be gone] to prepare, to march off, to go away in haste.

PACKING *Whites*, a sort of Cloth.

PACQUET [*paquet*, F.] a Bundle or Parcel.

PACT [*pañum*, L.] Bargain, Covenant, Agreement. F.

PACTION, the same as *Pact*. F. of L.

PACTITIOUS [*pañitius*, L.] done upon Condition or Agreement.

PAD, a Bundle. O. The High-way. *Cant.*

PAD *Nag*, a Horse that goes easy.

To PAD [probably of *pes, pedis*, L. a Foot, or *Pedarius*, L. a Foot-man] to travel on Foot; also to rob upon the Road on Foot.

A PADDER } [probably of *Pedarius*,
A Foot PAD } L.] one who robs upon a Road a Foot.

To PADDLE [*patouiller*, F.] to move the Water with Hands or Feet.

PADDLE *Staff*, a long Staff with an Iron Spike at the End of it, used by Mole Catchers, &c.

PADDOCK, a great Toad or Frog. *Ess. x.*

PADDOCK *Course*, a Place in a Park pal'd in for Hounds to run Matches in.

PADDOW *Pipe*, an Herb.

PADSTOW [q. d. *Petrock's Stow*, i. e. the Place or Church of *St. Petrock*, a *British* Saint] a Town in *Cornwall*.

PÆDARTHROCACE [among *Surgeons*] the corrupting a Bone in the Joint.

PÆAN, an Hymn or Song of Praise made to *Apollo*, at such Time as any Plague or Pestilence raged.

PÆDAGOGUE [*pedagogue*, F. *pedagogus*, L. of *παιδαγωγος*, Gr.] a School-master, an Instructor of Children.

PÆDAGOGY [*pedagogic*, F. *pedagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] the teaching of Children; Instruction, Discipline.

PÆDO BAPTISM [*παιδών βαπτισμός*, Gr.] Infant Baptism.

PÆDOPICA, a part of Physick which concerns the Management of Children. L.

PAGAN [*payen*, F. *paganus*, L.] an Heathen.

PAGANISM [*paganisme*, F. of *paganismus*,

nismus, L.] the Principles and Practices of the Pagans.

PAGE [*page*, F. of *pagina*, L.] one side of the Leaf of a Book.

PAGEANT [*Shinner* derives it of *Page*, Du. a Chariot] a Triumphant Chariot or Arch, or other pompous Device, usually carried about in publick Shews.

PAGEANTRY, Pomp, Show, Ostentation, fine Appearance.

PAGOD [q. d. *Pagans* God] an Image worshipp'd by the *Indians* and *Chineses*, or the Temple belonging to such an Idol; also a Piece of *Indian* Coin worth about 8s. *Sterling*.

PAIGLES, Cowslips, Flowers. E. C.

PAIE, Content. *Chauc.*

PAIL [*paila*, Span. *άλλα*, Gr.] a Milk-pail; a Vessel to hold Liquid things.

PAIN [*pein*, F. Pin, *Sax.* *pein*, Teut. *pæna*, L. *πῠν*, Gr.] Toil or Labour of Body, Disquiet of Mind, Torment, Torture.

PAIN of the Body [among *Naturalists*] is defin'd to be, the Sense of a more violent and sudden Solution of Continuity, made in the Nerves, Membranes, Canals, and Muscles.

PAIN [*payen*, F. of *paganus*, L. a Heathen] a Surname.

To PAIN [*peiner*, F. *puner*, Dan.] to affect with Pain.

PAIN Fort Dure [Law Term] a Punishment commonly call'd Pressing to Death. F.

PAINE [*peine*, F.] endeavour. *Chauc.*

PAINE *Maine* [q. d. *de Matin*, F.] White Bread, &c.

PAINIMS [or *payen*, F. a Pagan] Heathens, so called, because when their Temples were taken from them and consecrated to Christ, they used to sacrifice in *Pagis*, L. i. e. in Villages.

PAINS [among *Farriers*] an Ulcerous Scab breeding in a Horse's Pastern.

PAINS [in *Cookery*] divers Messes made of Bread, stuffed with several Farces and Ragouts, proper for Side Dishes. F.

To PAINT [*peindre*, F. of *pingere*, L.] to Design, or dawb with Colours.

PAINT [*pigmentum*, L.] Colour for Painting.

PAINTER [*paintre*, F. of *piator*, L.] one who Paints.

PAINTER *Stainer*, one who paints Coats of Arms, and other Things belonging to Heraldry; also one who paints and colours Linnen Cloth, &c.

PAINTING [*Le peinture*, F. of *pingura*, L.] the Art of representing Things in their proper Colours and Figures.

A PAIR [*paire*, F. *paer*, Du. of *par*, L.] a Couple, Fellows, as Gloves, &c.

PAIRE, Damage, Hurt. *Chauc.*

PAIS'D, pois'd. *Spenc.*

PAISAGE, a Draught of any Part of a Country, as a Landskip.

PAISO [*Old Laws*] a Liberty for Hogs to run in Forests, to feed on Mast.

PALACE [*palais*, F. of *palatium*, L.] a Court or Mansion House of a Prince.

PALADIN, a Knight of the Round Table. F.

PALANKA [in *Fortification*] a Defence made of great Poles or Stakes.

PALANQUIN, a Chair of State, in which great Personages in *India* are carried about upon Mens Shoulders.

PALASINS, Ladies of Honour. O.

PALASTRE [*palestra*, L.] a Place where Games or Exercises are performed. *Chaucer*.

PALATABLE, agreeable to the Palate; pleasant to the Taste.

The PALATE [*palait*, F. *palatum*, L.] the Roof of the Mouth; the Taste.

PALATI Os [in *Anatomy*] a small and almost square Bone, which makes the hinder Part of the Roof of the Mouth. L.

PALATINATE [*palatinat*, F. of *palatium*, L.] the Country or Seat of a Count *Palatine*, or Chief Officer in the Palace or Court of an Emperor or Sovereign Prince.

Elect or PALATINE, one of the *Electors* of *Germany*.

PALATINE *Mount*, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*, on which stood the Royal Mansion House, from whence comes the Word *Palatium* or Palace.

PALATO-Salpingeus [in *Anatomy*] is a Muscle arising broad and tendinous from the Edge of the lunated Part of the Os *Pubis*, &c.

PALATO *Staphilinus* [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Pterigostaphilinus Internus*, which see.

PALE [*pale*, F. of *pallidus*, L.] wan, whitely look'd.

PALENESS [*paleur*, F. of *pallor*, L.] whiteness, wanness of Countenance, a weak or faint Colour.

To grow PALE [*pallir*, F. of *pallere*, L.] to grow wan or whitely.

PALE, as the *English* Pale in *Ireland*, that Part wherein the *English* formerly lived apart from the *Irish*, by Laws of their own.

A PALE [*palus*, L.] a Stake of Wood.

A PALE, a Spangle. O.

PALE [in *Heraldry*] one of the eight honourable Ordinaries, consisting of two Lines drawn perpendicularly from Top to Bottom of the Escutcheon.

PALED FLOWERS [*in Botany*] such have Leaves set about a Head or Hum.

PALE MAILLE, a Game where a round bow is with a Mallet struck thro' a high arch of Iron standing at either End of an Alley, as in *St. James's Park*.

To PALE [*palifer*, F.] to Fence with pales.

PALESTINE [Παλαιστίνη, H.] one of the three Divisions of *Syria*, the Holy Land.

PALÆSTRICAL [*palæstricus*, L. παλαιστρικός, Gr.] of or belonging to wrestling.

PALFREY [*palefroy*, F. *palffrat*, C. Fr.] a Horse of State for a Princess or earl Lady, a pacing Horse.

PALIOLOGY [*palilogia*, L. of παλιολογία of πάλιν again, and λόγος to say, Gr.] Figure in Rhetorick in which the same word is repeated.

PALINDROME [παλινδρομία of πάλιν again, and δρομία to run, Gr.] a Verse or Sentence which is the same read backwards as forwards; also any Regurgitation of Humours to the more noble Parts; so a Relapse into a Disease.

PALING, a sort of fencing Work for about Trees planted in Fields.

PALINGENESIA [παλιγγενεσία of πάλιν again, and γένεσις Generation, Gr.] regeneration, a being born again.

PALINGMAN, a Merchant *Denizon*, one born in *England*, Stat. II. Hen. 7.

PALINODY [*palinodia*, L. of παλινωδία, Gr.] a Recantation, an unsaying what one had said or written before.

PALISADE [*palissade*, F.] a Fence of pales. *Span*.

PALISADES [*in Fortification*] are long sharp pointed Stakes set up in the round to keep off an Enemy.

PALISADE [*in Husbandry*] a slight sort of Fence set up to beautify a Place or Mall.

To PALISADE [*palissader*, F.] to fence with Palissadoes.

A PALL [*palla* or *pallium*, L.] a sort of Velvet that covers a Coffin at a funeral; also a long Robe or Mantle worn on solemn Occasions by the Knights of the Garter.

A PALL [*in Heraldry*] a kind of rofs.

A PALL [*among the Romish Clergy*] an Ornament made of Lambs Wool, which the Pope bestows on Arch-Bishops, &c. for which they pay a great Rate; by their perflitious Order, it should be made of the Wool of those two Lambs, which being on *St. Agn's Day* offer'd upon the high Altar, are after the hallowing of

them, committed to the Sub-deacons of that Church, and kept by them in a Pasture appointed. The whole Garment is not made of that Wool, but only that Lift or Plate of it which falls down before and behind, and encompasses the Neck about.

To PALL [probably of *paliss*, C. Fr. to faint, or *appaler*, F. to grow pale] to die or grow flat, as Liquors do, to dull, to take off the Appetite.

PALLATS, two Nuts which play in the Fangs of the Crown Wheel of a Watch.

PALLED, stale; also dead, flat without Spirit, as Wine, Liquors, &c.

PALLET [*Minshew* derives it from *paille*, F. *paglia*, Ital. or *palea*, L. Chaff, because stuffed with Chaff or Straw; but *Skinner* of *pie* or *pie*, F. a Foot, and *lit* a Bed, *q. d.* a Bed made of the height of the Feet] a little low Bed.

PALLET [*among Painters*] a thin oval Piece of Wood to hold their Colours.

PALLET [*in Heraldry*] one Moiety or half of the Pale.

PALLETT [*in a Ship*] a Partition in the Hold, in which by laying some Pigs of Lead, &c. the Ship may be sufficiently ballasted without losing Room there.

PALLETOQUE } [*of pallium* and *toga*,
PALLECOTE } L.] a Cassock or short Coat with Sleeves.

PALLIAMENT, a Garment, Robe, &c. *Stat. 1. Stat. 1.*

PALLIARDIZE [*palliardise*, F.] Whoredom, Fornication.

To PALLIATE [*pallier*, F. of *palliatum*, L.] to disguise, to colour or cloak.

To PALLIATE [*among Physicians*] to patch up a Distemper, to cure it but imperfectly.

PALLIATION, a cloaking, colouring or dawbing over a Matter. F.

PALLIATION [*among Physicians*] a Method that helps incurable Diseases, by applying proper Remedies; or a quieting of Pain, and sending against the worst Symptoms of a dangerous Distemper, when nothing can be directly levell'd at the Cause.

PALLIATIVES, which serve to palliate. F.

PALLICIA, Poles or Fences. O. L.

PALLID [*pallidus*, L.] pale, wan.

PALLIDITY [*palliditas*, L.] paleness, wanness.

PALLIER [*in Architecture*] a landing Place in a Stair-Case; or a Step broader than the others, to rest upon.

PALLIFICATION [*in Architecture*] a piling or strengthening the Ground-work with Piles.

PALL-Mall. See *Pell-mall*, or *Pale-maille*.

PALLOR, the pale Colour, paleness, wanness. *L.*

PALM [*palmer*, *F.* of *palma*, *L.*] a Palm or Date-Tree.

PALM *Sunday* [*dominica palmarum*, *L.*] the sixth *Sunday* in *Lent*, and the next before *Easter*, so called because the People went on that Day to meet our Saviour with Boughs of Palm and Olive Branches, when he enter'd *Jerusalem* riding on an *Ass*.

PALM [*palme*, *F.* of *palma* or *palmus*, *L.*] the inner part of the Hand, the Measure of a Hand's breadth, three Inches.

PALM of an *Anchor*, the Flock or broad part which fastens into the Ground.

PALM-Worm, a venomous Insect.

PALME in *Spain*, 7 Inches and a half, at *Genoa*, 9 Inches and near 3 quarters.

PALMS [among *Botanists*] the white Buds of Sallows or Withies which come before the Leaf.

To PALM [of *palma*, *L.* the hollow of the Hand] to juggle in one's Hand, to cog or cheat at Dice.

PALMARE *Hordeum*, Palm-Barley, or Sprat-Barley. *O. L.*

PALMARIS *Brevis* [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand which is let in to the *Corpus*. *L.*

PALMARIS *Longus* [*in Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Palm of the Hand, inserted to the Root of the Fingers. *L.*

PALMATA, a Blow upon the Hand with a Palmer or Ferula. *O. I.*

PALMER [so called from a Staff of a Palm-Tree, which they carried as they returned from the Holy War] a Pilgrim that visited Holy Places; yet a *Pilgrim* and a *Palmer* differed, thus; a *Pilgrim* had some Dwelling-place, and a *Palmer* had none; the *Pilgrim* travell'd to some certain Place, the *Palmer* to all, and not to any one in particular; the *Pilgrim* must go at his own Charge, the *Palmer* must profess willful Poverty; the *Pilgrim* might give over his Profession, but the *Palmer* might not.

A PALMER, one that cheats at Cards or Dice by slight of Hand.

PALMER [of *palmis*, *L.*] a Palmer Worm.

PALMER [*palmitorison*, *L.*] a Ferula.

PALMER [among *Hunters*] the Crown of a Deer's Head.

PALM-TO-Tree, an *Indian* Tree.

PALMIFEROUS [*paluifer*, *L.*] bearing Palm-Trees.

PALMIPEDÉ *Fowls*, such as have skinny Claws or Feet, like Ducks, or other Water Fowls.

A PALMISTER, one skill'd in the Art of Palmistry.

PALMISTRY [of *palmis*, *L.* the Palms

of the Hands] the Art of telling Fortunes by certain Lines or Marks on the Palms of one's Hands.

PALMOS [*παλμος*, *Gr.*] a Palpitation of the Heart caus'd by a Convulsion or Irritation of the Nerves.

PALPABLE [*palpabilis*, *L.*] that may be easily felt or perceived, manifest, plain, evident. *F.*

PALPATION, a touching softly. *L.*

To PALPITATE [*palpiter*, *F.* *palpitatum*, *L.*] to pant or beat quick like the Heart.

PALPITATION, a panting, beating quick or throbbing. *F.* of *L.*

PALSGRAVE [*palstgrave*, *Du.* *palstgraff*, *Teut.*] a Count or Earl, who has the Overfight of a Palace.

PALSEY [*paralytic*, *F.* *paralysis*, *L.* of *παρλυσις*, *Gr.*] a Disease which causes a slackening of the Nerves; a privation of Motion, or Sense of Feeling, or both, proceeding from some Cause below the *Cerebellum*, join'd with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the Parts.

Dead PALSEY, is when both the Sense and Motion of the Part is lost.

To PALTER [of *paltron*, *F.*] to prevaricate, to play fast and loose, to deal.

To PALTER, to trifle, to banter. *Sbak.*

PALTRY, pitiful, sorry, bad.

A PALTRY Fellow [of *paltrone*, *paltriere*, *Ital.* a most profligate Knave, or *paltron*, *F.* a Coward] a base fordid Fellow.

PALUDAMENT [paludamentum, *L.*] a Coat Armour, an Herald's Coat.

PALY *Bendy* [*in Heraldry*] is when an Escutcheon is divided into 6, 8, or 10 even Divisions Pale wise.

To PAMPER [*pamperar*, *Ital.*] to feed high, to indulge.

PAMPHLET [*Minshew* derives it of *παμφυλλον*, and *αληθως* to fill, but *Skinner* of *Παμφυλιετ*, dim. of *pamphire*, *F.* of *παπυρος*, *L.* Paper] a little stitch'd Book.

PAMPHLETEER, a Writer of, or Dealer in-Pamphlets.

PAMPINIFORME *Corpus* [among *Anatomists*] the Veins and Arteries which pass through the Testicles, and form a Body resembling curled Leaves.

PAN [*Panne*, *Sax.* *Panne*, *Dan.* and *Du.* *Pfann*, *Teut.*] a Kitchen Vessel.

PAN [*Πάν*, *Gr.*] Heav'n Deity worshipp'd under the Shape of a Goat, reported to be the God of Shepherds, and also considered as the God of Nature.

PAN, the Crown of the Head of a Goat.

To PAN, to close, to join together. Hence the Proverb, *Weal and Women cannot Pan, but Weo and Women*. *N. C.*

PAN OF A BASTION. See *Face of a Bastion*.

PANACEA [*πανακεια*, Gr.] an universal Medicine, good for all Diseases. L.

PANACEA *Mercurialis* [among *Chymists*] Sublimate of Mercury, sweetened by many repeated Distillations.

PANADO [*panade*, F. *panada*, Ital. f. *panis*, L.] a Sort of Gruel.

A PANADE of a Horse. See *Panade*.

PANCAKE [*pankoeck*. Du. *pfankuck*, Teut.] a Cake made in a Pan.

PANCART, a Paper of the Rates and Customs due to the *French King*.

PANCRATICAL, all mighty, all powerful.

PANCRATICK [of *παν* all, and *κρατος* power] all powerful, almighty.

PANCHRESTOS [*πανχρηστος*, Gr.] a Salve for every Sore.

PANCHYMAGOGUES [of *παν* all, and *χυμος* humour, and *αγωγος* a leader, Gr.] universal Purges, Medicines which disperse all Humours in the Body.

PANCREAS [*πανχρηστος* all, Flesh of *παν* and *χρηστος* Flesh, Gr.] the Sweet-bread of an Animal.

PANCRATICK, belonging to the Sweetbread. F.

PANDECTS [*pandectes*, F. and L. of *πανδεις* of *παν*, and *δεις* to receive, Gr.] Books which handle all Subjects and Questions; also a Volume of the Civil Law, so called from the Universality of its Comprehension.

PANDELEA [among *Physicians*] a salt Elestuary.

PANDEMIUS *Morbus*, a Disease which universally rise in every Place. L.

PANDER [one who takes a Bribe to hold his Tongue] a Pimp, a Male Bawd.

PANDICULATION, a stretching out the self and yawning together; a Restlessness that usually accompanies the cold Fit of an intermitting Fever. L.

PANDORA [q. *παντορι δωρα*, Gr. i. e. receiving the Gifts of all the Gods.] g'n'd by *Hesiod* to be the first Woman made by *Vulcan*, endued by all the Gods with several excellent Gifts; but afterwards by *Jupiter* in Displeasure sent to her Husband *Prometheus*, with a Box full of all Manner of Miseries. Hence *Pandora's Box* is taken for Misery, Calamity, &c.

PANDORATRIX [*old Law*] an Alewife, that brews and sells Drink.

PANDORE [*pandura*, L.] a musical Instrument.

PANE [*paneau*, F.] a Square of Glass, aincot, &c.

PANEGYRICAL [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricus*, L. or *πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] belonging to a Panegyrick.

PANEGYRICK [*panegyrique*, F. *panegyricum*, L. or *πανηγυρικος*, Gr.] a Speech delivered before a solemn Assembly of People; or an Oration of Thanks and Praise to a Prince, &c.

PANEGYRIST [*panegyriste*, F. *panegyrista*, L. or *πανηγυριστης*, Gr.] a Maker of Panegyricks.

To PANEGYRIZE [*panegyrizo*, L. or *πανηγυριζω*, Gr.] to write or speak Panegyricks.

PANELLA } a little Page; a Schedule or Roll of Parchment, &c.

PANETIA, a Pantry or place to set up cold Victuals in. C. L.

PANGES [of *peineigen*, Teut. to torment, or pains, Eng.] violent Throws of Pain, as Death, Travail of a Woman, &c.

PANGUTS [of *παν*, Gr. all, and *guts*] a gorbelly'd Fellow, a fat Guts.

PANICK [*panique*, F. *panicus*, L. of *πανικος*, Gr.] as *panic* Fear or Fright, a sudden and distracting Fear, without known Cause, so call'd because anciently said to be inflicted by the God *Pan*; or as others say it had its original from the Stratagem of a great General named *Pan*, who with a few Men ordered such Shouts to be made where the Rocks and Country so favoured the Sound, as to make their Numbers appear to their Enemies so large as to affright them from an advantageous Encampment, whence a false Fear is call'd a *Panick*.

PANICK } a sort of small Grain like

PANICK } *Millet*.

PANICULA [in *Botany*] a soft kind of woolly Beards on which the Seeds of some Plants hang down, as in Reeds, Millet, &c.

PANIS *Fortis* & *Duris* [*Law Term*] when a Malefactor upon his Trial stands mute; one of his Punishments is to be condemned ad *panem fortem* & *durum*, i. e. to have only hard dry Barley Bread and puddle Water. L.

PANNADE, the Curvetting or Prancing of a mettled Horse.

PANNAGE [*Law Term*] the seeding of Swine upon the Mast in the Woods; also Money paid for such a License; also a Tax upon Cloth.

PANNEL [*paneau*, F.] a Pane or Square of Wainscot, &c. also a Saddle for carrying Burdens on Horseback; also a Roll of Paper or Parchment with the Names of the Jurors returned by the Sheriff.

PANNEL [in *Falconry*] is the Pipe next to the Fundament of an Hawk.

PANNELLED me, followed me, attended me. *S'akes*.

PANNICLE [*pannicula*, L.] a little Clout or Rag.

PANNICULUS, [among *Anatomists*] signifies the same as *Membrana*, which see.

PANNICULUS Carnosus, [in *Anatomy*] is a fat Sort of Membrane, which covers the whole body. *L.*

PANNIER, [*Panier*, *F.* *Panicre*. *Ital.* of *Panis*, *L.*] a Dorser or Basket to carry Bread on Horseback.

PANNIER-MAN he who winds the Horn, or rings the Bell at the Inns of Court.

PANNIKEL, the Scull, the Crown of the Head. *Sp. no.*

PANNUS, a Disease in the Eye, when a fleshy Web covers it. *L.*

PANOPLY, [*Panoplia*, of *πανοπλια*, of *πᾶς* all, and *πλα* Armour, *Gr.*] complete Armour or Harness.

PANSOPHY, [*Pansophia*, *L.* of *πανοφια*, *Gr.*] Wisdom or Knowledge of all Things.

PANSY, a Flower.

To **PANT**, [*Panteler*, *F.*] to fetch one's Breath short, or breathe quick.

PANTAGRUELIST, a good Companion, imitating *Pantagruel*, a feign'd Giant in *Rabelais*.

PANTAIS, } [*Pantoiment*, *F.*] an
PANTAS, } Hawk's hard fetching of
Wind or Breath.

PANTALOONS, [*Pantalon*, *F.*] a sort of Garment worn anciently, consisting of Breeches and Stockings fastened together, and both of the same Stuff.

PANTAS, a Disease in Cattle.

PANTCH, a sort of Mat or Covering of Ropes to keep the Sails from fretting.

PANTER, the Heart. *Cant.*

PANTERS, [among *Hunters*] Nets or Toils to catch Deer.

PANTHEA, [of *πᾶς* all, and *θεός*, *Gr.* a God] certain ancient Statues, which by the different Figures which were upon them, represent'd all the Gods.

PANTHEOLOGY, [*πανθεολογια*, of *πᾶς* and *θεολογια*, *Divinity*, *Gr.*] the whole Sum or Body of Divinity.

PANTHEON, [*πανθεων*, *Gr.*] an ancient Temple at *Rome* dedicated to all the Heathen Gods, and since by Pope *Boniface* the IVth, to the *Virgin Mary*.

PANTHER, [*Pantère*, *F.* *Pantbera*, *L.* of *πῆνθηρ*, *Gr.*] a fierce Beast.

PANTER, } [*Pan tierre*, *F.*] an Officer

PANTLER, } who keeps the Bread in a King's or Nobleman's House.

PANTOFFLE, [*Pantoufle*, *F.*] a Slipper.

PANTOMETRE, [*παντομετρον* of *παντοσ*, all, and *μετρον* Measure, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Instrument for measuring all sorts of Angles, Heights, Lengths, &c.

PANTOMIME, [of *παντα* and *μιμος* a Mimick, *Pantomimus*, *L.* of *παντιμιμος*, *Gr.*] a Player that can represent the Gesture and counterfeit the Speech of any Man.

PANTONS or *Pantable Shoes*, a sort of Horse-shoes for narrow and low Heels.

PANTRY, [*Panterie*, *F.* *Panateria*, *Ital.*] a Room or Closet where Bread and cold Meat are kept.

PANURGY, [*Panurgia*, *L.* of *πανουργια*, *Gr.*] Craftiness, Subtilty, Skill in all kind of Matters.

PANUS, [in *Surgery*] a Sore in the Glandulous Parts. *L.*

PAPA, [*Pappa*, *L.* *pappe*, *Du.*] a Teat or Breast Nipple.

PAPA, [*πάππας*, *Gr.* a Father; some take it for a Contraction of *Pater Patria*, a Father of his Country; others of *Pater Patriarcharum*, a Father of the Patriarchs; others of *Pape!* *L. O.* Wonderful!] the Pope.

PAPA, [*πάππας*, *Gr.*] a Child's Name for Father.

PAPACY, [*Papatus*, *L.* the Dignity of a Pope, or Time of his Government.

PAPAL, [*Papalis*, *L.*] belonging to the Pope. *F.*

PAPAVEROUS, [*Papavereus*, *L.*] belonging to a Poppy.

PAPELARDIE, Hypocrisy. *Chauc.*

PAPER, [*Papier*, *F.* *Papyrus*, *L.* of *παπυρος*, *Gr.*] a Substance made of Rags, whited and ground in a Mill.

PAPILIONACEOUS Flower [among *Botanists*] is such an one as represents something of the *Papilio* or Butterfly, with its Wings display'd. In these, the *Petala*, or Flower Leaves, are always of a distort Figure; they are in number four, and join'd together at the Extremities; the Plants that have these Flowers are of the Leguminous kinds, as Peas, Vetches, &c.

PAPILLA, [among *Anatomists*] the Nipple or Teat of a Breast. *L.*

PAPILLÆ Intestinorum [with *Anatomists*] small Glandules or Kernels of which the innermost Coat of the Intestines or Guts is tull; their Use being to soak in the strained Juice call'd *Chyle*, and to distribute it to the Lacteal Veins.

PAPILLARIS procius, [among *Anatomists*] are the Extremities of the Olfactory Nerves, which convey the viscid Humours of the Nostrils and Palate. *L.*
PAPILLARY, belonging to, or like to a Teat or Nipple.

PAPIST, [*Papiste*, *F.*] one that professes the Popish Religion.

PAPISM, } [*Papisme*, *F.*] Popery
PAPISTRY, } the Doctrines or Principles of the *Papists*.

PAPPLAR, Milk-pottage. *Cant.*

PAPPOUS, [of *Pappus*, *L.*] downy or tull of Down, soft, spungy.

PAPPUS, [among *Botanists*] is the soft-light Down, which grows out of the

Seeds of some Plants, such as Thistles, Dandelion, Hawkweed, &c. and which buoys them up so in the Air, that they can be blown any whereabout with the Wind.

PAPULA, a Swelling with many reddish Pimples which eat and spread; also a kind of Small Pox. L.

PAPULOSITY, [*Papulofitas*, L.]fulness of Blisters and Pimples.

PAR, [*Par*, L.] equal, as *to be at par*, i. e. to be equal.

PAR, for. *Chauc.*

PAR of Exchange, [in *Traffick*] is when one to whom a Bill is payable, receives of the Acceptor, just so much Money in Value, as was paid to the Drawer by the Remitter.

PAR VAGUM, [among *Anatomists*] is a Pair of Nerves arising below the Auditory ones, from the Sides of the oblongated Marrow. L.

PARABOLA, [*Parabole*, F. *Parabola*, L.] of *παραβολή*, Gr.] a continued Similitude or Comparison.

PARABLE, [*Parabilis*, L.] easy to be had, procur'd or gotten.

PARABOLA, [of *παραβάλλα*, Gr.] is one of the three Sections which arises from a Cone, being Geometrically cut by a Plane, parallel to one of its Sides.

PARABOLICAL, } [*Parabolique*, F.]

PARABOLICK, } belonging to a Parable, or a Parabola.

PARABOLICK *Cuneus*, a certain Solid mention'd by *Dr. Wallis*.

PARABOLICK *Pyramidoid*, [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure so called from its particular Formation.

PARABOLICK *Space*, [in *Geometry*] is the Area or Content, between the Curve of the Parabola, and any *intire Ordinate*.

PARABOLICK *Spindle*, [in *Geometry*] a solid Body form'd by the turning of a *Semi-Parabola*, about its Ordinate.

PARABOLISM, [in *Algebra*] is the Division of the Terms of an Equation by a known Quantity, that is involv'd or multiply'd into the first Term.

PARABOLOID, [in *Geometry*] is a Solid form'd by the Circumvolution of a Parabola about its Axis.

PARACELSIAN, a Physician who follows the Method of *Paracelsus*, which was to cure by exceeding strong Oils, &c.

PARACELSISTICK *Medicines*, prepar'd after the Method of *Paracelsus*.

PARACELSUS, an eminent Physician born at *Eilsenden* in *Switzerland*, Anno 1493, who used exceeding strong Oils and Waters extract'd from Vegetables, &c. was very successful in his Practice, who said that by some of his Medicines he could preserve the Life of a Man for some Ages; he

died at *Saltzburg*, Anno 1541, but not without suspicion of being poisoned by Means of some of his own Profession.

PARACENTESIS, [*Paracentese*, F. of *παρακέντησις*, Gr.] is a Perforation of the Chest, to discharge corrupt Matter lodg'd there; or of the *Abdomen*, to let out Water as in the Dropsy. L.

PARACENTRICK Motion of *Impetus*, [in the *New Astronomy*] is a Term for so much as the revolving Planet approaches nearer to, or recedes farther from the Sun, or Center of Attraction.

PARACHRONISM, an Error in Chronology, a mistaking the Time of any Action or Adventure in History.

PARACIUM, [in *Dromsday-Book*] the Tenure which is between Partners.

PARACLETE, [*Paracletus*, L. of *παρακλητος*, Gr.] an Advocate or Comforter.

PARACMASTICA FEBRIS, [of *παρακμαστικὸς* and *πυρετός*, Gr.] a Fever that declines daily.

PARACMASTICAL, [*Paracmaasticus*, L. of *παρακμαστικὸς*, of *παρακμή*, Gr.] pertaining to a kind of continual hot burning Fever, wherein the Heat, when it is at its height diminisheth, by little and little, till it totally ceaseth.

PARACHME, [*παρακμή*, Gr. a Declension] according to *Galen*, that part of Life, where a Person is said to grow old, and which he reckons from 35 to 49, when he is said to be old.

PARACYNANCHE, [of *παρα* and *κυναγχή*, Gr.] an Inflammation in the outward Muscle of the Throat.

PARADE, great shew, State. F.

PARADE, [in *Military Affairs*] the Place where Troops assemble together.

PARADIASTOLE, [*παραδιαστολή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick where the Orator enlarges or distinguishes upon a Matter. F.

PARADIGM, [*Paradigma*, L. of *παραδειγμα*, Gr.] an Example or Instance of something said or done.

PARADISE, [*Paradis*, F. *paradisus*, L. of *παραδείσις*, Gr.] a place of Pleasure, the Garden of *Eden*.

PARADISE Apple, a delicious Fruit.

PARADOX, [*paradoxe*, F. of *paradoxum*, L. of *παράδοξον* of *παρα* beyond, and *δόξα* Opinion, Gr.] a strange Sentiment, contrary to the common Opinion.

PARADOXAL, } [*paradoxus*, L. of

PARADOXICAL, } *παράδοξος*, Gr.] belonging to a Paradox, Surprising.

PARADOXOLOGY, [*παράδοξολογία*, of *παράδοξος* and *λόγος* to say, Gr.] a speaking by Paradoxes.

A PARADROME, [*Paradromis*, L. of *παράδρομις*, Gr.] a Wall or Gallery, having no shelter over head.

PARÆNESIS, [*παρηγορησις*, Gr.] a Precept, Admonition or Instruction. L.

PARÆNETICA, [*Paræneticus*, L. of *παρηγορητικός*, Gr.] apt to persuade or admonish.

PARAGE, [in *Law*] equality of Name, Blood or Dignity; but especially of Land in dividing an Inheritance.

PARAGE, Birth, Parentage. *cb. uc.*

PARAGIUM, Peerage; or the Quality of a Peer of the Realm.

PARACIUM, [in the *Civil Law*] the Right of Noblemens younger Children, to hold part of their main Estate.

PARAGIUM, the equal Condition between two Parties to be Married. *O. I.*

PARAGOGE, [*παραγωγή*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick whereby a Letter or Syllable is added at the End of a Word.

PARAGOGE, [in *Surgery*] that fitness of the Bones to one another, as is discernable in their Articulation.

PARAGOGICAL, belonging to the Figure Paragoge.

PARAGON, [*Parangon*, F. *Paragone*, Ital.] a compleat Model or Pattern, a Compeer an Equal; also a peerless Dame, or one without compare.

PARAGORICKS, [*Paragorica*, L. of *παραγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines which assuage or ease Pains.

PARAGRAPH, [*Paragraphe*, F. *Paragraphe*, L. of *παράγραφος*, Gr.] a smaller Section of a Book, where the Line breaks off, or what is comprehended between one Break and another.

PARAGRAPHÉ, [*παράγραφη*, Gr.] a Writing or Note in the Margin of a Book. L.

PARAGRAPHÉ, [in *Rhetorick*] a declining or waving of the Matter in Controversy.

PARALIPOMENA, [*παρὰλειπόμενα*, Gr. *i. e.* left out, not spoken of] the two Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament, so called because some Things are related there which are omitted in other Places. L.

PARALIPSIS, [*παρὰλειψις*, Gr.] a Kind of Irony, a Figure in Rhetorick wherein that Thing seems to be let pass, which nevertheless is design'd to be insisted on at large.

PARALLACTICAL, } [in *Astronomy*]
PARALLACTICK } belonging to a Parallax.

PARALLACTICAL ANGLE, [in *Astronomy*] is an Angle made by the oblique cutting of a Circle of Altitude with the Ecliptick.

PARALLAX, [*Parallaxe*, F. *parallaxis*, L. of *παράλλαξις*, Gr.] the difference between the true and apparent Place of a Planet.

PARALLAX of *Ascension*, [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent right Ascension of a Planet.

PARALLAX of *Declination*, [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Declination of a Planet.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX, [in *Astronomy*] is when the Sun, Moon or any other Planet is in the *Horizon*.

PARALLAX of *Latitude*, [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the true and apparent Latitude of a Planet, as it is observ'd from the Surface of the Center.

PARALLAX of *Longitude*, [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between that Place and Ecliptick, which a Planet appears to have to an Eye placed upon the Surface of the Earth, and that which it would seem to have to an Eye placed at the Center.

THE MOON'S PARALLAX to the *Sun*, [in *Astronomy*] is the Excess of the Parallax of the Moon above that of the Sun.

PARALLEL, [*Parallele*, F. *Parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] equally or every where alike.

A PARALLEL, [*Paralele*, F. *Parallelus*, L. of *παράλληλος*, Gr.] a Comparison of Persons and Things one with another.

A PARALLEL, [in *Geography*] is a Space on the Terrestrial Globe comprehended between two Circles parallel to the Equinoctial.

PARALLEL Circles, [in *Astronomy*] are all the Lesser Circles; particularly the Circles of Latitude.

PARALLEL Planes, [in *Geometry*] those Planes which have all the Perpendiculars drawn between them equally distant every where.

PARALLEL Rays, [in *Opticks*] are those Rays which keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye.

PARALLEL RULER, an Instrument for drawing Lines parallel to each other.

PARALLEL SAILING, is Sailing between two Places under the same Latitude.

PARALLEL Sphere, is that Position of the Sphere, which has one Pole in the *Zenith*, and the other in the *Nadir*, and the Equinoctial is the *Horizon*.

PARALLELS, [in *Geometry*] are Lines which always keep at an equal Distance from one another.

PARALLELS of *Altitude* [in *Astronomy*]

nomy] are Circles drawn parallel to the Horizon, and are called *Almicanters*.

PARALLELS of Declination [in *Astronomy*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, suppos'd to pass through every Degree and Minute of the Meridian between the Equinoctial, and each Pole of the World.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the *Terrrestrial Globes*] are Circles parallel to the Equinoctial, the same with Parallels of Declination on the Celestial.

PARALLELS of Latitude [on the *Celestial Globe*] are lesser Circles parallel to the Ecliptick, imagin'd to pass through every Degree and Minute of the *Colures*.

PARALLELISM, the being parallel.

PARALLELISM of the Earth's Axis [in *Astronomy*] the Earth's keeping its Axis in its Annual Revolution round the Sun, in a Position always parallel to itself.

PARALLELOGRAM [*parallelogramme*, F. *parallelogrammum*, L. of *παράλληλον*, Gr.] is a plain Figure bounded by four Right Lines, whereof the opposite are parallel one to the other.

PARALLELOGRAMMICK, belonging to a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOGRAMMICK Protractor, a Semicircle made of Brass with four Rules in Form of a Parallelogram, to move to any Angle.

PARALLELOPEPID [among *Mathematicians*] is a solid Figure contained under six Parallelograms, the opposite Sides of which are equal and parallel; or it is a Prism whose Base is a Parallelogram.

PARALLELOPLEURON [among *Mathematicians*] an imperfect Parallelogram, or kind of Trapezium; two of whose opposite Sides are parallel, but the other two not parallel.

PARALOGISM [*paralogisme*, F. *paralogismus*, L. *παράλογισμός*, Gr.] a fallacious or deceitful Way of Arguing, where from two Propositions a false Conclusion is deduced.

To **PARALOGIZE** [*paralogizare*, L.] to reason sophistically.

PARALYTICAL [*paralytique*, F. *paralyticus*, L. of *παράλυτικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or sick of a Palsy.

A **PARALYTICK** [*paralytique*, F. *paralyticus*, L.] one troubled with the Palsy.

PARAMENTS, Robes of State. *Cbaur*.

PARAMENT } [among *Hunters*] the

PARAMENT } red Flesh between the Skin and Bony of a Deer. *F.*

PARAMESE [*παράμεσιον*, Gr.] the Sound of the fifth String in Musick; also the Note call'd *B fa-be-mi*.

PARAMETER [in *Conick Sections*] is a third Proportional Line called *Abscissa* and any Ordinate of a *Parabola*.

PARAMOUNT [of *parato*, and *montar* to mount, *Span.*] above all, Sovereign or Absolute.

LORD PARAMOUNT [*Law Term*] the supreme Lord of the Fee.

PARAMOUR [a *parando amorem*, L. gaining Love] a Lover or Sweet-heart.

PARANETE [*παράνετα*, Gr.] in Musick, the Sound of the sixth String.

PARANYMPH [*paranymphe*, F. *paranympus*, L. of *παράνυμπος*, Gr.] a Bride-man or Bride-maid; also one who makes a Speech in Commendation of one who commences Doctor in a University.

PARAPEGMA [*παράπηγμα*, Gr.] a Table erected publicly, containing an Account of Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, rising and setting of the Stars, &c.

PARAPEGMATA [among *Astrologers*] the Tables on which they erect Schemes.

PARAPET [*parapetto*, Ital. of *parare*, to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the Breast] a Wall or Balcony Breast high, ranging about a Pillar, Tower, &c. *Archited.*

PARAPET [in *Fortification*] a Breast Work rais'd on Bastions, Ramparts, &c. *F.*

PARAPHANALIA } [*paraphranauz*,
PARAPHERNA } F. *parapherna*,
PARAPHERNALIA } Gr.] those
Goods which a Wife brings her Husband, over and above her Dowry. *L.*

PARAPHIMOSIS [of *παρά* and *ήμιμοσις*, Gr.] a Fault of a Man's Yard, when the *Frenatum* is too short to cover the Glans; also a Narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

PARAPHRASE [*paraphrasis*, L. of *παράφρασις*, Gr.] the expressing of a Text in plainer Words, and more largely and accommodated to the Reader's Capacity. *F.*

To **PARAPHRASE** [*paraphraser*, F.] to make a Paraphrase or Comment upon.

PARAPHRAST [*paraphraste*, F. *paraphrastes*, L. of *παράφραστης*, Gr.] one who paraphrases or expounds a Matter by other Words.

PARAPHRASTICAL [*paraphrasticus*, L. of *παράφραστικός*, Gr.] belonging to such an Exposition.

PARAPHRENITIS [of *παρά* and *φρηνίτις*, Gr.] a Madness accompanied with a continual Fever.

PARAPHROSYNE [*παράφροσύνη*, Gr.] a slight sort of doting in the Imagination and Judgment.

PARAPLEGIA [*παράπληγία*, Gr.] a Palsy seizing all the Parts of the Body, below the Head.

PAR-

PARARYTHMOS [among Physicians] a Pulse not suitable to a Person's Age. *Gr.*

PARASANG, a Persian Measure of about 4 English Miles. *L.*

PARASCEVE [*παρασκευή*, *Gr.* Preparation] the Eve of the Sabbath or Holiday; especially Easter-Eve.

PARASELENE [*παράσηληνη*, *Gr.*] a mock Moon, a Meteor in a watery Cloud resembling a Moon.

PARASIOPESIS [*παρσιόπησης*, *Gr.*] a keeping Silence, a Figure in Rhetorick when we say that we will not speak of such a Thing.

PARASITE [*parasitus*, *L.* of *παράσιτος*, *Gr.*] a Smell-Feast, a Trencher-Friend a flattering Sponger. *F.*

PARASITICAL [*parasiticus*, *L.* of *παράσιτος*, *Gr.*] belonging to the Parasite.

PARASITICAL PLANTS [with Botanists] those that are nourished by the Stock of others.

PARASOL, a sort of small Canopy or Umbrello, to keep off the Rain. *F.*

PARASTADES [in Architecture] the Posts or Pillars of a Door, called Jaumbs.

PARASTATA [in Architecture] a Buttress set on the Side of Pillars. *Gr.*

PARASTATÆ [in Anatomy] certain Vessels which compose that Body which is fixed on the Back of the Testicles. *Gr.* See *Epididymide*.

PARASYNANCHE [*παρσυνάγχη*, *Gr.*] an Inflammation of the Muscles of the upper Part of the Gullet.

PARASYNAXIS [of *παρά* and *σύναξις*, *Gr.*] a gathering together] a Conventicle or unlawful Meeting. *C. L.*

PARATHESIS [*παράθεσις*, *Gr.*] a Figure in Grammar, where two or more Substantives are put in the same Case.

PARATHESIS [in Rhetorick] a small Hint of a Thing given to the Auditors.

PARATHESIS [in Printing] is the Matter contained within two Crotchets, mark'd thus, [] .

PARATITLA [in Civil Law] a Summary Explication of the Law Titles, and the Subject Matter of them.

PARAVAIL [in Common Law] the lowest Tenant, or he who is Tenant to one who holds his Fee of another.

PARAVAUNT, by Chance.

PARAZON, a Wood-knife. *Spenc.*

To PARBOIL [*parbouiller*, *F.* or *q. d.* *part-boil*] to boil but in part.

To PAREREAKE, to vomit. *Spenc.*

PARBUNCLE [*Sea Term*] a Rope used in the Nature of a pair of Slings.

PARCÆ [according to the Poets] the three Ladies of Destiny; *Cloto*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*; the first bears a Distaff, the

second spins the Thread of Man's Life, and the third cuts it off.

A PARCEL [*parcellé*, *F.*] part, portion, Bundle.

PARCEL-Makers [in the Exchequer] two Officers who make the Parcels of the Escheators Accounts.

To PARCEL, to divide into Parcels.

To PARCEL a Seam, is after a Ship is caulked to lay over it a narrow Piece of Canvas, and then to pour on it hot Pitch and Tar.

PARCENERS [in Common Law] are where one seiz'd of an Estate of Inheritance, hath Issue only Daughters and dies, and the Lands descend to the Daughters, but as one Heir, and are call'd *Parceners*.

PARCENERS [according to custom] when a Man dies seized of Lands in Gavel-kind, and hath Issue divers Sons, then the Sons are *Parceners* by the Custom.

To PARCH [probably of *percoquere*, *L.*] to burn or dry up.

PARCHMENT [*percbicin*, *F.* *pergamē*, *Teut.* *pergamēna*, *L.*] so call'd because invented at Pergamus in Asia Minor, by *K. Eumenes*, when Paper that was in Egypt only, was prohibited by *Ptolomy*, to be transported into Asia.

PARCINARY [*Law Term*] a holding or possessing of Land by Joint-Tenants, who are otherwise called *Coparceners*.

PARCITY [*parcitas*, *L.*] sparingness, frugality.

PARCO *Frañs*, a Writ which lies against him who breaks a Pound, and takes away the Beasts in it.

PARCUS, a Pound to confine trespassing or straying Cattle. *O. L.*

PARDIEUX, by the Gods. *Chauc.*

PARDIE or PERDIE, verily. *Spenc.*

PARDON [*perdono*, *Ital.*] forgiveness, especially that which God gives Sinners. *F.*

To PARDON [in Law] the forgiving a Felony or Offence committed against the King.

PARDON [*ex gratia Regis*] is such a Pardon as the King affords, with some special Regard to the Person, or some other Circumstances. *L.*

PARDON [by the Course of Law] is such as the Law of Equity allows for a light Offence.

PARDONABLE [*pardonable*, *F.*] that may be pardoned.

PARDONERS, Persons who formerly carried about the Pope's Indulgences, and sold them to the highest Bidders.

PARDURABLE, everlasting. *Chauc.*

To PARE [of *separare*, *L.* to separate, *Minshew*, or *parer*, *F.* to trim] to cut off by small Slices.

PAREKBASIS, [*παρέκβασις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, where the main Subject is departed from.

PAREGORICKS, [*paregorica*, L. *παρεγορικά*, Gr.] Medicines that comtort and swage.

PAREIL, equal, alike. *F.*

PAREL, Furniture or Rigging of Ships. *baucer.*

PARELCON, [*παρήκων*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, in which a Word or Syllable is added to the end of another.

PARELIUM, } [*παρήλιον*, Gr.] a PARHELIUM, } mock Sun, a Meteor appearing on each side of the Sun.

PAREMENT, [in *Architecture*] an uniform Course of Stones. *F.*

PAREMENTS, the Ornaments of an Altar.

PAREMPTOSIS, [in *physick*] is when the Blood slides from the Heart into the great Artery.

PARENCEPHALIS, [*παρεγκεφαλις*, Gr.] the hindermost part of the Brain.

PARENCHYMATA [of *παρχυμα*, Gr.] those Bowels through which the Blood passes for its better Fermentation, as the Heart, Liver, &c. in a larger Sense, all the Bowels, because they are look'd upon as so many Strainers to the Humours which pass through them.

PARENCHYMOUS parts of the Body, with the *Old Anatomists* fleshy Parts that fill up the Interstices between the Vessels.

A PARENT, [*parens*, L.] a Father or Mother. *F.*

PARENTAGE, Kindred, Stock, Family. *F.*

PARENTAL, [*parentalis*, L.] belonging to Parents.

PARENTALIA, Feasts and Sacrifices perform'd by the *Romans* at the Funerals of their Relations and Friends. *L.*

PARENTATION, the Performance of such Solemnities. *L.*

PARENTELE, an Hundred. *Chauc.*

PARENTHESIS, [*parentese*, *F.* of *παρενθεσις*, Gr.] a Clause put into the middle of a Sentence, which being left out, the Sense remains entire, and is thus mark'd, () *L.*

A PARENTICIDE, [*parenticida*, L.] one that kills Father or Mother.

PARENTYNE, Parentage. *Chauc.*

PARERGA, [*Architecture*] Ornamental Additions to a principal Work; also small Pieces of Paintings on the Sides, or in the Corners of the principal Piece.

PARFAY, by my Faith. *Chauc.*

PARGET, [probably of *paries*, L. a Wall] the Plaster of a Wall.

PARHELION, [*παρήλιον*, Gr.] 2 Mock Sun.

PARHYPATE, [*παρυπάτη*, Gr.] the Sound of the String next the Base.

PARIAN Marble, an excellent Sort of white Marble.

PARIATION [among *Merchants*] evenness of Accounts.

PARIETALS, [in *Anatomy*] two Bones of the fore-part of the Head.

PARIL, Peril. *Chauc.*

PARILITY, [*parilitas*, L.] Likeness.

PARIS, the chief City of France.

PARIS Garden. [the House of *Robert de Paris*, which King *Richard III.* proclaim'd a Receptacle of Butcher's Garbage] the Bear Garden in *Southwark*.

PARISH, [*Paroisse*, *F.* *parochia*, L. of *παροικία*, Gr.] a Territory which in Ecclesiastical Matters is under the Charge of a particular Priest.

PARISHIONER, [*paroisien*, *F.* *Parochus*, L. of *παροικισ*, Gr.] an Inhabitant of a Parish.

PARISTHIA, [*παρίσθια*, Gr.] two Glandules of the Mouth, ty'd together by a tender Production.

PARASYLLABICAL, [in *Grammar*] having an equal Number of Syllables.

PARITOUR. See *Apparitor*.

PARITY, [*parite*, *F.* of *paritas*, L.] equality, evenness.

PARK, [*Παργος*, *Sax.* *paerick*, *Du.* *Parc*, *F.*] a piece of Ground enclos'd and stock'd with wild Beasts of Chace.

PARK of Artillery, [in a *Camp*] is the Place appointed for the Artillery, viz. *Guns, Powder*, &c. which is generally the Rear of both Lines of an Army.

PARK of Artillery, [at a *Siege*] is a Fort fortified out of Cannon Shot of the Place besieged, where the Cannon, Powder Artificial Fires, and Ammunition are kept, and guarded only by the Fire-Men to avoid Casualties which may happen by Fire.

PARK of provisions, [in a *Camp*] is a Place in the Rear of every Regiment, which is taken up by the Sutlers who follow the Army, with all Sorts of Provisions, and sell them to the Soldiers.

PARK-BOOT, [*Law Term*] a being free from the Duty of enclosing a Park.

PARKER, the Keeper of a Park.

PARLEY, [of *parler*, *F.* to speak] a Conference with an Enemy about some Affair or Proposal; also a talking with.

To BEAT A PARLEY, } to give the
To SOUND A PARLEY, } Signal for such a Conference by Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet.

PARLIAMENT, [*parlement*, of *parler*, *F.* to speak, or of our *parley*] the chief

chief Assembly and Council of the Nation met together, to make or alter Laws.

PARLIAMENTARY, [*parlementaire*, F.] belonging to or agreeable with the Method of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTUM *Diabolicum*, a Parliament held at *Coventry*, An. 38 of H. 2. in which *Edward* Earl of *March*, who afterwards was King, and several Nobles, were attainted of High Treason. L.

PARLIAMENTUM *Indoctorum*, [*i. e.* the Parliament of the unlearned] a Parliament held at *Coventry*, An. 6. *Henry* IV. L.

PARLIAMENTUM *Infantium*, [*i. e.* the mad Parliament] a Parliament held at *Oxford*, An. 41 of *Henry* III. L.

PARLIAMENTUM *Religiosum*, [*i. e.* the religious Parliament] a Conference held in the Parlour or Common Room of a Monastery. L.

PARLOUR, [*parloir*, F.] a low Room to receive Company in.

PARLOUS, [q. d. *perillous*] dangerous, shrewd, subtil.

PARLOUS, [q. d. *peerless*] without Equal, incomparable.

PARMESAN, a Sort of Cheese made in *Parma* in *Italy*. F.

PARNEL [of *Petronilla*, L. a proper Name of Women] a wanton Woman, an immodest Girl.

PAROCHIAL, [*parochial*, F.] of or belonging to a Parish.

PAROCHIANUS, any Person living within the Diocese of a Bishop. O. L.

PARODONTIS, [*parodontis*, Gr.] a swelling in the Gums. L.

PARODY, [*parodie*, F. *parodia*, L. of *παρῳδία*, Gr.] a Poetick Sport, the turning some serious Pieces into Burlesque.

PAROEMIA, [*παροιμία*, Gr.] a Proverb. L.

PAROEMIA, [in *Rhetorick*] a Proverbial Manner of Speaking. L.

PAROLA, a Word or Words. *Ital.*

PAROLA, [in *Musick Books*] signifies those Words of which a Song or Cantata is compos'd. *Ital.*

PAROLE, Speech, Word, Saying. F.

PAROLE, [in *Law*] a Plea in Court.

PAROLE, [among *Soldiers*] is when a Prisoner of War is permitted to go into his own Country, or to his own Party, upon his Promise to return at the Time appointed, if not exchanged.

LEASE PAROLE, [in *Law*] a Lease by Word or Mouth.

PAROIMOION, [*παροιμιον*, Gr.] a Grammatical Figure when all the Words of a Sentence begin alike, or with the same Letter. L.

PARONOMASIA [*παρονομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when we allude to the Meaning of any Thing by a small Change of the Letters, as not Friends, but Fiends were bere. L.

PARONYCHIA [*παροnychία*, Gr.] a Whitloe, a preternatural Swelling under the Root of the Nail. L.

PARONYCHIA [in *Botany*] Whitlode-Wort, or Grass, an Herb so called from its suppos'd Virtues in suppurating and cleansing such Tumours.

PAROTIDES [*παροτιδεις*, Gr.] the Glandules behind the Ear; also a Swelling of those Glandules. L.

PAROXYSM [*paroxysme*, F. *paroxysmus*, L. of *παροξυσμος*, Gr.] the Access or Fit of an Ague, Fever, or other Disease.

PARPUNCTUM, } a Coat of Mail, a
PERPUNCTUM, } Doublet quilted for
Armour. O. L.

PARELS, [in a *Ship*] are Frames made of Trucks, Ribs, and Ropes, put about the Masts, and made fast to the Yards at both Ends.

PARRHESIA, [*παρρησία*, Gr.] a Liberty or Freedom of Speech. L.

PARRICIDE, [*farricida*, L.] a Murderer of his Father or Mother, or any of his near Kindred; also a Traytor to his Country. F.

PARRICIDE, [*parricidium*, L.] the Offence of Parricide.

A PARROT, a Bird well known.

To PARSE, [q. d. in *partes dividere*, L.] to expound a Lesson according to the Rules of *Grammar*.

PARSIMONIOUS, [*parsimonicus*, L.] saving or thrifty.

PARSIMONY, [*parsimonia*, L.] sparingness, thristiness, good husbandry.

PARSLEY, [*parilli*, C. Br. *persil*, F. *petroselinum*, L. of *πετροσίλιον*, Gr.] a well known Herb.

PARSLY-PECT, an Herb good against Gravel or the Stone in the Kidneys.

PARSNIP, } [*passinaca*, L.] a well
PARSNIP, } known esculent Plant.

PARSON, [q. d. *parish* Sn, *i. e.* the Pastor or Son of a Parish] the Rector or Minister of a Parish.

PARSON *Imparsoned*, [*Law Term*] one who is put in possession of a Parish Church appropriate or presentative.

PARSON *Mortal*, formerly the Rector of a Church made so for his own Life was so call'd.

PARSON *Immortal*, a Collegiate or Conventual Body was so call'd, to whom the Church was appropriated for ever.

PARSO-

PARSONAGE, a Spiritual Living, set apart for the Maintenance of the Minister of a Church; also the Mansion or Dwelling-House of a Parson.

PART [*pars*, L.] a piece of any thing, Share, Portion. *F.*

PART [*in Anatomy*] is that of which the whole Body is composed, and which partakes; with it of common Life and Sense.

PART [*in Logick*] is that which is joined to any Universal.

PART [*in Mathematicks*] is a less Quantity compar'd with a greater.

PART of Fortune [among *Astrologers*] is the Place from whence the Moon takes her Progress at the very Moment, in which the Sun rises from the Point of the East.

Proportional PART [*in Mathematicks*] a Part or Number which bears any Proportion to some other Part or Number.

To **PART** [*partir*, F. of *partire*, L.] to divide into Parts, to separate.

PARTAGE, Partition, & sharing or dividing. *F.*

To **PARTAKE** [of *part* and *take*] to take part of, or with.

PARTE, a part. *Ital.*

PARTEN, to partake. *Chauc.*

PARTERRE, a Garden with Knots or Figures, a Flower Garden. *F.*

PARTES finis nihil habuerunt, &c. an Exception taken against a Fine levied. *L.*

PARTIAL [of *pars*, L.] biased to one's Party or Interest. *F.*

PARTIALITY [*partialite*, F.] a siding too much with a Party, a being more on the one Side than the other.

PARTIBLE, that may be parted.

To **PARTICIPATE** [*participer*, F. *participatum*, L.] to partake of, to have a Share in.

PARTICIPATION, a taking part of, *F.* of *L.*

PARTICIPIAL [*in Grammar*] belonging to a Participle.

PARTICIPLE [of *pars* and *capio*, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech to named from its partaking both of the Noun, and of the Verb. *Gram.*

PARTICLE [*particula*, F. of *particula*, L.] a small parcel, or little part; in *Grammar*, a small undeclined Word.

PARTICULAR [*particulier*, F. of *particularis*, L.] proper, peculiar, singular, extraordinary, intimate, familiar.

A **PARTICULAR** [*particulare*, L.] an Inventory of Goods, a particular Circumstance.

PARTICULARITY [*particularite*, F.] a particular Matter, a singularity or Humour.

To **PARTICULARIZE** [*particulariser*, F.] to enlarge upon Particulars, to give a particular Account of.

PARTICULARLY [*particulariter*, L.] in particular.

PARTILE [*partilis*, L.] divided, divisible.

PARTILE ASPECT [*in Astro'ogy*] the most exact and full Aspect that can be.

PARTING, is one of the Refiners ways of separating Gold and Silver, which is done by *Aqua Fortis*.

PARTISAN, a favourer or abetter of a Party. *F.*

PARTISAN [*in Military Affairs*] a Commander of a Party.

PARTISAN [*partuisane*, F. *partesana*, Ital.] an Halberd.

PARTITION, a parting, sharing, or dividing, a Division. *F.* of *L.*

PARTITION [*in Architecture*] that which divides a Room.

PARTITION [*in Law*] a dividing of Lands among Coheirs and Partners.

PARTITIONE facienda, a Writ which lies for those who hold Lands or Tenements jointly, and would sever to every one his part. *L.*

PARTLETS, Ruffs or Bands for Women. *Cheshirc.*

PARTNER [*partenaer*, Du. *q. d.* *partolnner*, or *personnier*, F. *partiarinus*, L.] one who takes part, or is joined with another in some Concern.

PARTNERS [*in a Ship*] are strong Pieces of Timber, bolted to the Beams incircling the Masts at the Deck, to keep them steady in their Steps.

PARTNER-SHIP, a joining with some other Person in some Affair or Concern, Trade, &c.

PARTRIDGE [*perdrix*, F. of *perdix*, L.] a dainty Fowl.

PARTURIENT [*parturiens*, L.] Travelling, being in Labour, or ready to bring forth.

PARTURITION, a bringing forth, or being in Labour.

PARTUS caesareus, a Birth when a Child is cut out of the Womb. *L.*

PARTY [*partie*, F. of *pars*, L.] a Person; also Association, Side or Faction.

PARTY [*in Military Affairs*] a Body of Men sent out upon some Expedition.

PARTY Jury, a Jury consisting of half *Englishmen*, and half *Foreigners*.

PARTY'S [*in Law*] those that are named in a Deed or Fine as Parties of it.

PARTY *per bend* [in *Heraldry*] parted or divided through the Bend.

PARTY *per pale* [in *Heraldry*] divided through the Pale.

PARVIS, a Porch of a Church or Chapel, an Anti-Chapel. O.

PARVITUDE [among *Philosophers*] littleness, smallness.

PARVITY [parvitas, L.] littleness, smallness.

PARVO *Nocumto*, a Writ of Nullance. L.

PARVUM & *Crasium* [among *Anatomists*] is the fourth pair of Muscles of the Head, so called, because, tho' they are but little, yet are thick. L.

PASCAGE } Grazing or Feeding of
PASCUAGE } Cattle. O.

PASCHA [ΠΑΣΧΑ, *H. πασχα*, Gr.] the Passover, a Feast of the Jews; also the Festival of *Easter*.

PASCHA *clausum*, the eighth Day after *Easter*, or *Low-Sunday*.

PASCHAL [paschalis, L.] belonging to the Jewish Passover or *Easter*. F.

PASCHAL Rents, are Rents or annual Duties paid by the Inferior Clergy to the Bishop, at their *Easter* Visitations.

PASDE *Souris* [in *Fortification*] the same with *Berme*.

To PASH [probably of *petron*, Du. to press] to dash together.

A MAD PASH, a Mad Brains. *Clesh*.

PASH Flower, a Plant.

PASQUIL [of *Pasquin*, a Statue in *Rome*, upon which Satyrical Papers are usually fix'd, and ascribed on him as the Author] a slanderous Libel posted up for publick View.

PASQUINADE, a Satyrical Inveective or Libel.

PASS [passe, F.] a Licence to Travel; a Thrust in Fencing.

PASS [as *Wohol zu Pass seyn*, Teut. to be well] a State or Condition.

To PASS [passer, F. *passare*, Ital.] to come or go through, by or over; to be current as Money; to spend Time.

PASSABLE, that may be passed over, as so tolerable, indifferent. F.

PASSACACLIO } [in *Musick Books*]
PASSACAILLE } signifies a kind of

PASSACILLIO } Air something like a *Chaconne*; but of a more slow or graver Movement. *Ital*.

PASSADE, Alms or Benevolence to a Passenger.

PASSADE } [in *Fencing*] a Pass or
PASSADO } Thrust.

PASSAGE [in *Horsmanship*] the Course or Manage of a Horse forward and backward upon the same Plot of Ground. F.

PASSAGE, a going from one Place to another; the Place thro' which one goes. F.

PASSAGE [in *Law*] hire paid for being transported over Sea, or River. F.

PASSAGE, a Place in a Discourse or Book; also an Event or Chance.

PASSAGIO, a Writ empowering the Keepers of the Ports to permit a Man to pass over, who hath the King's Licence.

PASSAGIUM, a Voyage or Expedition made by the Kings of *England* to the Holy Land. O. L.

PASSANT, passing or going by. F.

PASSARADO [in a *Ship*] is a Rope whereby all the Block of the Main and Fore Sails are haled down at.

PASSATOR, one who has the Interest or Command of a River. O. L.

PASSENGER [passenger, F.] one who Travels by Land or Water; also a kind of small trained Hawk.

PASS-PORT [passe-port, F. *passaporto*, Ital. of *passé*, F. and *portus* Ports, or *porta* Gates, L.] a Licence granted for the safe Passage of a Man from one Place to another.

PASSEPIED [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air very like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively. *Ital*.

PASSE VOLANT [of *passer* to pass, and *voler* to fly, F. *q. d.* one who passes among Soldiers one Day, being about to fly off the next] a Faggot in a tall Muster of Soldiers. F.

PASSIBILITY [passibilite, F. of *passibilitas*, L.] an Aptness or Capacity to suffer.

PASSIELE [passibilis, L.] capable of suffering. F.

PASSID excelled. *Clauc*.

PASSION, Affection, Transport of Mind, Anger, Suffering. F. of L.

PASSION [among *Physicians*] Pain or Uneasiness of the Body.

PASSION FLOWER, a Flower named from its resembling several Crosses.

PASSION WEEK, the Week next before *Easter*.

The PASSIONS [among *Humanists*] the Affections of the Mind, as Love, Hatred, &c.

PASSIONATE [passione, F.] possessed with Passion, hasty; also affectionate, loud, amorous.

PASSIVE [passivus, L.] apt to bear or suffer.

PASSIVE Principles [among *Chymists*] are Earth and Water.

PASSIVITY [passivitas, L.] the State of being insensible.

PASSULATUM [among *Dispensatory* Writers] a Medicine wherein Raisins are the chief Ingredient.

PASTA [*paste*, F. of *passa*, L.] Paste or kneaded Dough, O. L.

PASTEL, a Plant called Wood.

PASTERON [*pasturon*, F.] the hollow of a Beasts Heel, that part of a Horses Foot under the Fetlock to the Heel; also a Shackle for a Horse.

PASTIL [*pastille*, F. of *pastillus*, L.] a Crayon for Painting, a Composition of Perfumes; also a Sort of Confectionary Ware.

PASTIME [*passetemps*, F. *passetempo*, Ital.] Sport, Recreation.

TO PASTINATE [*pastinatum*, L.] to dig and delve.

PASTINATION, the opening, loosening and preparing the Earth for Planting. L.

PASTITIUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Pasture Ground.

PASTOR [*pastor*, F.] a Shepherd or Herdsman; a Minister of a Church. L.

PASTORAL [*pastoralis*, L.] belonging to a Shepherd, or to a Church Minister. F.

A PASTORAL [*pastorale*, F. and L.] a sort of Poem relating to Affairs between Shepherds and Shepherdesses.

PASTORAL, a Pear called the Shepherds Pear.

PASTORALE [in *Musick Books*] signifies an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play. Ital.

PASTRY [*patisserie*, F.] Work made of Paste or Dough; also the Place where Pastry Work is performed.

TO MAKE PASTRY [*pastifier*, F.] to raise Paste, &c.

A PASTRY COOK [*pastiffier*, F.] a Raiser of Paste, &c.

PASTURABLE, that is fit or serves for Pasture.

PASTURAGE [*pasturage*, F.] Pasture, or Pasture Ground.

PASTURE [*pasture*, F. of *pastura*, L.] Land reserved for the feeding of Cattle; also Fodder or Food for Cattle; also the Feeding or Feeding Place of Deer.

TO PASTURE [*pasturer*, F.] to put into Pasture to feed Cattle.

PASUAGE } [*law term*] Money taken for Mast, or the Feeding of Hogs.

PAT [pas, Du. or of *aptus*, L. by a Metathesis] fit, suitable, to the purpose.

A PAT [*patée*, F. a Rap with a Ferula] a small Blow.

A PATACCOON, a Spanish Coin in Value 4 s. 8 d.

PATAGONS, a People said to be 10 Foot high, inhabiting Terra Magellanica in America.

PATART } a Dutch Stiver, five of

PARTART } which makes Six-pence.

PATAVINITY [*Patavinitas*, L.] the Style and affected Phrases of the City of Padua in Italy, for which Livy is censured.

PATCH [perhaps of *patagium*, L. or one Thing sow'd upon another] a Piece sowed upon a worn out Garment.

TO PATCH [*pezzare*, Ital.] to mend with Patches.

PATE [probably of *Tete*, F. the Head, T. being changed into P.] the Head.

PATE, a Brock or Badger. N. C.

PATE [in *Fortification*] a Platform of an Oval Figure encompassed with a Paraper.

PATEE [in *Heraldry*] as a *Cross Patee*, i. e. a Sort of Cross, whose Ends are broad and opened.

PATEFACTION, a laying open. L.

PATELLA [in *Anatomy*] the Whirlbone of the Knee. L.

PATENT [*patens*, L.] lying open. F.

PATENTEE, a Person to whom the King has granted his Letters Patent.

PATENTS [*Littere patentes*, L.] Writings sealed open with the Broad Seal of the Kingdom.

PATER-NOSTER [i. e. our Father] the Lord's Prayer: so called from the first two Words of it in Latin.

PATERNAL [*paternel*, F. of *paternalis*, L.] Fatherly, belonging to a Father.

PATERNITY [*paternitas*, F. of *paternitas*, L.] Fatherhood, or the Quality of a Father.

PATH [παθ, Sax. pat, Du. pfaß, Teut. of *beatere*, L. to beat] a Track or beaten Way.

PATH of the Vertex [in *Astronomy*] a Circle described by any Point of the Vertex of the Earth turning round its Axis.

PATHEMA [παθήμα, Gr.] Passion or Suffering.

PATHEMA [among *Physicians*] all preternatural Conturbations wherewith our Body is molested.

PATHETICAL } [*patheticus*, F. of *patheticus*, L. of *παθητικός*, Gr.] moving the Passions or Affections.

PATHETICK Nerves [among *Anatomists*] the fourth pair, which arise from the top of the Medulla oblongata.

PATHICKS [of παθεῖν, Gr. to suffer] those that suffer themselves to be abus'd by Men contrary to Nature. Sodomites.

PATHOGNOMONICK [of παθῶν and γνωμονικός, Gr.] is a proper and inseparable Sign of such and such a Disease.

PATHOLOGIST, one who treats of Pathology.

PATHOLOGY [pathologie, F. pathologia, L. of παθολογία, Gr.] is that part of Physick which treats of the preternatural Constitution of a Man's Body, discovering the Causes, Nature, and Difference of Diseases.

PATHOPOEIA [παθοποιία, Gr.] the rising of a Passion. L.

PATHOPOEIA [in Rhetorick] a Method by which the Mind is moved to Anger, Hatred, Pity, &c.

PATIBILE [patibilis, L.] sufferable.

PATIBULARY [patibulaire, F. of patibulum, L.] belonging to a Gallows.

PATIENCE [patientia, L.] a Virtue enabling to bear Afflictions and Pains with Calmness of Mind. F.

PATIENT [patiens, L.] enduring, suffering, which quietly bears Afflictions or Injuries. F.

PATIENT [among Physicians] is one under the Direction of a Physician or Surgeon, in order to be cur'd of some Distemper.

PATIENT [among Philosophers] is opposed to the Agent, or that which acts.

PATIENTIÆ Musculus [in Anatomy] the Muscle of Patience, so called from its great Service in Labour, and is the same as Levator Scapulae.

PATINE, a Sort of Plate or Saucer with which the Chalice is covered at Mass.

PATISE, a reddish Colour.

PATISON [q. d. Patrick's Son] a Surname.

PATONCE [in Heraldry] as a Cross Patonce, is a Cross whose Ends are broad, and hooked, as it were, three Ways.

PATRIA, one's Country or Birthplace. L.

PATRIA [in Law] the Neighbourhood.

PATRIARCH [patriarche, F. patriarcha, L. of Πατριάρχης, Gr.] a chief Father, or the first Father of a Family or Nation.

PATRIARCH [among Ecclesiasticks] is a Dignity in the Church above an Archbishop, of which there were anciently 5, viz. at Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Antioch.

PATRIARCHAL [patriarchalis, L.] belonging to a Patriarch. F.

PATRIARCHATE [patriarchat, F.

of patriarchatus, L.] the State, Dignity, or Jurisdiction of a Patriarch.

PATRICIANS [among the Romans] were Noblemen, who were descended of Senators, and the Founders of their Commonwealth.

PATRICK [of patricius, L. a Senator] a proper Name of a Tutelar Saint of Ireland.

PATRIMONIAL [patrimonialis, L.] belonging to an Estate of Inheritance. F.

PATRIMONY [patrimoine, F. of patrimonium, L.] an Inheritance or Estate left by a Father to his Son.

St. PETER'S PATRIMONY, a Province in Italy, which with its Profits and Dependencies, is united to the See of Rome.

PATRINUS, a Godfather. O. L.

PATRIOT [patriota, L. of Πατριώτης, Gr.] a Father of his Country, a publick Benefactor.

PATRIOTISM, the acting like a Father to his Country; publick Spirituedness.

PATROCINATION, a Defending or protecting; a maintaining the Right of any one. L.

PATROCINITY [patrocinium, L.] patrocination.

PATRIPASSIANS, Christian Hereticks, who held that the Father and the Holy Ghost suffered as well as the Son.

To PATRISSATE [patrifatum, L.] to take after one's Father.

PATROL [patrouille, F.] a Night Watch of about five or six Men commanded by a Serjeant, who are sent from the Guard to walk in the Streets, and prevent Disorder in a Garrison.

To PATROL [patrouiller, F.] to walk up and down as before; also as the Outguards of an Army do upon the approach of an Enemy.

PATRON [patronus, L.] a powerful Friend, Protector, or Advocate. F.

PATRON [in Law] one who has the Right of Presentation to a Benefice.

PATRON [in Civil Law] one who has made his Slave or Servant free.

PATRON [among the Moors] one who has bought a Christian Slave.

PATRON Paramount, the King, who is said so to be to all the Benefices in England.

PATRONAGE [patronatus, L.] Defence, Protection; also the Right of Presentation to a Benefice. F.

PATRONAL [patronalis, L.] belonging to a Patron.

PATRONESS [patronne, F. of patrona, L.] a Female Patron.

To PATRONIZE [patrocinari, L.] to protect or defend.

PATRONYMICKS, [*patronymica*, L. of *πατρωνυμικά*, Gr.] Names Men derive from their Fathers or Ancestors.

PATTACoon, a *Spanish* Money in *Flandrs*, in value about 4 s. 8 d. *Sterling*.

PATTE, a little *Pyc*.

PATTEN, { [*patin*, E. *patine*, Dan.

PATTIN, { [*pattini*, Ital.] a Sort of Wooden Shoe, with a Supporter of Iron.

To **PATTER AND PRAY**, to repeat many *Pater-Nosters*.

PATTRIN, to say a *Pater-Noster*. *Ch.*

PAVADE, a *Dagger*. *O.*

PAVAGE, a *Toll* or *Contribution* towards repairing or maintaining *Pavements* and *Causeways*.

PAVAN, [*pavan*, F.] a *grave Spanish Dance*; also the slowest Sort of *Instrumental Musick*. *Span.*

PAUCILOQUOUS, [*pauciloquus*, L.] speaking but few Words. *L.*

PAUCILOQUY, a speaking few Words. *L.*

PAUCITY, [*paucitas*, L.] *Fewness*.

PAUDISHAW, [*i. e.* an *Expeller* of *Princes* or *Injuries*] a *Title* given to the *Grand Seigneur*.

PAVESE, { [*pavois*, F.] a large *Shield*

PAVISE, { which covers the whole *Body*.

To **PAVE**, [*paver*, F. of *pavire*, L. to lay a *Way* with *Stones*.

A **PAVEMENT**, [*pavimentum*, L.] a *Causey* or *paved Floor*.

PAVILADE, a *shelter* for *Rowers* in a *Galley*.

PAVILION, [*pavillon*, F.] a *Tent* or *Tabernacle* of *State*.

PAVILION, [*in Architecture*] the *main part* of a *Building*.

PAVILION, [*among Sailors*] the *Flag* of a *General Officer* in a *Fleet*.

PAUL, [*Paulus*, L. Παῦλος, Gr. *i. e.* *ittle*] a *proper Name*.

St. PAUL's, a *stately Edifice*, the *Cathedral Church* of the *Diocess* of *London*, first erected *A. C.* 610. by *King Ethelbert*, burnt by *Lightning*, and re-edified *Anno* 1087, destroy'd again in the *Conflagration* of this *City*, 1666, and now rebuilt with more *Magnificence* than before.

PAUMIS, the *Palms* of the *Hands*. *Ch.*

PAVOISADE, } a *Target* *Defence* in a

PAVESADO, } *Galley*, to cover the *Slaves* which row on the *Benches*.

PAUNCH, [*panse*, F. *panisse*, Du. *panz*, Teut. *pancia*, Ital. *panzex*, L.] the *Belly*, *Intestines*, or *Guts* of an *Animal*.

PAUNCH, [*in a Ship*] *Mats* made of *Sinner*, fastened to the *Main* and *Fore Yards*, to keep them from *galling* against the *Mast*.

PAUNTON, [*by Antoninus* call'd *ad*

pantes, L. *i. e.* a *Town* upon the *Bridges*] in *Linco'nshire*.

Fat Paunches make *Iean Pates*.

The *Edge* of this *Proverb* is turn'd upon *Excess* in *Eating* and *Drinking*, as an *Enemy* to the *Clearness* of *Understanding*, and *Vivacity* of *Wit*; it is either transfer'd from, or at least is confirm'd by the *Latin*, *Pinguis venter non gignit tenuem sensum*, and the *Greek*, παχέα γαστήρ λεπτόν εἶ τίκτει νόον.

PAUPER, *poor*, *needy*. *L.*

FORMA PAUPERIS, [*Law Phrase*] as to sue *in forma pauperis*, is when the *Judge* assigns an *Attorney*, to maintain the *Cause* of a *poor Person* without *Fees*. *L.*

A **PAUSE**, [*pausa*, L.] a *Rest*, a *Stop*, an *Intermission*. *F.*

PAUSE, [*in Musick*] is an *artificial discontinuance* of the *Sound* or *Voice*.

To **PAUSE**, [*pauser*, F. of *pausare*, L.] to make a *stop*; also to *consider*.

A **PAW**, [*pawen*, C. Br. *patte*, F. *pata*, Ital. of *πατέιν*, Gr. to tread] the *Foot* of a *wild Beast*.

A **PAWL**, [*in Guinea*] a *small piece* of *Money* equal to an *Asper* in *Turkey*, or 3 *Farthings English*.

PAWL, [*in a Ship*] a *small piece* of *Iron* bolted to one *End* of the *Beams* of the *Deck*, so as to keep the *Capstan* from *recoiling*.

To **PAWL** the *Capstan*, [*Sea Term*] to stop it with the *Pawl*.

To **PAWN**, [*panden*, Du. *pfanden*, Teut.] to *pledge*.

A **PAWN**, [*pawu*, Du. *pfawu*, Teut.] a *Pledge*; also a *Term* used in *Pray*.

A **PAWN-BROKER**, [*pawder*, Du.] one who lends *Money* upon *Goods*.

PAX, *Peace*, *L.* [*among the Papists*] an *Image* given to be *kiss'd* when they go to the *Offering*.

PAY, *Satisfaction*, *Content*. *Chanc.*

To **PAY**, [*payer*, F.] to *discharge* a *Debt*.

To **PAY**, [*perhaps* of *πίσι*, Gr.] to *bear*. To **PAY** the *Seams* of a *Ship*, [*or poix*, F. *Pitch*] to lay them over with *hot Pitch*.

PAYABLE, to be *paid*. *F.*

PAY-CHEAP, [*Sea Term*] that is, at the turning the *Anchor* out of the *Boat*, turn it over-board *faster*.

PAY MORE CABLE, [*Sea Term*] *i. e.* let out more *Cable*.

PAYING, [*Sea Term*] is *laying* over the *Seams* of a *Ship* a *Coat* of *Pitch*.

PAY, [*paye*, F.] *Wages*, *Hire*, *Payment*.

PAYMENT, *paying*, *pay*. *F.*

PAYNIMS. See *Painims*.

PAYSAUNCE, *pausing* or *stopping*. *Ch.* **PAYTRELL**, [*poitral*, F. of *pestrale*, L.] the *Breast-plate* of a *Horse's Furniture*.

PEA, [*Piya*, *Sax.* *piſum*, L.] a well known Pulſe.

PEA, [in *Dionſday-Book*] an Hill.

PEACE, [*paix*, F. or *pax*, L.] Agreement, Reſt, Quietneſs.

PEACE, [in a *Law Senſe*] is a quiet and inoffenſive Behaviour towards King and Subject.

PEACE of God and the Church, [*old phrase*] the Time of Vacation from Lawſuits between Term.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, is an Officer who draws up the Proceſſes, reads the Indictments, and inrolls the Acts in a Seſſion of Peace.

PEACE of the King, that Peace and Security both for Life and Goods, which the King affords to all under his Protection.

PEACEABLE, [*paifable*, F.] peaceful, ſtill, quieter, calm.

He that would live in Peace and Reſt,

Shall hear and ſee, and ſay the Beſt.

This Diſtich is a Dehortation from *Conſortiuſneſs* and *Detraction*; it teaches not to *expoſe* and *keighten*, but to *cover* and *extenuate* the *imperfections* and *failings* of others, under the Penalty of procuring our own *Diſquietude*, and riſking our *Tranquillity*. Whether it be originally *Engliſh*, *French*, *Italian* or *Latin*, I ſhall not determine, but they all have it in a Diſtich.

Oy, voy, et te tas, ſi tu veux vivre in paix. French.

Ode, vide, tace, ſeuvoì vivre in pace. Italian.

Audi, vide, tace, ſi tu vis vivere in pace. Latin.

PEACH, [*peſce*, F. *peſca*, Ital. of *perficum*, L. Sc. *Malun*] a delicious Fruit.

PEACOCK, [*Papa*, *Sax.* *paufu*, Du. *pfau*, Teut. *paon*, F. of *pavo*, L.] a very fine Bird.

PEAGKIRK, [of *peak* a Holy Virgin, ſiſter to St. *Gutblac* and *Kirk*] a Town in *Northamptonſhire*.

PEAK, [*peac*, *Sax.* *pico*, Span. *q. d.* the Pike or Point] the ſharp Point of any Thing, the Top of an Hill.

The Devil's Arſe in the PEAK, a great untathomable Hole in *Derbyſhire*.

PEAKING, [probably of *pequenno*, Span. *piccinino*, Ital. ſmall] of a puling ſickly Conſtitution, that does not thrive.

PEAL, [*Minſhev* derives it of *Appeller*, F. to call, others from *πάλλα*, Gr. to vibrate or agitate] a great Noiſe particularly of Bells or Thunder, &c.

PEAL the pot, cool the Pot. N. C.

PEAN, [in *Heraldry*] is when the Field

of a Coat of Arms is *Sable*, and the Powdering *Ory*.

PEAR, [*Pepe*, *Sax.* *pere*, Dan. *petre*, Du. *poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] a well known Fruit.

PEAR BIT, a Sort of Bit for Horſes.

PEAR-MAIN, a kind of Apple.

PFARCH, [*perche*, F. *percha*, Ital.

PERCH, } of *pertica*, L.] a Seat for Fowls to reſt upon; alſo a Rod or Pole with which Land is meaſured, containing 16 Foot and a half.

PEARCH, } [*πικν*, Gr.] a freſh Water PERCH, } ſter Fiſh.

To PEARCH, [*percher*, F.] to light or ſit upon, as a Bird does.

PEARK, brisk. *Spenc.*

PEARL, [*perle*, F. *perla*, Span.] a Gem that is bred in a Shell-fiſh.

PEARL, [in *Heraldry*] the White or Silver Colour in the Coats of Barons and other Noblemen.

PEARL, [among *Hunters*] that part of a Deer's Horn which is about the Burr.

PEARL, [among *Oculiſts*] a Web on the Eye.

PEARL, [among *Printers*] a ſmall Sort of Printing Letter.

PEASANT, [*paifant*, F. of *pais* the Country] a Country-man, a C.own.

PEASANTRY, the Country-people.

PEASE, [*Piya*, *Sax.* *pois*, F. *piſum*, L. or *πιſον*, Gr.] a well known Pulſe.

To PEASE, to ſtay. C.

PEASE BOLE, } Peaſe Straw. C.

PEASE HAWM, } Moorish Ground.

PEAZE, [for *poife*] Weight. *Spenc.*

PEBBLES, Stones for Paving.

PECCADILLO, [*peccadille*, F.] a ſmall Fault or Crime, a pardonable Sin. *Spaniſh*.

PECCANT, [*peccans*, L.] committing a Fault, Offending. F.

PECCANT HUMOURS, [with *phyiſicians*] Humours of the Body that contain ſome Malignity, or elſe abound too much.

PECCAVI, [*i. e.* I have offended, L.] as I'll make him cry Peccavi, *i. e.* I'll make him acknowledge his Fault.

PECHEY, [*pecte*, F. a Fault] a Surname.

PECIA, a dry Measure containing two Gallons.

PECK, a ſmall Piece of Ground. C. L.

To PECK, [*pecken* Du. *P. equer*, F. *hicken*, Teut.] to ſtrike with the Bill as Birds do.

PECTINEUS, [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Thigh ariſing from the outward part of the *Cs peſtinis*. L.

PECTINIS

PECTINIS OS [*in Anatomy*] the same as *Os Pubis*. L.

PECTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] belonging to the Breast, Stomachick. F.

A PECTORAL [*pectoralis*, L.] a Breast-plate.

PECTORALS [*pectoralia*, L.] Medicines for Diseases in the Breast.

PECTORAL Muscle [*Anatomy*] that which moves the Arm to the Breast.

PECTORIS OS [*in Anatomy*] the same as *Sternum*. L.

To PECULATE [*peculatum*, L.] to rob or cheat the Publick.

PECULATION [*peculat*, F.] a Robbing or Cheating the Publick. L.

PECULIAR [*peculiaris*, L.] particular, singular.

A PECULIAR, is a Parish or Church exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishop's Court.

PECULIARITY [*peculiaritas*, L.] peculiarity.

Court of PECULIARS, a Court which takes Cognizance of Matters relating to Parishes which are exempt from the Bishop's Jurisdiction.

PECULL [*at Japan, Java, &c.*] is 100 Catty, or 132 lb. Averdupois.

PECUNIARY [*pecuniaire*, F. of *pecuniarius*, L.] Monied or full of Money.

PECUNIOSITY [*pecuniositas*, L.]fulness of Money.

PECUNIOUS [*pecunieux*, F. of *pecuniosus*, L.] of or belonging to Money.

PEDAGE [*old Law*] Money given for passing through a Foreit.

PEDAGOGUE [*pedagogus*, L. of *παιδαγωγός*, Gr.] an Instructor or Teacher of Youth. F.

PEDAGOGY [*pedagogie*, F. *pedagogia*, L. of *παιδαγωγία*, Gr.] Instruction, Discipline.

PEDAL [*pedalis*, L.] belonging to a Foot in Measure.

PEDAL, a Foot-cloth; a Carpet laid on the Ground to tread on. O. L.

PEDALS [*pedales*, F.] low Keys of some Organs to be touch'd with the Foot.

PEDANEOUS [*pedaneus*, L.] going on Foot; as a *pedaneous Judge*.

PEDANT, a paltry School-master; a conceited Pretender to Scholarship. F.

PEDANTICK [*pedantesque*, F.] that favours of a Pedant, Pedant like.

PEDANTISM, the Profession or Practice of a Pedant.

PEDANTRY [*pedanterie*, F.] the ridiculous Way and Humour of a Pedant.

To PEDANTISE [*pedantiser*, F.] to play or act a Pedant's Part.

PEDDERTON [so call'd from the River *Pedrid*] a Town in *Somersetshire*, formerly famous for the Court of King *Ina*, our first *Saxon* Lawgiver.

PEDEE [of a *Pedibus*, F.] a Foot-Boy.

A PEDERAST [*pederastic*, F. *pederastes*, L. of *παιδεστας*, Gr.] a Buggerer.

PEDERASTY [*pederastia*, L. of *παιδεστας*, Gr.] Buggery.

PEDEREO } (*petardo*, Ital.) a Sort of Cannon.

PETTERERO } of Cannon.

PEDESTAL [q. d. *ped-stal*, F. *pedestallo*, Ital. of *ped* a Foot, and *stallo*, a Stand, *pedestella*, L.] that Part of a Pillar which serves to support it.

PEDICLE [*pediculus*, L.] a little Foot.

PEDICULATION, a particular foulness of the Skin very apt to breed Lice; said to have been the Distemper of the *Egyptians*; and one of the ten Plagues.

PEDICULE [among *Botanists*] the Foot-stalk of any Plant.

PEDICULOSITY [*pediculosis*, L.] lowliness.

PEDIGREE [of *degrees de peres*, F. the Degrees of Fathers: Or, *petendi gradus*, L. from deriving Degrees] Descent from Ancestors, Stock, Race.

PEDILUVIUM [from *pedis* the Feet, and *lav* to wash, L.] a Bath for the Feet.

PEDIMENT [*in Architecture*] the same as *Fronton*.

PEDLER [*Minshew* derives it from *Aller a pied*, F. to go a Foot, but *Skinner* from *hetteler*, Teut. a Beggar] one who sells small Wares about the Streets.

PEDOBAPTISM [of *παιδών* and *βαπτισμός*, Gr.] Infant-Baptism.

PED-Ware, Pulse, as Pease, Beans, &c.

PEECE, a Fort, or Place of Strength.

Spencer.

PEED, blind of one Eye. N. C.

PEEK, a Grudge. See *Pique*.

PEEK [*in a Ship*] a Room in the Hold which reaches from the Bits forward to the Stern.

To ride a PEEK [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said so to do, when she lies with her Main and Fore-Yards hoisted up, having one end of the Yards brought down to the Shrouds, and the other raised up an End.

To be a PEAK [of an Anchor] is when the Cable is perpendicular between the Hawse or Hole through which it runs

cu, and the Anchor.

To PEEK the Miffen [*Sea Term*] is to put the Miffen Yard right up, down by the Mast.

PEEL [of *pellis*, L.] the Rind or Coat of Fruit.

To PEEL [*peler*, F.] to pull or take off the Rind.

A PLEL [*pelle*, F. of *pala*, L.] a kind of Slice to set Bread, Pies, &c. into an Oven.

PEELER, a Portmanteau. O.

PEELING, a lasting sort of Apple that makes excellent Cyder.

To PEEP [*pepier*, F. of *pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

To PEEP: [*Mer. Cas.* derives it from *ὀπταία*, Gr. but *Skinner* of *Opheffen*, Du. to lift up the Eyes, upon something] to look through a Hole, to begin to grow out, as Herbs, Horns, Teeth, &c.

PEEPER, a Looking-Glass. C.

PEEPING, sleepy, drowsy. O.

PEER [probably of *Beopz*, Sax. *hierg*, Dan. *perg* Teut. a Heap, &c. or of *Pepe*, Sax. a Foot of an Hill] a Mole or Rampart raised in a Harbour.

PEER [*in Architecture*] a solid Wall between two Doors or Windows; also a Sort of square Pillar.

To PEER, to leer or peep at.

PEERS [of *pair*, F. or *par* or *pares*, L.] the Nobles of chief Lords of Parliament.

PEERS [*in Law*] Jury-men impanelled upon an Inquest.

PEERAGE [*pairie*, F.] the Dignity of a Peer.

PEERAGE, a Tax for the Maintenance of the Peer of an Harbour.

PEERDOM, the Dignity of a Peer, annexed to a great Fee.

PEERESS, a Peer's Lady.

PEERLESS, that which has no Peer or Equal, Incomparable.

PEETY, cheerful. *Cant.*

PEEVISH [q. d. *Beeish*, of a *Bee*] fretful.

PEEVISH, witty, subtil. *N. C.*

A PEG [probably of *Piic*, Sax. a little Needle] a small pointed Piece of Wood for several Uses.

PEGASUS, the winged Horse, a Northern Constellation. L.

PEGGING [among *Sow-Gelders*] a Term us'd when they cure Hogs of a Disease called the *Garrb*.

PEIRE [of *pejorare*, L.] to impair, to disparage. *Chauc.*

PEISEN, to poize or weigh. *Chauc.*

PELA, a Pile, a Fort. O. L.

PELAGIÆ [among *Naturalists*] Shell-Fishes, very rarely found near the Seashores. I.

PELAGIANS, the Followers of *Pelagius*, or *Morgan* a *Britain*, who deny'd Original Sin, and held many other erroneous Opinions.

PELF [probably of *Fela*, *Feo*, Sax.

much Money, or *penffe*, F. *Frippery*] Wealth, Stock, Riches.

PELF [*in Falconry*] the Reuse and broken Remains of a Fowl, left after the Hawk is relieved.

PELICAN [*pelicanus*, L.] a Water-Fowl.

PELICAN [among *Chymists*] a blind Alembick, a Chymical Vessel.

PELL, a Houle. O.

PELL [*pellis*, L.] a Skin of a Beast.

PELLAGE, Custom or Duty paid for Skins of Leather.

PELLAMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

PELLETS [*Ballotte*, F. *pella*, Span. but *Minsevus* draws it from *pellendo*, L. driving out] little Balls.

PELLETS [*in Heraldry*] the same as *Ogresses*.

PELLICLE [*pellucida*, L.] a little Skin, a Film or Fragment of a Membrane.

PELLIPARIUS [q. d. *pellis parator*, *pellio*, L.] a Skinner or Currier. O. L.

PELLITORY of Spain, an Herb.

PELLITORY of the Wall, an Herb so called from growing on Walls.

PELL-MELL [*peste-meste*, F. of *pestes*, Locks of Wooll, and *mestes*, mingled together] confusedly, without Order.

Clerk of the PELLEs, an Officer of the Exchequer, who enters every Bill in a Parchment Roll call'd *pellis receptorium*.

PELLUCID [*pellucidus*, L.] clear, bright, transparent.

PELT [peltz, Du. heltz, Teut. of *pellis*, L.] the Skin of a Beast.

PELT MONGER, one who deals in Skins.

PELT WOOL, Wool pull'd off the Pelt or Skin of a dead Sheep.

To PELT [peltren, Teut. to beat] to throw Stones, Snow-Balls, &c. at a Person; to annoy by discharging small Shot; also to fret and tume.

PELVIS [among *Anatomists*] the Place at the bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contained. L.

PELVIS *Renum* [among *Anatomists*] a membranous Vessel, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder. L.

PELURE, rich Fur.

PEMPHIGODES [*πεμφιγόδης*, Gr.] a spotted Fever.

PEN [*penna*, L.] a Quill cut to write with.

PEN [*Pynban*, Sax. to shut in] a Fold for Sheep, or Coop for Fowl; also a Pond Head to keep in Water to drive the Wheels of an Iron Mill.

PEN [of *Pen*, C. Br. a Head] a Surname.

PEN [of *pen*, C. Br. a Top of a Mountain] a Village in *Surrey*, where the *Britains* received a great Overthrow from *Kenwalch*, a *West-Saxon*; and *Canutus* the *Dane* from *Edmund Ironside*.

PEN-Man, an Artist in fair Writing.

PEN-Stock, a Flood-gate placed in the Water of a Mill pond.

To **PEN** [of *pena*, I.] to write down.

PENAL [*pœnalis*, L.] belonging to, or inflicting Punishment.

PENALTY [*pœnaltas*, L.] a Fine imposed by way of Punishment.

PENANCE [*penance*, O. F. *penitence*, of *penitentia*, L.] any sort of Mortification enjoyed by the *Romish* Priests.

PENBANK, a Beggar's Cann. *Cont.*

PENCIL [*penſel*, Teut. *Pinſceau*, F. of *penicillum*, L.] a small Instrument used in Drawing, Painting, &c.

PENCIL OF RAYS [in *Opticks*] is a double Cone of Rays joined together at the Base.

PENDABE, hanging, that deserves hanging. *F.*

PENDANT, hanging, left undecided.

PENDANT Feathers [in *Falconry*] those which grow upon a Hawk's Thigh.

PENDANTS [*pendens d'oreille*, F.] Jewels which Women hang on their Ears.

PENDANTS [of a *Ship*] are Streamers or long Colours which are hung at the Leads of Masts, or at the Yard-Arm ends, either for Ornament or Distinction of Squarors.

PENDANTS [in *Botany*] are a kind of seed, such as are on Threads in the middle of Tulips and Lilies.

PENDE, to pen or shut up. *Chauc.*

PENDENNIS [*pen dinas*, C. Br. *i. e.* the Head of the Town] a Castle in *Cornwall*, built by King *Henry VIII.* in the Port of *Falmouth*.

PENDENT [*pendens*, L.] hanging down.

PENDULOUS [*pendulus*, L.] hanging down; also doubtful.

PENDULOUS Heads [in *Botany*] those Flowers which hang downwards.

PENDULUM [*pendule*, F.] is a Weight hanging at the End of a String, Wire, or Chain, by the Vibrations or Swings of which to and fro, the Parts or Differences of Time are measured; also a Clock, Watch or Movement, whose Motions are regulated by such a Device. *L.*

ROYAL PENDULUMS, are Clocks whose Pendulums swing Seconds, and go eight Days.

PENERARIUS, a Pennon or Ensign-bearer. *O. L.*

PENETRABILITY, Aptness to be pierced,

PENETRABLE [*penetrabilis*, L.] that may be penetrated, pierced or dived into.

PENETRANT [*penetrans*, L.] piercing, subtil, quick. *F.*

To **PENETRATE** [*penetrer*, F. *penetratum*, L.] to get or pierce into or through, to dive into.

PENETRATION, a penetrating or piercing into; Quickness of Wit. *F.* of *L.*

PENETRATION of Bodies [among *Philosophers*] is when two Bodies are in the same Place, so that the Parts of the one do every where penetrate into, and adequately fill up the Dimensions or Places of the Parts of the other.

PENETRATIVE, which easily penetrates, or is of a piercing Quality. *F.*

PENGUIN, an Outlandish Bird.

PENILE, pain ul, toilsom.

PENICILLUS [among *Surgeons*] a Tent for Wounds. *L.*

PENIDIUM, a Medicine for all Distempers of the Lungs.

PENINSULA [*peninsule*, F.] a Track of Land surrounded with Water, except in one Place, where it is joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land.

PENINSULATED [*peninsulatus*, L.] almost moated round.

PENIS [in *Anatomy*] a Man's Yard. *L.*

PENIS Cerebri [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Conarion*. *L.*

PENIS Muliebris [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. *L.*

PENISTONS, a sort of coarse woollen Cloth.

PENITENCE [*penitentia*, L.] Repentance.

PENITENT [*penitens*, L.] repenting, being sorrowful for having committed any Sin.

PENITENTIAL [*penitentialis*, F. of *penitentialis*, L.] belonging to Repentance.

A **PENITENTIAL** [*unpenitentialis*, F.] a Book which directs how to enjoin Penance.

A **PENITENTIARY** [*penitencier*, F. *penitentiarius*, L.] a Priest who imposes Penance on an Offender; also a Place for hearing Confessions.

PENNANT [in a *Ship*] is a Rope to hoise up a Boat, or Merchandize into or out of a Ship.

PENNATA Folia [among *Botanists*] winged Leaves, are such Leaves as grow directly one against another on the same Rib or Stalk. *L.*

PENNER, a Case to put Pens in.

PENNON, a Flag or Banner ending in a Point. *F.*

PENNON [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of such a Flag.

PENNY } [Penny, *Sax.* pennick, Du
PENON } pfennig, *Teur.*] a Coin in
value the twelfth Part of a Shilling.

PENNY POST, a Post Office for conveying Letters to all Parts within the Bills of Mortality.

PENNY Weight, an English Troy Weight, containing 24 Grains.

Penny Wise, and Pound Foolish.

This Proverb severely lances such Persons who are *thrifty* to an Error in *small* but *necessary* Expenses, but profusely extravagant in *unnecessary* ones, intimating, that the *Wisdom* of such *parsimony*, is no less *Foolish*, than the saving a Cask of Wine at the *Tap*, while they are turning it out at the *Bung-hole*, *Ad mensuram aquam bibentis, sine mensura offam comedentes*, Latin. *Μετρω ὕδωρ ἀπιπντες, ἀπείρω μάζαν ἐδοντες*, Greek.

PENSA, a Wey of Salt, Cheese, &c. containing 256 lb. O. L.

AD PENSAM, the full Weight of twelve Ounces Troy which was formerly paid into the Exchequer for a Pound Sterling.

PENSELL, a Pedant. *Chaucer.*

PENSILE [pensilis, L.] hanging.

PENSILITY [pensilitas, L.] Lightness, Hangingness.

PENSION, a Salary or yearly Allowance. F. of L.

The PENSION [of *Gray's Inn*] an Assembly of the Members of that Society, who meet to consult about the Affairs of the House.

PENSION Writ, in Order of that House against such as are in Arrears for Pensions and other Duties.

PENSIONER [pensionnaire, F. pensionarius, L.] one who receives a Pension; also one who is maintained in a College or Hospital at the King's Charge.

PENSIONER [in the University of Cambridge] a Scholar who pays for his Commons.

The King's PENSIONERS } a Band of
Gentlemen PENSIONERS } Gentle-
men who, arm'd with Partizan's, attend
as a Guard upon the King's Person in the
Palace.

To PENSITATE [pensitatum, L.] to consider or ponder in mind.

PENSIVE, sad, heavy, sorrowful, thoughtful. F.

PENT [of *Pin'dan*, *Sax.*] shut up. *Sp.*

PENSIVEHEDE, pensiveness, thoughtfulness. *Chaucer.*

PENTAGON [pentagon, F. pentagonus, L. of πεντάγωνον of πέντε five, and γωνία a Corner, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure, having five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAGONAL } belonging to a
PENTAGONOUS } Pentagon, or ha-
ving five Sides and five Angles.

PENTAMETER [πεντάμετρον of πέντε, and μέτρον a Measure, Gr.] a Greek or Latin Verse which consists of five Feet. L.

PENTAPETALOUS PLANTS [among Botanists] are such as have a Flower consisting of five Leaves.

PENTAPTOTON [πεντάπτοτον, Gr.] a Noun that has but five Cases. *Gram.*

PENTASTICK [pentastichum, L. of πεντάστιχον, Gr.] a Stanza or Division in a Poem, consisting of five Verses.

PENTATEUCH [pentateuchus, L. of πεντάτευχος of πέντε, and τεύχος a Volume, Gr.] the five Books of Moses.

PENTECONTARCH [pentecontarchus, L. of πεντηκόνταρχος of πεντήκοντα fifty, and ἀρχος a Ruler, Gr.] a Captain who has the Command of fifty Men.

PENTECOST [pentecote, F. pentecoste, L. of πεντηκστή, Gr. i. e. the 50th Day after Easter] the Festival of *Whitsuntide*.

PENTECOSTALS, Offerings made at *Whitsuntide*, by Parishioners to their Priest.

PENTEPHARMACON [of πέντε five, and φάρμακον a Remedy, Gr.] any Medicine consisting of five Ingredients.

PENTHEMIMERIS [πενθήμερις, Gr.] part of a Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two Feet and a long Syllable, &c. *Gram.*

PENTHOUSE [appentis, F. pendice, Ital. appendix of pendere, L. to hang] a Shelter over a Door or Window.

PENULTIMA [in Grammar] the last Syllable of a Word save one. L.

PENUMBRA [in Astronomy] is a feint kind of Shadow, or the utmost Edge of the perfect Shadow, which happens at the Eclipse of the Moon; a partial Shadow. L.

PENURIOS [of penuria, L.] covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice.

PENURIOSNESS, Niggardliness.

PENURY [penuria, L.] extreme want of Necessaries.

PEONY [peonia, L. of παριονία, Gr.] a Flower of two Sexes, both Male and Female.

PEOPLE [peuple, F. popel, Teut. of populus, L.] the whole Body of Person who live in a Country, or make up a Nation.

To PEOPLE [peupler, F. popolare, L.] to flock with People.

PE

PEPASMUS, [*πεπασμός*, Gr.] the ripening or preternatural Humours.

PEPASICKS, [of *πεπασίς*, Gr.] Medicines that allay and digest Crudities.

PEPIRE, a Love-potion. *O.*

PEPPER, [*peper*, Du. *poivre*, F. of *piper*, L.] an Indian Spice.

PEPPER WORT, an Herb.

PEPSIS, [*πίσις*, Gr.] a boiling or seething.

PEPSIS, [among *physicians*] the Coarction or Fermentation of Victuals and Humours in a human Body.

PEPTICK, [*pepticus*, L. of *πεπτικός*, Gr.] that leaves to concoct or digest.

PEPUZIANs, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, who sprung up in the 2d Century, a Branch of the *Montanists*.

PERACTER, a Mathematical Instrument for Surveying. *L.*

PERACUTE, [*peracutus*, L.] very sharp.

To PERAGRATE, [*peragratum*, L.] to travel or wander about.

PERAGRATION, a travelling or wandering about; a Ramble or Progress.

PERAGRATION *Montb*, [in *Astronomy*] the Space of the Moon's Course, from any Point of the Zodiack to the same again.

To PERAMBULATE, [*perambulum*, L.] to walk through or about.

PERAMBULATION, a walking through, &c. *L.*

PERAMBULATION [of the *Forest*] is the walking of Justices or other Officers about the Forest, in order to survey and set down the Bounds of it.

PERAMBULATIONE *Facienda*, is a Writ commanding the Sheriffs to make Perambulation, and set down the Bounds of two or more Manours, whose Limits are not so well known.

PERAMBULATOR, [among *Surveyors*,] a rolling Wheel, for measuring Roads, Rivers, &c.

PERCAPTURE, a Wear, or place in a River made up with Banks, Dams, &c. for preserving and catching of Fish.

PERCASE, by Chance. *O.*

To PERCEIVE, [*appercevoir*, F. of *percipere*, L.] to discover, spy, or find out, to apprehend.

PERCEIVABLE, } [*perceptibilis*, L.]
PERCEPTIBLE, } that may be perceived.

PERCEPTION, the perceiving, clear and distinct Apprehension of Objects. *F. of L.*

PERCEPTIVITY, the power of perceiving.

PERCH, [*perche*, F. of *pertica*, L.] a Measure of 16 Foot and a half.

PERCHERS, *Paris Candles*, anciently used in *England*; also the larger sort of

PE

Wax Candles, which were usually set upon the Altar.

PERCIVAL, [of *Percheval*, a Village in *Normandy*] a Surname.

To PERCOLATE, [*percolatum*, L.] to strain through a Sieve, &c.

PERCOLATION, a straining thoroughly. *L.*

PERCONTATION, a strict Inquiry. *I.*

PERCUSSION, a striking or knocking. *L.*

PER DELIQUIMUM, by melting [among *Chymists*] as Salt of Tartar dissolved in the Air, is call'd, Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, &c. *L.*

PER DESCENSUM, by descent, [among *Chymists*] a particular manner of Distillation. *L.*

PERDIE, [*par Dieu*, F.] an Oath. *Sp.*

PERDIFOLS, [of *perdere* to lose, and *folia* Leaves] such Trees or Plants as lose their Leaves in Winter, or after they have done flowering.

PERDITION, utter Ruin or Destruction. *F. of L.*

PERDONATIO UTLEGARIÆ, a Pardons for one who is out-lawed. *O. L.*

PERDUE, lost, forlorn. *F.*

A PERDUE, a Soldier placed in a dangerous Post. *F.*

To LYE PERDUE, to lie flat upon the Belly, to lie in wait closely.

PERDUES, the forlorn Hope of an Army.

PERDURABLE, continuing, lasting very long. *F.*

PENDURATION, a lasting very long.

PEREGAL, equal. *Spenc. r.*

PEREGRINATION, a travelling in foreign Countries. *L.*

PEREGRINE, [*peregrinus*, L.] Foreign, Outlandish.

PEREGRINE, [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is said to be, when found in any Sign where it has none of its essential Dignities

PEREGRINE, [among *Falconers*] a Hawk of the Falcon kind.

PERENNIAL, [*perennis*, L.] lasting all the Year.

PERENNIAL, [by some *physical Writers*] is apply'd to Fevers which have no Intermission.

PERENNITY, [*perennitas*, L.] lastingness, long continuance, perpetuity.

PEREMPTORY, [*peremptorie*, F. of *peremptorius*, L.] absolute, express, final, determinate, positive.

PEREMPTORY ACTION, [in *Law*] is a determinate and final Act, which cannot be renewed or altered.

PEREMPTORILY, positively, absolutely. *L.*

PERER,

PERERRATION, a wandering up and down.

PERFECT, [*perfectus*, L.] complete, intire; accomplished, excellent.

PERFECT FLOWERS, [among *Florists*] are those which have the finely colour'd small Leaves called *Petala*, with the *Stamina*, *Apices*, and *Sylus*.

PERFECT NUMBERS, [in *Arithmetick*] are such whose aliquot Parts joined together, exactly make the whole Number.

To PERFECT, [*perfectio*, F. *perfectum*, L. *Sup.*] to make perfect, to finish.

PERFECTION, Accomplishment, Excellency, the State or Condition of that which is perfect. F. of L.

PERFECTIONAL, making perfect.

PERFETLICHE perfectly. *Chauc.*

PERFIDIOUS, [*per fide*, F. of *perfidus*, L.] false, treacherous, deceitful.

PERFIDY, } [*perfidie*, F.

PERFIDIOUSNESS, } of *perfidia*, L.] Breach of Faith or Trust, Falseness, Treachery.

PERFLABLE, [*perflabilis*, L.] open to the Wind, that may be blown through.

PERFLATILE, [*perflabilis*, L.] blowing strongly.

PERFORANS MUSCULUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so call'd, because the Tendons of it run thro' those of the *perforatus*. L.

PERFORANS PEDIS, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, the Tendons of which pass thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the *perforatus pedis*. L.

To PERFORATE, [*perforatum*, L.] to pierce through.

PERFORATED, [among *Botanists*] is when the Leaves of any Plant seem full of little Holes.

PERFORATED, [in *Heraldry*] the piercing or passing of one Ordinary, in part through another.

PERFORATION, a boring through.

PERFORATION, [among *Surgeons*] the penetrating by an Instrument into any of the greater Cavities; the opening any Abscess by an Instrument; also an Erosion of the Bones that eats through them.

PERFORATUS MUSCULUS, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Fingers, so called, because its Tendons are perforated to admit those of the perforating Muscle. L.

PERFORATUS PEDIS, [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the lesser Toes, so named, because its Tendons are perforated like those of the Fingers. L.

To PERFORM, [*performare*, L.] to do, to fulfil, to bring to pass.

PERFORMANCE, a performing; also a Work done,

To PERFRICATE, [*perfricatio*, L.] to rub or chafe thoroughly, or all over.

PERFRICATION, a rubbing or chafing. L.

To PERFUME, [*perfumer*, F. *profumare*, Ital.] to give a sweet Scent to.

PERFUME, [*parfum*, F. *profumo*, Ital.] any thing that sends forth a sweet Scent; as Civet, Musk, &c. also the Scent it self. *Span.*

PERFUME, [*parfumeur*, F.] one who who makes and sells Perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY, [*perfunctorius*, L.] done carelessly or slightly.

PERHAPS, [ot *per*, L. and *Hap* or *happen*] it may be so.

PERHYEMATION, a staying the whole Winter at any place. L.

PERIAMMA, } [*περίωμα*, Gr.] a

PERIAPTA, } Medicine, which being tied about the Neck, is believed to expel Diseases. L.

PERIANTHIA, [of *περί* about, and *ανθος* a Flower, Gr.] so *Botanists* call those little green Leaves that encompass the bottom of a Flower.

PERICARDIAN, } belonging to the

PERICARDICK, } *pericardium*.

PERICARDIUM, [*pericarde*, F. of *περικάρδιον*, of *περί* about, and *καρδία* the Heart, Gr.] a double Membrane which surrounds the whole Compass of the Heart.

PERICARPIUM, [*περικάρπιον*, of *περί* and *καρπός* the Wrist, Gr.] a Medicine apply'd to the Wrist to cure an Ague, &c.

PERICLISIS, [*περικλάσις*, Gr.] such a total Fracture of a Bone, as quite divides it, and forces it out through the Flesh into the Sight. *Galen.*

PERICLITATION, Hazard, Jeopardy.

PERICRANIUM, [*pericrane*, F. of *περικράνιον*, of *περί* and *κράνιον*, Gr.] is a Membrane which infolds the Skull, and covers it all, except where the Temporal Muscles lie.

PERIDROMIS, [*περιδρομής*, Gr.] an open Gallery, encompassing a Square of Buildings, or a publick Place.

PERIENET, a young Pear-tree. *Chauc.*

PERIERGY, [of *Περίεργος*, Gr.] any needless Caution or Trouble in an Operation.

PERIGEUM, } [*perigie*, of *περί*

PERIGEE, } *γειον*, of *περί* and *γη* the Earth, Gr.] that Point in the Heaven, in which the Sun, or any Planet is at its least Distance from the Center of the Earth. *J.*

PERIHELION, [*perihelie*, F. of *περί* and *ἥλιος*, Gr. the Sun] that Point of a Planet's Orbit, in which it is nearest to the Sun,

PERIL [*periculum*, L.] Danger, Hazard. F.

PERILLOUS, [*perilleux*, F. of *periculosus*, L.] dangerous, full of Peril.

PERIMETER, [*περιμετρικός*, Gr.] a Verse which has a Syllable above the just Measure. *Gram.*

PERIMETER, [in *Geometry*] the Compass or Sum of all the Sides which bound any Figure.

PERINEUM, [*περινεών*, Gr.] a Ligament or Seam between the Scrotum and the Fundament. *Anat.*

PERINDE *Valere*, [Law Term] a Dispensation granted to a Clerk, who being otherwise incapable of a Benefice, is actually admitted to it. L.

PERYNYCTIDES, little Swellings like Nipples.

PERIOCHA, [*περιοχή*, Gr.] an Argument containing the Sum of a Discourse. L.

PERIOD, [*periode*, F. *periodus*, L. of *περιόδος*, Gr.] a perfect Sentence or Clause, a full Stop at the end of any Sentence.

PERIOD, [in *Arithmetic*] a Distinction made by a Comma or Point, after every sixth Place or Figure.

PERIOD, [in *Astronomy*] the intire Revolution of a Planet.

PERIOD, [among *chronologers*] is a Revolution of a certain Number of Years.

PERIOD, [in *physick*] the Space between the coming of Fits, in Intermitting Diseases.

PERIODICAL, [*periodique*, F. *periodicus*, L. of *περιδικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or that has its Periods.

PERIODICAL, [among *Astronomers*] is that which performs its Motion or Course regularly, so as to perform it always in the same Space of Time.

PERIODICAL *Month*. See *Month* of *peragracion*.

PERIODUS SANGUINIS, [among *physicians*] a continual Circulation of the Blood, through all the Parts of the Body. L.

PERIOECI, [*περιοικοί*, Gr.] are such Inhabitants of the Earth, as live under the same Parallel, but opposite Semicircles of the Meridian. *Geogr.*

PERIOSTEUM, [*περιοστέον*, Gr.] a thin Membrane immediately inwrapping all the Bones in the Body, some few excepted. L.

PERIPATETICK, [*peripateticus*, L. of *περιπατητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the *peripateticks*.

PERIPATETICK *Philosophy*, that Philosophy which is founded upon the Principles of *Aristotle* and his Followers.

PERIPATETICKS, [*peripatetici*, F. *peripatetici*, L. *περιπατητικοί*, Gr.] *i. e.*

Walkers about] the Disciples of *Aristotle*; who used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY, [*peripheria*, F. *peripheria*, L. of *περιφέρεια*, Gr.] the Circumference of a Circle.

PERIPHRASES, [*periphrase*, F. of *περιφρασις*, Gr.] Circumlocution. L.

PERIPHRASES, [in *Rhetorick*] an expressing a Thing in many Words when a few would have served.

PERIPHRASTICAL, [*periphrasticus*, L. of *περιφραστικός*, Gr.] belonging to a *periphrasis*.

To PERIPHRASE, [*periphrasere*, F.] to use Circumlocutions.

PERIPLOCA, the Herb call'd Dog's-bane.

PERIPNEUMONIA, [*peripneumonie*, F. *περιπνευμονία*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Lungs and Breast, that occasions shortness of Breath, and generally goes off by Expectoration.

PERIPNEUMONICAL, [*peripneumonique*, F. *περιπνευμονικός*, L. of *περιπνευμονικός*, Gr.] belonging to, or troubled with a *peripneumony*.

PERIPTERS [in *Architecture*] a Place encompassed about with Columns without, and a kind of Wings about it. Gr.

PERIPYEMA, [*περιπύημα*, Gr.] a Collection of Matter about any part, as round a Tooth in the Gums.

PERIRRHOEA, [*περιρροία*, Gr.] a Reflux of Humours from the Habit of the Body into any one of the larger Emunctories for its Excretion; as in our Hydropical case of Water upon the Bowels or Kidneys, where it passes away by Urine or Stool.

PERISCII, } [*Periscii*, L. of
PERISCIANS, } *περίσκιοι*, of *περί* about, and *σκιά* a Shadow, Gr.] People whose Shadows go round them in a Day, and such are the Inhabitants of the Frigid Zone.

PERISCELI, [*περισκελίς*, Gr.] a Garter; hence a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter is called *Equus perisce'lidis*. L.

PERISCYPHISM [among *Surgeons*] is a Section or laying open the top-part of the Head to the Skull.

To PERISH [*perire*, F. of *perire*, L.] to go to Ruin or Decay; to be cast away, to be ruined; to die.

PERISHABLE, [*perissabile*, F.] apt to perish or come to ruin.

PERISSOLOGY [*perissologia*, L. of *περισσολογία*, of *περισσός* abounding, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] a Discourse stuffed with unnecessary and superfluous Words.

PERISTALTICK [*περισταλτικός*, Gr.] as PERIS-

PERISTALTICK *Motion of the Guts,* [in *Anatomy*] is a Sort of Worm-like crawling or quibbling Motion of them, which is made by the Contraction of the Spiral Fibres, whereby the Excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTAPHILINUS *Internus,* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uvula*, which draws it forwards. *L.*

PERISTAPHILINUS *Externus,* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Uvula*, which draws it backwards.

PERISTROMATA, [περιστρομα, Gr.] the Coats which cover the Bowels.

PERISTYLE [peristylum, *L.* of περιστυλιον, Gr.] a Place encompassed with Pillars standing round about on the inside. *Arctit.*

PERISYSTOLE, [of περι and συστολη, Gr.] the Time or Rest between the Contraction and Dilatation of the Heart; or a Pause or Intermision between the *Systole* and *Diastole*.

PERITONÆUM, [peritone, *F.* of περιτόναιον, Gr.] a Membrane which covers the whole *Abdomen* on the inside, and the Entrails on the out. *Anat.*

PERITROCHIUM, [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel plac'd upon an *Axis* round which is wound a Rope in order to raise a Weight.

PERITOMA, [περιτομα, Gr.] an Excrement in the Body after the Digestion; also the Reliques of a Disease. *L.*

PERJURATION, a being Forsworn.

PERJURY, [parjure, *F.* of perjurium, *L.*] forswearing; taking a false Oath.

To **PERJURE** [parjurer, *F.* of perjurare, *L.*] to forswear.

PERIWIG, [peruque, *F.* probably of περιϕρα, Gr. to compass about] a Cap of Human Hair worn by Men.

PERIWINKLE, [probably of περιϕρα, Gr. a Circuit] a Shell-Fish with a wreathed Shell call'd a Sea-Snail.

PERIZOMA, [περιζωμα, Gr.] a Sort of Girdle for People who are Bursten.

To **PERK UP,** [q. d. to περιϕρα up] to lift up the Head or appear lively.

PERKIN, [q. d. Peterkin, i. e. little Peter] a proper Name of Men.

PERLIBRATION, an exact weighing. *L.*

PERLIGATION, a very hard binding. *L.*

PERMAGAL, an Equal. *Chaur.*

PERMANENT, [permanens, *L.*] durable, continuing, lasting. *F.*

PERMANSION, a constant abiding or continuing. *L.*

To **PERMEATE,** [permeatum, *L.*] to penetrate into or thro' the Pores of any Body.

PERMEATION, [in *philosophy*] a piercing into, and passing thro. *L.*

PER MINIMA, [physical Term] signifies the perfect Mixture of the smallest Particles of several Bodies or Ingredients. *L.*

PERMISCIBLE [permiscibilis, *L.*] which may be mingled.

PERMISSIBLE, [permissibilis, *L.*] which may be permitted.

PERMISTION, } a thorough mingling
PERMIXTION, } together. *L.*

To **PERMIT,** [permire, *F.* of permittere, *L.*] to allow, give leave, or suffer.

PERMUTATION, exchanging. *F.* of *L.*

PERMUTATION, [in *Mathematicks*] is the same with Alteration or Alternate Proportion.

PERMUTATIONE *Archidiaconatus* by *Ecclesie* *eadem* *annexæ* *cum* *Ecclesie* by *Præbenda*, a Writ to an Ordinary, commanding to admit a Clerk to a Benefice upon exchange made with another.

To **PERMUTE,** [permuter, *F.* of *permutare*, *L.*] to exchange.

PER MY by *per tout*, [*L'v* *Pbrase*] a Joint Tenant is said to be seized of the Land he holds jointly, *per my by per Tout*, i. e. to be possess'd of every Parcel, and of the whole. *F.*

PERNANCY, taking or receiving Tithes in *pernancy*, is taking such as are or may be paid in kind.

PERNICIOUS, [pernicieux, *F.* of *pernicius*, *L.*] destructive, mischievous or very hurtful.

PERNICITY, [pernicitas, *L.*] extraordinary Swiftness of Motion.

PERNIO, a Kibe or Chilblain. *L.*

PERNOCTATION, a staying out all Night. *L.*

PERNOUR of profits, [*Jaw Term*] a Receiver of Profits.

PERONA, [*Anat.*] the Shin-bone. *L.*

PERONÆUS *primus*, [in *Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, seated on the *Perona*.

PERONÆUS *secundus*, a Muscle of the *Tarsus* arising from the middle of the outward part of the *Fibula*, and under the Belly of the *Peronæus primus*; and is let into the upper and outward part of the *Os Metatarsi* of the little Toe.

PERORATION, the Close of an Oration or Speech.

To **PERPEND,** [perpendere, *L.*] to ponder thoroughly in the Mind; to examine or to try exactly.

PERPENDER, } [among Build-
PERPEND-STONE, } ders] a Stone

fitted to the Thickness of a Wall, so as to shew its smoothed Ends on both Sides.

PERPENDICULAR [in *Geometry*] is when a right Line hangs by, or a Plane stands

lands so upon another, as to lean no more one Way than it does another.

PERPENDICULAR to a *Parabola*, [in *Conick Sections*] is a Right Line cutting that Figure at the Point wherein any other right Line touches it.

to *let fall* a PERPENDICULAR, [in *Conick Sections*] is to draw a Line perpendicular upon another; from a given Point plac'd above it.

A PERPENDICULAR, [*perpendicularum*, L.] a Level, a Plumb-Line.

PERPENSATION, a due examining of Matters. L.

PERPESSION, an undergoing. L.

TO PERPETRATE [*perpetrer*, F. of *perpetratum*, L.] to effect, perform, go through with; to commit a Crime.

PERPETRATION, a Commission of a Crime. L.

PERPETUAL [*perpetuel*, F. of *perpetualis*, L.] continual, uninterrupted, never-ceasing, everlasting, endless.

PERPETUAL GLANDULES, [in *Anatomy*] are those which are natural, and distinguished from the *Adventitious* ones.

PERPETUAL PILLS, [among *physicians*] Regulus of Antimony made into Pills, which being swallow'd and voided 50 Times, will purge every Time.

PERPETUALTY, Perpetuity. *Cbauc.*

TO PERPETUATE, [*perpetuer*, F. of *perpetuatum*, L.] to make perpetual, to cause a thing to abide or last for ever.

PERPETUATION, a perpetuating. L.

PERPETUITY [in *Law*] is where an Estate is so settled in Tail, that it cannot be made void.

TO PERPLEX, [*perplexare*, L.] to entangle or confound, to disquiet or trouble.

PERPLEXABLE. [*perplexabilis*, L.] doubtful, ambiguous.

PERPLEXED [*perplexo*, F. of *perplexus*, L.] confounded, troubled; also difficult, hard to be understood.

PERPLEXITY, [*perplexitas*, F. of *perplexitas*, L.] Doubtfulness, Irresolution, Trouble, Anguish of Mind.

PERPOTATION, a thorough Drunkenness. L.

PER QUÆ SERVITIA, a Writ Judicial, issuing from the Note of a Fine, and lieth for the Cognisee of a Manour, to compel the Tenant of the Land to an Acknowledgment to him as Lord. L.

PERQUISITES, [*perquisita*, L.] all Manner of Profits arising from an Office or Place, besides the Revenue or Salary.

PERQUISITES, [in *Law*] any thing that a Man gets by Industry, or purchases with his Money.

PERQUISITION, diligent Search. L.

PEREWRIGHT, embroidered with precious Stones. O.

PERRIERS, a Sort of great Guns to shoot Stones.

PERREY, precious Stones. *Cbauc.*

PERRY [*poire*, F. of *pyrum*, L.] Wine or Drink made of Pears.

PERUKE. See *Periwig*.

PERSAUNT, piercing. O.

PERSCRUTINATION, a searchig thoroughly or all over. L.

PER SE, by himself, or it self. L.

PER SE [among *Chymists*] when the Thing is distilled without the usual Addition of other Things with it, it is said to be *Distilled per se*.

PER SE, [in *Logick*] a thing is said to be so considered when it is taken in the Abstract.

PER SE [*pers*, F.] Sky-colour. *Cbauc.*

TO PERSECUTE [*persecuter*, F. of *Persequutum*, L.] to oppress, vex or trouble.

PERSECUTION, any unjust or violent Suit or Oppression. F. of L.

PERSEITE, perceived. *Spenc.*

PERSENT, piercing. *Spenc.*

PERSEVERANCE [*perseverantia*, L.] Constancy, Firmness, Resolution to abide in any way of Living, or in any Opinion. F.

PERSEVERANT [*perseverans*, L.] persevering, constant, steadfast.

TO PERSEVERE [*perseverer*, F. of *perseverare*, L.] to continue or be steadfast in a Thing.

PERSEUS, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere.

PERSIANS, the Inhabitants or Natives of *Persia*.

PERSIAN Wheel, an Engine contriv'd for the over-flowing of Land, which lies on the Borders or Banks of Rivers.

PERSICK ORDER [in *Architecture*] is when the Pillars which support the Entablature, are made in the Shape of Men and Women.

TO PERSIST [*persistere*, F. of *persistere*, L.] to abide, hold on, or continue in an Opinion, or any Action.

PERSISTANCE, Persisting, Continuance.

PERSON [*personne*, F. of *persona*, L.] a Term individually apply'd to every Man or Woman; also the outward Form and Shape of the Body.

PERSONER, a Parson. *Cbauc.*

PERSONS [among *Divines*] Substittences, as the *Three Persons* in the Blessed Trinity.

PERSONS [in *Grammar*] are three in Number either Singular or Plural.

PERSONABLE, having a good Presence, Mein or Air, Comely.

PERSONABLE [in Law] enabled to maintain a Plea in Court.

PERSONAGE [personage, F.] the same with Person, but especially an honourable Person.

PERSONAL [personnel, F. of personalis, L.] belonging to a Person.

PERSONAL [in Law] any moveable Thing belonging to a Man as Goods and Chattels, &c.

PERSONAL *Tithes*, are such as are paid out of such Profits as arise by Labour of a Man's Person.

PERSONAL *Verb* [in Grammar] a Verb conjugated with all the three Persons, and in both Numbers.

PERSONAL *Estate*, any Corporeal and Moveable thing, belonging to any Man being alive or dead.

PERSONALITY, } the Property of being a distinct Person.

PERSONALITY [in Law] an Action is said to be in Personality, when it is brought against the right Person.

To PERSONATE [personatum, L.] to act or represent a Person.

PERSONALE, [personatus, L.] a sort of Benefice or Title to a Collegiate Church.

PERSONATI [among Botanists] are such Flowers as represent the gaping Mouths of some living Creatures.

PERSONS *ne Prebendaries ne seront charges au Quinziemes*, &c. a Writ which lies for Prebendaries, &c. distrained by the Sheriffs for the 15th part of their Goods, or to be contributory to Taxes.

PERSPECTIVE, [Ars perspectivæ, L.] is an Art which gives Rules for the representing of Objects on a plain Superficies after the same manner as they would appear to our Sight, if seen through that Plane which is supposed as transparent as Glass. F.

PERSPECTIVE *Aerial*, is a proportional lessening the Tints and Colours of a Picture, when the Objects are supposed to be at a very great Distance.

PERSPECTIVE *Lineal*, is the Diminution of those Lines in the Plan of a Picture, which are Representations of other Lines very remote.

PERSPECTIVE *Military*, is when the Eye is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Table or Plane.

PERSPECTIVE *Practical*, is the Method of delineating that which is apparent to our Eyes, or that which our Understanding conceives in the forms that we see Objects.

PERSPECTIVE *Speculative*, is the Knowledge of the Reasons of different Appearances or certain Objects, according to

the several Positions of the Eye that beholds them.

PERSPICACIOUS, [perspicax, L.] quick-sighted, quick-witted.

PERSPICACITY [perspicacite, F. of perspicacitas, L.] quickness or Sight or Apprehension.

PERSPICIENCE, [perspicientia, L.] perfect Knowledge.

PERSPICUITY, [perspicuitas, L.] Clearness or Plainness in Writing or Speaking.

PERSPICUOUS, [perspicuus, L.] that is so clear and transparent, as the Light may be seen plainly through it; also easy to be apprehended, plain.

PERSPIRATION, a breathing or steaming through. L.

PERSPIRATION [among physicians] a Breathing or Sweating out of Humours, through the Pores of the Body.

To PERSPIRE, [perspirare, L.] to sweat or steam through the Pores.

To PERSTRINGE, [perstringere, L.] to touch lightly, or to glance upon a thing in Discourse.

To PERSUADE, } [persuader, F. of
To PERSWADE, } persuadere, L.] to convince, to satisfy, to make believe, to advise, or put one upon.

PERSUASION, persuading; also Advice, Opinion, Belief. F. of L.

PERSUASIVE, apt to persuade. F.

PERSUASORY, [persuasorius, L.] apt to persuade. F. of L.

PERSULTATION, [in Surgery] a bursting of Blood through the Vessels.

PERT, [Appert, F. lively, sharp, of ad and peritus, L. pett, C. Br. heat] brisk, lively, pragmatical.

To PERTAIN, [pertinere, L.] to belong to, or concern.

PERTEREBRATION, a boring through with an Auger. L.

PERTERRIFICATION, a great Fright, a great Affrighting. L.

PERTICATA *Terra*, [Old Law] the fourth part of an Acre of Land.

PERTINACIOUS, [pertinax, L.] Obstinate, Stubborn, Wilful.

PERTINACITY, } [pertinacitas, L.] }
PERTINACY, } [pertinacia, L.] }

Obstinacy, Stubbornness.
PERTINENS, [Old Law] a Kinsman, or Kinswoman.

PERTINENCE, fitness or suitability.

PERTINENT, [pertinens, L.] fit, part, suitable to the purpose. F.

PERTINGENCY, [in Philosophy] a reaching to.

PERTINGENT, [pertingens, L.] reaching to, touching.

PERTNESS, briskness. See pert.
PER-

PERTRANSIENT, [*pertransiens*, L.] passing or striking through as a Colour does in a precious Stone.

PERTUISAN. See *partisan*.

TO PERTURB, [*perturbare*, L.] to disquiet or disturb

PERTURBATION, Disquiet, Disorder, Trouble of Mind. F. of L.

PERTURBATOR, [*perturbateur*, F.] a Disturber. L.

PERTUSE, [*pertusus*, L.] beaten to Pieces, bored through, having Holes.

TO PERVADE, [*pervadere*, L.] to go over or through.

PERVERSE, [*perversus*, L.] forward, cross-grained. F.

PERVERSION, a seducing, corrupting, overthrowing; a turning to a wrong Sense. L.

PERVERSY, } [*perverse*, F. of

PERVERSENESS, } [*perverstas*, L.] frowardness, crossness, ill-nature, malice.

TO PERVERT, [*pervertir*, F. of *pervertere*, L.] to turn upside down, to debauch, to seduce.

PERVESTIGATION, a diligent search or Inquiry.

PERVICACIOUS, [*pervicax*, L.] wilful, head-strong, stubborn.

PERVICACITY, } [*pervicacitas*, L.]

PERVICACY, } [*pervicacia*, L.] stubbornness, wilfulness, stiff-neckedness.

PERVIGILATION, a careful watching. L.

PERVIOUS, [*peruius*, L.] passable, easy to be passed through.

PERUSAL, of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] a perusing or reading over.

TO PERUSE, [of *per*, L. and *user*, F.] to look or read over.

PERU, a Province in *America*.

PERUVIAN Bark, a Drug commonly call'd *Jesuits Powder*, brought from *Peru* in *America*.

PES MONETÆ, [*Old Records*] signifies a true and reasonable Adjustment of the real Value of all current Coin. L.

PESA, [*Old Law*] a Wey or certain Weight of Cheese, Wool, &c.

PESAGE, [*Old Records*] a Custom or Duty, paid for the weighing of Wares.

PESEN, Pitch. *Chauc.*

PESIL, a Shank of a Sheep, &c.

PESSARY, [*passaire*, F.] any oblong Medicine to be thrust into the Neck of the Womb.

PESSONA, Mast of a Forest, or Money taken for feeding Hogs with Mast. O. I.

PEST, [*peste*, F. or *pestis*, L.] a Plague or Pestilence, Bane, Ruin.

PEST-HOUSE, an Hospital for those who are sick of the Plague.

TO PESTER, [*of empester*, F.] to plague, annoy, embarrass, or trouble.

PESTERABLE Wares, cumbersome Goods that take up much room in a Ship.

PESTIFEROUS, [*pestifere*, F. or *pestifer*, L.] bringing the Plague or Pestilence, destructive, deadly.

PESTILENCE, [*pestilentia*, L.] the Plague, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, attended with Boils, Batches, &c. F.

PESTILENCE-WORT, an Herb.

PESTILENT, [*pestilens*, L.] plaguy, destructive, dangerous, mischievous. F.

PESTILENTIAL, [*pestilential*, F.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of the Plague.

PESTILENTIAL FEVERS, [among *physicians*] are such which do not only afflict the Patient with a vehement Heat, but also with a malignant and venomous Quality.

PESTLE [*pistillum*, L.] an Instrument to pound with in a Mortar.

PET [probably of *petto*, Ital. *peñus*, L. the Breast or Stomach] a distaste.

A PET, a Cade Lamb. N. C.

TO TAKE PET, } [*q. d.* to Sto-

TO BE IN A PET, } mach] to be offended, to snuff at, to be angry.

PETALA [of *πέταλον*, Gr.] Leaves.

PETALA [among *Botanists*] those fine colour'd Leaves, which compose the Flowers of all Plants.

PETALODES, [of *πεταλόδες*, Gr.] Urine which seems to have little Leaves or Scales in it. Gr.

PETARD, [*petardo*, Ital. *petard*, *Teut.*] an hollow Engine made of Metal, in Form of a high-crown'd Hat, and charged with fine Powder, and fix'd to a thick Plank, call'd the *Madrier*, in order to break down Gates, Port-Cullices, &c.

PETARDEER, [*petardier*, F.] one who manages or applies a Petard.

PETECHIÆ, Spots in the Skin like Flea-bites, which come out in some Fevers.

PETECHIAL Fever, Spotted Fever.

PETEOUS, piteous. *Chauc.*

PETER [*Πέτρος* of *Πέτρος*, a Rock, Gr.] one of the Twelve Apostles.

PETERBOROUGH [so called from an Abby and Church erected there by *Peada* and *Wulpher*, Kings of the *Mercii*, in Honour to St. Peter] a Bishop's See in *Northamptonshire*.

PETER-MEN, those who formerly used unlawful Engines and Arts in catching Fish in the River *Thames*.

PETER-Pence, a Tribute of a Penny for every House given to the Pope by *Ina* King of the West Saxons. A. C. 720.

Κ κ κ κ 2 PETER'S

PETER'S-POST, a famous Quarry in *Yorkshire*, whose Stones built the Minister of *St. Peter's* in the City of *York*.

St. PETER'S-WORT, an Herb.

PETIGO, a running Scab. L.

PETIT, petty, small, F.

PETIT CAPE, a Writ where an Action real is brought, and the Tenant appeareth, and afterward maketh an Escape.

PETITS CHEUX [in *Cookery*] a sort of Paste for garnishing. F.

PETITIO INDUCIARUM [in *Civil Law*] the same as Impar lance in Common Law. L.

PETITSERJEANTRY, a Tenure holden of the Crown, only by yielding the Sovereign a Buckler, Arrow, or other Service at the Will of the first Feoffer.

PETIT TREASON [in *Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a Secular or Religious Man his Prelate or Superior, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

PETITIO PRINCIPII, [in *Logick*] begging the Question, is a precarious supposing a Thing to be true, which is uncertain, and it behoves him to prove.

PETITION, a Request or Supplication by an Inferior to a Superior. F. or L.

To PETITION, [*Petitum*, L.] to present or put up a Petition.

PETITIONER, [*petitor*, L.] he or she who puts up a Petition.

PETITIONER, [*petitor*, L.] belonging to a Petition or Demand.

PETRA Lane, a Stone of Wool.

A PETREL, a Breast-plate.

PETRESCENT, growing into a Stone, becoming Stone.

PETRIFICATION, a changing any Body into a stony Substance, when it had no such Nature before. F. or L.

To PETRIFY [*petrifier*, F. *petrificare*, L.] to make, turn, or grow into Stone.

PETROPUSIANS, Followers of *Peter Bruis*, a Priest, who departed from the Church of *Rome*, A. C. 1126 they were against Infant Baptism, rebaptized such as had been baptized in Infancy, and are charged with sundry Errors by the *Romish* Writers.

PETROLEUM, Rock Oyl, a certain Liquor that flows out of a Rock.

PETRONEL, a Sort of Harquebuss or Han-Gur.

PETROSUM OS, [among *Anatomists*] the inner Process of the Bones of the Temples, so call'd from its hardness, craginess, &c.

PETTI-COAT, [of *petite-cotte*, F.] a Garment worn by Women reaching from the Waste down to the Feet.

PETTIFOGGER, [either of *petit*, F. and *Foeghe*, *Sax.* a Wooer, or *Uoeghen*, *Du.* to accommodate] an ignorant and troublesome Lawyer or Attorney.

PETTIFOGGING, [of *petit*, F. and *Foeg* of *Uevezan*, *Sax.* or *Uoegh* of *Uoeghen*, *Du.* or *Fuge* a Conjunction or Mixture, of *Fugen*, *Teut.* to join or intermingle] the Practice of a Pettifogger.

PETTISH, [probably of *πεισθη*, *Gr.* Grief] apt to take Pet or be Angry.

PETTLE, pettish. N. C.

PETTITOE, [*Minhe* derives it from *La Petite Oye*, F.] Pigs Feet, Liver, &c.

PETTO, [*petto*, *Ital.* the Breast] as to keep a Thing in *Petto*, is to keep it in one's Breast.

PETTY, [*petit*, F.] little small, inconsiderable.

PETTY BAG, a certain Office in Chancery.

CLERKS of the PETTY BAG, three Officers who Record the Return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire; make all Patents of Customers, Gaugers, Comptrollers, &c. each Record being put into a little Bag.

PETTY Larceny, small Theft, when the Thing stolen does not exceed the Value of 12 d.

PETTY-Patces, [among *Confessioners*] a sort of small Pies made of March Pane, and filled with Sweet-meats.

PETTY-Singles, [among *Falconers*] the Toes of a Hawk.

PETTY TALLY, [*Sea Term*] a competent Allowance of Victuals, according to the Number of the Ship's Company.

PETULANCY, [*petulance*, F. *petulantia*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness, Wantonness.

PETULANT [*petulans*, L.] saucy, wanton, malapert. F.

PETUS } Peat, a sort of Earth dug up

PEAT } in small Pieces for Fuel. O. L.

PEVETS, the Ends of the Spindle in any Wheel of a Watch.

A PEW [*pupe*, *Du.*] a partitioned Seat in a Church.

PEWET, a Bird, a Puer.

PEWTER [*peauter*, *Du.*] a white mixed Metal.

PEYNIS, Pains. *chauc.*

PHACODES [*φακιδος*, *Gr.*] so *Hippocrates* calls Hyponchodriacal Persons, whose Complexions are of a Lentil Colour.

PHACOIDES [*φακιδος*, *Gr.*] any thing in the Shape of a Lentil, and by some

some *Caulists* is apply'd to the Chryſtalline Humour of the Eye.

PHACOPTISSANA [*Φακοπιτισσάνη*, Gr.] a Decoction, or Liquor of Lentils.

PHENOMENA [*des ph-nomenes*, F. or *Φαινόμενα*, Gr.] Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Air or Heavens.

PHENOMENON [among *Philosophers*] any Appearance, Effect or Operation of a Natural Body which offers it self to the Consideration and Solution of a Natural Philosopher.

PHAGEDÆNA [*Φαγιδαινα*, Gr.] an Exulcerate Cancer, or insatiable Appetite.

PHAGEDÆNICKS, Medicines which eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, &c.

PHAGEDÆNICK WATER, [among *Chymists*] a mixture of sublimate, corrosive and Lime Water.

PHALACROSIS [*Φαλακροσις*, Gr.] the falling off of the Hair.

PHALANGOSIS [*Φαλαγγωσις*, Gr.] three Rows of Hairs, or when the Hair grows inwards, and is troublesome to the Eyes.

PHALANX [*Φαλαγγξ*, Gr.] a Military Body of 8000 Foot-men, set in such Array, that they might encounter their Enemies, Foot to Foot, Man to Man, and Shield to Shield. L.

PHALANX [among *Anatomists*] the small Bones of the Fingers.

PHALECIAN [so called of *phalecus*,] Verses of eleven Syllables.

PHANATICAL, of or belonging to a Phanatick.

PHANATICK [*fanatique*, F. *phanaticus*, L. of *φαίνω*, to appear, Gr.] one that pretends to Revelations and new Lights; one that has vain Visions and Apparitions; now a Dissenter from the established Church, is by some so call'd.

PHANE, a Fane, Vane, or Weathercock. *Chauc.*

PHANTASM [*phantasma*, L. of *Φάντασμα*, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision, Night Ghosts; an idle Conceit.

PHANTASTICAL [*fantastique*, F. *phantasticus*, L. or *φανταστικός*, Gr.] full of Fancies or Whims.

PHANTASTICAL Colours, such as are produced by a Triangular Glass, Prism, &c. or such as appear in the Rainbow.

PHANTASTRY, a being phantastical or whimsical.

PHANTASY [*fantasie*, F. *phantasia*, L. of *φαντασις*, Gr.] an inward Sense or Imagination, whereby Things are represented to the Mind, or imprinted on it.

PHANTASY, a Disease in Cattle.

PHANTOM [*fantome*, F.] an Apparition or Ghost.

PHARAOH [*פַּרֹה*, H. i. e. a making bare] a Title anciently belonging to the Kings of Egypt.

PHARE [*pharus*, L. *Φάρος*, Gr.] a Watch-Tower, a Light-House to guide Ships into a Haven.

PHARINGÆUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the *Pharinx*, dilating it in Digestion.

PHARINX [*Φάρυγξ*, Gr.] the upper End of the Gullet.

PHARISAICAL [*pharisaique*, F.] belonging to the Pharisees, also Hypocritical.

PHARISAISM, the Profession or Opinions of the Pharisees; also Hypocrisy.

PHARISEES [*pharisees*, F. *pharisei*, L. *Φαρισαῖοι*, Gr. of *פַּרְשֵׁי*, H. i. e. separated] a Sect of the Jews who apply'd themselves to the Study of the Law in an especial Manner, pretending to more Holiness than others.

PHARMACUTICE [*Φαρμακευτική*, Gr.] the Knowledge of Medicines, or Art of Compounding them.

PHARMACEUTICK [*Φαρμακευτικός*, Gr.] belonging to Medicines or Drugs.

PHARMACOCHYMIA [of *Φάρμακον* a Medicine, and *χέω* to prepare, Gr.] that part of Chymistry which treats of the Preparation of Medicines.

PHARMACOLOGY [*Φάρμακων* and *λέγω* to say, Gr.] a Treatise concerning the Art of preparing Medicines.

PHARMACOPOEA [*pharmacopoea*, F. *Φαρμακοποιός*, Gr.] a Dispensary or Collection of Medicines.

PHARMACOPOEUS [of *Φάρμακον* a Medicine, and *ποιέω* to make, Gr.] a Medicine-maker, an Apothecary.

PHARMACOPOLIST [*pharmacopole*, F. *pharmacopola*, L. of *Φαρμακοπώλης*, of *Φάρμακον*, and *πώλω* to sell, Gr.] a Seller of Medicines, an Apothecary.

PHARMACUM [*Φάρμακον*, Gr.] any sort of Medicine against a Disease.

PHARMACY [*pharmacie*, F. *pharmacia*, L. of *Φαρμακία*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which teaches the Choice, and Preparation of Medicines, the Apothecaries Art.

PHARSANG, a Persian Measure of 30, 40, or 60 Furlongs.

PHARYNGETRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Pharynx or the Bone *Hyoides*.

PHARYNGOTOMY [of *Φάρυγξ*, and *τομή* to cut, Gr.] the same as *Laryngotomy*.

PHARYNX [*Φάρυγξ*, Gr.] the upper Part of the *Oesophagus*, consisting of three Pair of Muscles.

PHASES [of *Φάσεις*, Gr.] Appearances, or the Manner in which Things shew themselves to us.

PHASES [among *Astronomers*] are the several Appearances or Positions in which some of the Planets shew themselves to us, viz. horned, halved, gibbous, and with a full Light.

PHASMA [*Φάσμα*, Gr.] an Apparition, a Vision or Sight. L.

PHEASANT [*phasianus*, L. of *Φασιανός*, Gr.] a sort of Bird well known to Sportmen.

PHEER, a Companion. D.

PHEON [in *Heraldry*] is the barbed Head of a Dart or Arrow.

PHIAL [*ptiole*, F. *phiala*, L. *Φιάλη*, Gr.] a little Glass Bottle.

PHILADELPHIANS [of *philadelphia*, L. of *Φιλαδέλφεια* of *φίλος* a Lover, and *ἀδελφός* a Brother, Gr. i. e. Brotherly Love] a Sect call'd the Family of Love.

PHILADELPHUS [*Φιλαδέλφος*, Gr.] one that loves his Brethren.

PHILAGATHUS [*Φιλάγαθος* of *φίλος*, and *ἀγαθός* good, Gr.] a Lover of Goodness.

PHILANTHROPOS [*Φιλάνθρωπος*, Gr.] a Lover of Men, kind, courteous. L.

PHILANTHROPY [*philanthropia*, L. of *Φιλανθρωπία* of *φίλος* and *άνθρωπος* a Man, Gr.] a Love of Mankind in general, Humanity, Courtesy.

PHILARGYRY [*phylargyry*, L. of *Φιλάργυρος* of *φίλος*, and *ἀργύρος* Silver, Gr.] a Lover of Money, Covetous.

PHILAUTY [*philautie*, F. *philautia*, L. of *Φιλαυτία* of *φίλος*, and *αὐτός* himself, Gr.] Self-Love.

PHILELUTHEROS [*Φιλελευθέρος* of *φίλος*, and *Ἐλευθερία* Liberty, Gr.] a Lover of Liberty.

PHILEMON [of *Φίλιμος*, Gr. a Kiss] a proper Name of Men.

PHILETUS [*Φιλητός*, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

PHILIATROS [*Φιλίατρος* of *φίλος*, and *Ἴατρος* a Physician, Gr.] a Student in Medicine.

PHILIBERT [of *Fela*, Sax. much, and *Βροητός* bright, i. e. very bright] a proper Name of Woman.

PHILIP [*Φιλιππος* of *φίλος*, and *ἵππος* a horse, Gr. a Lover of Horses] a Name of Men; also a Gold Coin worth 3 s.

PHILIPPICKS [*philippica*, L.] Invectives, so called from *Demosthenes's* biting Orations against *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

PHYLOCHYMIST, a Lover of Chymistry.

PHILOHISTORICUS [*Φιλοϊστορικός*, of *φίλος*, and *ιστορία* History, Gr.] a Lover of History. L.

PHILOLOGER [*philologus*, L. *Φιλόλογος*, Gr.] a Humanist, a Lover of Letters.

PHILOLOGICAL [*philologicus*, L. of *Φιλολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to Philology.

PHILOLOGY [*philologic*, F. *philologia*, L. of *Φιλολογία* of *φίλος*, and *λόγος* a Word, Gr.] the Study of Humanity, or Skill in the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

PHILOMATH [*philomathes*, L. of *Φιλομαθής*, Gr.] a Lover of Learning or of the Mathematicks.

PHILOMATHY [*philomatbia*, L. of *Φιλομαθία* of *φίλος*, and *μάθησις* Learning, Gr.] the Love of Learning.

PHILONIUM [of *Philo* its Author] an Anodyne Eleaguary.

PHILOPSYCHY [*philopsychia*, L. of *Φιλοψυχία* of *φίλος*, *ψυχή* Life, Gr.] the Love of Life.

PHILOSARCHY [*philosarchia*, L. of *Φιλοσαρχία* of *φίλος*, and *σάρξ*, Gr.] the Love of the Flesh, Voluptuousness.

PHILOSOPHASTER, a Smatterer in Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHER [*philosophus*, F. *philosophus*, L. of *Φιλόσοφος*, Gr.] one skilled in the Study of Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL [*philosophique*, F. *philosophicus*, L. of *Φιλοσοφικός*, Gr.] belonging to Philosophy.

PHILOSOPHICAL Egg [among *chymists*] is a thin Glass Vessel in the Form of an Egg, used in long Digestions.

To **PHILOSOPHIZE** [*philosophiser*, F. *philosophari*, L. of *Φιλοσοφείν*, Gr.] to play the Philosopher, to dispute or argue like a Philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY [*philosophie*, F. *philosophia*, L. of *Φιλοσοφία* of *φίλος*, and *σοφία* Wisdom, Gr.] the Knowledge of Things Natural and Moral, grounded upon Reason and Experience.

PHILOSTORGY [*philostorgia*, L. of *Φιλοστοργία* of *φίλος*, and *στοργή* natural Affection, Gr.] Natural Affection, the Love of Parents towards Children.

PHILOTECHNUS [*Φιλότεχνος*, Gr.] a Lover and Encourager of Arts.

PHILOTOMY [*philotimia*, L. of *Φιλοτιμία* of *φίλος*, and *τιμή* Honour, Gr.] Love of Honour.

PHILOXENY [*philoxenia*, L. of *Φιλοξενία* of *φίλος*, and *ξενία* Hospitality, Gr.] Hospitality, Kindness to Strangers.

PHILTER } [*Φίλτρον*, Gr.] a Medicine or Charm to procure Love, a Love Potion or Powder. L.

PHILTRUM [in *Anatomy*] the Hollow dividing the upper Lip.

PHIMOSIS [*Φίμοσις*, Gr.] a tying up with a Bridle or Reiu. L.

PHIMOSIS

PHIMOSIS [among *Surgeons*] a Pressure caus'd by a kind of hard Flesh in the Fundament; also when the *Glans* of the Yard is bound so straightly by the *Præputium*, that it cannot be uncovered.

PHINEAS [ΦΙΝΗΣ, *H. i. e.* bold Countenance] the Son of *Eleazar* the Priest.

PHLEBOTOMIST [*phlebotomus*, L. of Φλεβοτόμος, *Gr.*] a Blood Letter, a Surgeon.

To **PHLEBOTOMIZE** [*phlebotomiser*, F. *phlebotomare*, L. of Φλεβοτομέω, *Gr.*] to let Blood, to breathe or open a Vein.

PHLEBOTOMUM [Φλεβοτόμιον, *Gr.*] a Fleam or Lancet to let Blood with. L.

PHLEBOTOMY [*phlebotomie*, F. of *phlebotomia*, L. of Φλεβοτομία of φλεβός the Veins, and τέμνω to cut, *Gr.*] opening a Vein with a Lancet to discharge some of the Blood.

PHLEGM [*phlegme*, F. *phlegma*, L. of Φλέγμα of φλέγω to burn, *Gr.*] one of the Humours of the Body.

PHLEGM [among *Chymists*] Water, one of the five Chymical Principles; also a Waterish distilled Liquor opposite to a spirituous Liquor.

PHLEGM [among *Physicians*] a slimy Excrement of the Blood, often caused by too much Nitrous Air; also an Inflammation.

PHLEGM of *Vitriol* [among *Chymists*] the Moisture which is drawn off when calcined *Vitriol* is distill'd in order to procure its Spirit and Oyl.

PHLEGMAGOGUES [of φλέγμα, and ἀγῶς a Leader] Medicines to draw away or purge Phlegm.

PHLEGMATICK [*phlegmaticus*, L. of Φλεγματικός, *Gr.*] full of, or troubled with Phlegm.

PHLEGMONE [*phlegmone*, L. of Φλεγμονή of φλέγω to burn, *Gr.*] a hot Tumour proceeding from an over Affluxion of the Blood to any Part, with Heat, Redness, Swelling and Pain. F.

PHLEGMONODES, the same as *Pblegmon*.

PHLEGOSIS [Φλέγασις, *Gr.*] an Inflammation. L.

PHLEME [among *Surg:ons*] an Instrument used in the Letting of Blood.

PHLYCTÆNA [Φλύκτανα, *Gr.*] a Swelling which arises with Blisters, called Wild-Fire; a Pimple or Pock with the Matter in it; also a little Ulcer in the Corneous Tunic of the Eye.

PHONIGMUS [Φωνιγμός, *Gr.*] a Medicine which causes the Body to break out into red Wheals and Pimples.

PHOEBUS [Φοῖβος, *Gr.*] the Sun.

PHOENIX [*phenix*, F. φῳνίξ, *Gr.*] a Bird in *Arabia*, about the bigness of an

Eagle, which is reported to live 600 Years, and that there is but one of them in the World at a Time, and that she, having lived that Time, builds her a Nest of combustible Species, which being set on Fire by the Sun, she fans it with her Wings, and burns her self in it, and that a Worm rises out of her Ashes, which comes to be a new *Phenix*.

PHOENIX Insurance Office, an Office in *London*, for insuring Houses from Accidents by Fire, so called from its having a *Phenix* for its Emblem or Device.

PHOSPHORUS [φωσφόρος, of φῶς light, and φορος bringing, *Gr.*] the Morning Star, or *Venus*.

PHOSPHORUS [among *Chymists*] a Preparation which is kept in Water, and being taken out and expos'd to the Air, shines in the Dark, and actually takes Fire of it self.

PHOTINIANS, Christian Hereticks, so called from *Fbotinus* Bishop of *Sirmich*, who renewed the Errors of *Sabellius*, *Cerinthus*, and *Ebion*, and added that Jesus Christ was not only meer Man, but began to be the Christ, when the Holy Ghost descended upon him in *Jordan*.

PHRASE [*phrasis*, L. of φρασις, *Gr.*] Expression or Manner of Speech.

To **PHRASE** it, to express a thing after a particular Manner.

PHRASEOLOGY [*phraseologia*, L. of φρασις a Phrase, and λογία a Discourse, *Gr.*] a Collection of Phrases and elegant Expressions in any Language.

PHRASELESS Hand, a Hand whose Beauty no Phrase can express. *Shaksf.*

PHRENES [φρένες, *Gr.*] the Membranes about the Heart; also the *Diaphragm* and *Midriff*.

PHRENETICK [*phreneticus*, L. of φρεναιτικός, *Gr.*] belonging to, or troubled with the Frenzy.

PHRENETICK Nerves [among *Anat.*] those which belong to the *Midriff*.

PHRENETICK Vessels, the Veins and Arteries which pass through the *Diaphragm*, *Mediastinum*, and *Pericardium*.

PHRENSY [*phrenese*, F. *phrenesis*, L. of φρενίτις, *Gr.*] a Dorage with a continued Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger proceeding from too great Heat of the Animal Spirit.

PHRICE, Horror, Dread, Trembling, &c.

PHRICODES, a terrible Fever, wherein Men are troubled with dreadful Imaginations.

PHROCIAN, a Star of the second Magnitude in the Constellation *Canis Minor*.

PHRYGIAN Mood, a Warlike kind of Musick, fit for Trumpets, Hautboys, &c. also a spritely Measure in Dancing.

PTHARTICKS [*φάρμακα*, Gr.] Medicines which cause Corruption.

PTHIRIASIS [*φθειρίασις*, Gr.] the lousy Disease; also a teaty Scab on the Eye-brows.

PTHISICAL [*πθισίμω*, F. *ptibificus*, L. of *φθισικός*, Gr.] troubled with the Pthisick.

PTHISICK [*πθισία*, F. *ptibifis*, L. of *φθισίς*, of *φθίω*, to corrupt, Gr.] a Consumption of the whole Body, arising from an Exulceration of the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, ill smell g Brea'h, and a Cough.

PTHORA [*φθορά*, Gr.] Corruption, Destruction.

PHYGETHLON [*φύγεθλον*, Gr.] a Swelling proceeding from an Inflammation of the Glandules.

PHYLACTERIES [*φυλακτήριες*, F. *phylacteria*, L. *φυλακτήρια*, Gr.] Scrolls of Parchment in which the ten Commandments, or other Passages of Scripture were written, worn by the Pharisees on their Foreheads, Arms, and Hem of their Garments; also Amulets or Charms to be worn externally for the cure of Diseases; also Preventives against Poison or Witch-craft.

PHYLLIREA, a Plant, an Evergreen.

PHYLLIS [*φύλλον*, Gr. a Leaf] a proper Name of Women.

PHYMA [*φύμα*, Gr.] Swelling, especially in the Glandules.

PHYMATODES [*φύματα*, Gr.] a Swelling like the former.

PHYSICAL [*physique*, F. *physicus*, L. of *φυσικόν*, Gr.] Natural, belonging to Natural Philosophy, or the Art of Physick.

PHYSICIAN [*physicien*, F.] a Doctor, a Professor of Physick.

PHYSICK [*physique*, F. *Ars physica*, L. of *φυσική*, of *φύσις* Nature, Gr.] is in General the Science of all material Beings, or whatsoever concerns the System of this visible World, tho' in a more limited and improper Sense it is apply'd to the Science of Medicine; the Art of curing Diseases, or Medicines prepared for that purpose.

PHYSICK [*physique*, F. *physica*, L. of *φυσική*, Gr.] Natural Philosophy, or the Speculative Knowledge of all Natural Bodies, and of their proper Natures, Constitutions, Powers, and Operations.

PHYSIOGNOMER } [*physiognomiste*,
PHYSIOGNOMIST } F. *physiognomus*, L. of *φυσιογνωμὸς*, Gr.] one skill'd in *Physiognomy*.

PHYSIOGNOMICKS [*physiognomia*, L.] such Signs as are taken from the Countenance of a sick Person, so as to make some Judgment of his Distemper.

PHYSIOGNOMY [*physiognomie*, F. *physiognomia*, L. *φυσιογνωμὴ* of *φύσις* Nature, and *γνώμη* Opinion, Gr.] an Art which teaches to guess the Natures, Conditions or Fortunes of Persons by a View of their Faces, Body, &c.

PHYSIOLOGER [*physiologus*, L. of *φυσιολόγος*, Gr. of *φύσις*, and *λογία* a Discourse, Gr.] Physicks or Natural Philosophy is the Science of Natural Bodies, and their various Affections, Motion and Operations.

PHYSIOLOGY [among *Physicians*] is that part of Physick which treats of the Constitution and Structure of a Human Body, and its several Parts.

PHYSIS [*φύσις*, Gr.] Nature.

PHYSOCELE [*φυσική*, Gr.] a windy Rupture.

PHYTIVOROUS [of *φυτὴ* a Plant, and *vorax* devouring] that eats or devours Plants.

PHYTOLOGY [*φυτολογία* of *φυτὴ* a Plant, and *λογία* to describe, Gr.] a Discourse or Treatise of Plants.

PHYZ [*φύσις*, Gr.] the Countenance.

PIACHE [*piazza*, Ital.] cover'd arch'd Walks, such as in *Covent Garden*, or about the *Royal-Exchange*.

PIACULAR [*piacularis*, L.] serving for an Atonement, or that has Power to atone for.

PIA MATER [among *Anatomists*] the inmost Skin which incloses the Brain. L.

PIANNET, the lesser Wood Pecker, a Bird.

PIANO [in *Musick Books*] signifies soft or low. *Ital.*

PIANISSIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies extreme soft or low. *Ital.* See *Eccto*.
PIASTER, an *Italian* Coin, in value about a *Crown English*.

PIAZZA, a broad open Place as a Market Place, &c. also corruptly the Walks about it set with Pillars. *Ital.*

PICA [among *Printers*] a Letter, of which there are three Sorts, *Small*, *Great*, and *Double*.

PICA [among *Physicians*] a vitiated Appetite, wherein Persons crave Things unfit for Food, as Women with Child, or in a *Chlorosis*. The same as *Malacia*.

PICARD, a sort of Boat of about 15 Ton, used on the River *Severn*. O. L.

PICARIUM, a Bowl or Cup with two Ears or Handles. C. L.

PICHERIA, a Pitcher, a Pot. O. L.
To **PICK** [*picken*, Du.] to gather up as Birds do Seeds, &c. to gather by little and little, to cull or chuse out.

A **PICK** [*Pic*, *Sax.*] a Tool used by *Carvers*, &c.

^{ca} A PICK [among *Printers*] a Blot occasioned by Dirt on the Letters.

PICKAGE, Money paid in a Fair for breaking the Ground, in order to set up Booths, Stands or Stalls.

PICK-AXE, [*q. d.* Picking-Axe] an Instrument for Digging.

PICK-PURSE, a kind of Herb.

A PICKADIL, a Segment.

PICKADILLY, a great Street near St. James's built by one Higgins a Taylor, and so call'd because he got his Estate by making stiff Collars in the Fashion of a Band, then call'd *Pickadilles*, formerly much in Fashion.

PICKAGE [*Law Term*] Money paid at Fairs for breaking Ground to set up Booths or Stalls.

PICKAROON, a sort of Pirate-Ship.

TO PICKER, } [*picarare*, Ital.]

TO PICKEROON, } [*picorer*, F.] to go a plundering or robbing; also to skirmish as Light-Horse-men do before the main Battle begins.

PICKEREL, a young Pike fish.

PICKET [*piquet*, F.] is a Stake sharp at one end and pointed with Iron, to mark out the Ground and Angles of a Fortification, when the Engineer is laying down the Plan of it; also a Game at Cards.

To stand upon the PICKET, [*Military Term*] is when a Horseman is sentenced for some Offence, to stand on the Point of a Stake with one Toe, having the contrary Hand ty'd up as high as it can reach.

PICKET'S, Stakes drove into the Ground by the Tents of the Horse in a Camp to tie their Horses to; and before the Foot to rest their Arms about them in a Ring.

PICKLE, } [*piccolo*, Ital.] a small
PIGHEL, } Parcel of Land enclosed with a Hedge.

PICKLE [*pekel*, Du.] several Sorts of Brine made of Vinegar, Salt, Spices, &c.

TO PICKLE [*pekelen*, Du.] to season or preserve in Pickles.

PICKLES, Fruits of Plants, &c. pickled for Sauces.

PICQUE [*in Musick Books*] is to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct manner. *Ital.*

PICTS-WALL, a famous Wall anciently built by the *Romans*, (first begun by the Emperor *Adrian*, and afterwards continued by *Severus*) on the Northern Bounds of England, to prevent the Incurfions of the *Picts* and *Scots*.

PICTURE [*piatura*, L.] the Image or Representation of a Person or Thing made in Painting or Graving.

TO PIDDLE, to eat here and there a bit.

PIE, [*Skinner* inclines to derive it of *Biegan*, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* a Building made with Paste] a Dish of Meat or Fruit bak'd in Paste.

PIE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Mag-pic, a Bird.

PIE [among *Printers*] Letters of several Sorts confusedly mixed together.

A PIECE [*piece*, F.] Part, Portion Slice; also a Pound Sterling, or 20 Shillings.

PIECE of Eight, a Spanish Coin; that of *Sevil* and *Mexico*, worth about 4 s. 6 d. 1 ob. English, that of *Peru*, 4 s. 3 d. 1 ob.

PIECES [*Military Term*] Field Pieces plac'd in the Front of an Army, &c. Cannon, or great Guns used at Sieges, call'd Battering Pieces.

PIED [of *pie*, F.] spotted or speckled.

PIEDOUCHÉ [*in Architecture*] is a little Square Base smoothed and wrought with Mouldings, serving to support a Bust, or Statue drawn half way, or any small Figure in Relievo. F.

PIED-DROIT [*in Architecture*] a square Pillar partly set within a Wall; also Part of the Jambs of a Door or Window. F.

TO PIEP [*pipire*, L.] to cry like a Chicken.

PIE-POWDER Court [*q. d.* Dusty-Foot Court] a Court held in Fairs to do Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and to redress Disorders committed in them. F.

PIENO [*in Musick Books*] signifies full; and is frequently us'd instead of the Words *Tutti*, *Grande*, or *Grofe*, as *Pieno Cboro*, a full Chorus. *Ital.*

TO PIERCE [*percer*, F. *perciare*, Ital.] to bore through, to broach a Vessel.

PIERCED [*in Heraldry*] is when an Ordinary has an Hole in it, so that the Field appears through.

PIESTRUM [*πιστρον*, Gr.] an Instrument to beat in Pieces the Bones of the Head in drawing the Child out of the Womb.

PIETANTIA, a Pittance, a Portion of Victuals distributed to the Members of a College, upon some great Festival. O. L.

PIETANTIARIUS, the Pittancer, an Officer in Collegiate Churches, who gave out the several Pittances.

PIETY, [*piete*, F. of *pietas*, L.] Godliness, Devotion, Natural Affection, Love to one's Country or Parents.

PIFFARO, an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. *Ital.*

PIFFERO, a small Flute or Flagelet. *Ita.*

TO PIFFLE, to fish. N. C.

A PIG [*pegge*, Du.] a young Swine.

PIG of the Sounder, a young wild Boar of the first Year.

PIGEON [*pigione*, Ital.] a Fowl. F.

PIGEONS Foot, an Herb.
PIGER *Henricus* [*Slothful Henry*] a very slow distilling Chymical Vessel. *L.*
PIGGIN, a wooden Vessel with a Handle for holding Liquids.
PIGGOT [Dr. *Th. H.* supposes it to be derived of *Bigot*, *F.*] a Surname.
PIGHT, prope^l, fetted, cast. *Spenc.*
PIGMENT [*pigmentum*, *L.*] a Paint wherewith Women colour their Faces.
PIGSNEY [of *Piſa*, *Sax.* a little Maid and *Cye*] a fond Title given to a young Maid.
PIGNORATION, a Pawning. *L.*
PIGRITUDE [*pigrityudo*, *L.*] Slothfulness, Laziness.
PIKE [*pique*, *F. picca*, *Ital.*] a long Weapon for a Foot Soldier, arm'd at the end with a little Spear; also a River Fish.
PILASTER [*pilastre*, *F. pilastro*, *Ital.*] a kind of square Pillar made to jut out of a Wall.
PILCH [*Pÿliche*, *Sax.*] a Piece of Flannel to be wrapt about a young Child; also a Covering for a Saddle; also a Fur-Gown. *chauc.*
PILCHARD [of *Pilce*, *Sax.* a hairy Garment, and *Aerb*, *Du.* Nature] a Sea-Fish, somewhat like a Herring, but lesser.
PILCROW, a Paragraft. *O.*
PILD GARLICK, one whose Hair is fallen off by a Disease; a Person slighted, and had in little or no esteem.
PILE, [*pile*, *Du. pile*, *F.*] a Heap of Wood, or other Things, laid one above another.
PILE, [among *Architects*] a Mass of Buildings.
PILE, [in *Heraldry*] an Ordinary consisting of a twofold Line in, or after the manner of a Wedge.
PILES [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Fundament, the *Hæmorrhoides*.
PILES [among *Architects*] great Stakes ramm'd into the Earth for a Foundation to build upon in Marshy Grounds.
PILE-WORT, an Herb.
PILETTUS, a Blunt, or blunted Arrow. *O. L.*
To PILFER, [*pilare*, *L.* or of *Pelf*, Wealth] to steal Things of small Value.
PILGRIM, [*pilgrim*, *Du. pilgram*, *Teut. pelerin*, *F. pelerigno*, *Ital.* or *peregrinus*, *L.*] one who travels through Foreign Countries, to visit Holy Places, to pay his Devotion to the Reliques of dead Saints, &c.
PILGRIMAGE, [*pelerinage*, *F. peregrinatio*, *L.*] a Journey for that purpose.
PILL [*pilule*, *Du. pilule*, *F. or pilula*, *L.*] a solid Medicine made up of several Ingredients, like a little Ball.

PILL [in *Heraldry*] the same as *pelf*.
To PILL [*piller*, *F. of pillare*, *L.*] to rob or plunder, to use extortion, to fleece one.
PILLA TERRÆ, a small Piece of Ground. *O. I.*
To PILLAGE, to plunder, rifle, rob.
PILLAGE [*pileggio*, *Ital.*] Plundering, Rifling, Robbery.
PILLAGE [among *Architects*] is a square Pillar that usually stands behind a Column, to bear up Arches; it has a Base and Capital as a Pillar has.
PILLAR [*pilier*, *P. Piliere*, *Ital.*] one of the Principal Things in which the Beauty of a Building consists.
PILLED, that has the Wool shorn off as a *Pi'led Ewe*.
PILLION [*peleuwe*, *Du. Pulvinus* *L.*] a kind of soft Saddle for Women to ride on.
PILLORY [*Pilori*, *F. pilotiin*, *Du.*] a Wooden Frame or Engine, on which Cheats and other Offenders stand, to be Examples of publick Shame.
PILLOURS, Robbers or Plunderers. *O.* also Furred Robes. *chauc.*
PILLOW [*Pile*, *Sax. peſeuwe*, *Du. Pulvinus*, *L.*] a sort of Cushion to lay one's Head on.
PILLOW [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that the Bolt-sprit-mast bears or rests upon.
PILOSITY [*Pilositas*, *L.*] Hairiness Roughness.
PILOT [*Pilote*, *F. Pilota*, *Ital. Piloto*, *Span. piſoot*, *Du.*] is one employ'd to conduct Ships into Roads or Harbours, or over Bars and Sands, &c. also the Steersman, who stands at the Helm, and manages the Rudder.
The PILOT Bird, a Bird about the *Caribbee* Islands in *America*, that gives notice to Ships which sail that Way.
PILOTAGE, the Office of a Pilot or Steersman of a Ship.
PIMP [of *Pin-e*, *F. or Pinco*, *Ital. of Penis*, *L.* a Man's Yard] a Procurer of, or Attendant upon Whores.
To PIMP, to play the Pimp.
PIMPERNEL, an Herb.
PIMPLE [*Pompette*, *F. pumpe*, *C. Br. of Pupula*, *L.*] a little Wheal.
PIN [*Eſpingle*, *F. Spilla*, *Ital. of Spina*, *L.* a Thorn] a small Brass Utensil for fastening on Cloaths in dressing; also a necessary for various other Uses.
To PIN [of *Pinan*, *Sax.* to include] to shut in, also to fasten on, &c.
PIN and Web, a horny Induration of the Membranes of the Eye, not much unlike a Cataract.

PIN-Wheel [of a *Clock*] the same with the striking Wheel.

PINAUNT, a Starveling, one that pines away for Hunger. *Chauc.*

PINCERS [*pincettes*, F.] an Iron Instrument for various Uses.

To *PINCH* [*pincher*, F.] to nip hard with the Fingers; to wring as Shoes do; also to reduce to extremity, to afflict.

PINCHIN [*pincher*, F.] to jeer or banter. *Chauc.*

PINDARICK, in Imitation of *Pindar* the Poet, whose Strains were lofty and almost inimitable.

PINDE, pained. *Chaucer.*

PINE, a Pit. O.

PINE [*pin*, F. *pinus*, L.] a Pine-tree.

To *PINE* [probably of *Pinian*, *Sax.* to punish, or *piinen*, Du. *peinen*, Teut. to torment] to languish, to consume and waste away with Grief.

ITS PINE to tell, [of *Pin*, *Sax.*] *i. e.* its difficult to tell. N. C.

PINFOLD [of *Pynban*, *Sax.* to shut up, and *fold*] a Place to pen up Cattle in.

PINGLE, a small Croft, or Pield. N. C.

PINGUEDINOUS [of *pinguedo*, L.] fat, gross, unweildy.

PINGUEDO [among *Anatomists*] the Fat of Animals lying next under the Skin.

PINGUITY, Fatness. L.

PININ, to put to Pain. *Chauc.*

PINION [*pignon*, O. F. of *pinna*, L.] the Wing of a Fowl; also the Nut or lesser Wheel of a Clock or Watch, that plays in the Teeth of another.

PINION of Report, is that Pinion of a Watch which is equally fix'd on the Arbor or the great Wheel.

To *PINION* one, to bind his Hands or Arms fast.

PINK [of *pince*, O. F.] a Flower.

PINK [*pinque*, F.] a sort of little Sailing Ship.

PINK, a sort of yellow Colour.

To *PINK* [of *pinckoochey*, Du.] to wink with the Eye, *yc.* to cut Silk or Cloth with variety of Figures in round Holes or Eyes.

PINNACE [*pinasse*, F.] a small Vessel with a square Stern, going with Sails and Oars, and carrying three Masts, which is used as a Scout for Intelligence, for landing Forces, and the like.

PINNACLE [*pinacle*, F. *pinacolo*, Ital. of *pinna*, L.] the Battlement of highest Top of a great Building or Spire; figuratively, Eminence or Height.

Ad PINNAS Biberi [*i. e.* to drink to the Pin] an old *Danish* Custom of Drinking, which was having a Pin fix'd on the

Side of a Wooden Cup, to drink exactly to the Pin, or to drink something. Hence the Saying, *He is in a merry Pin*. L.

PINNATA Folia [among *Botanists*] are such Leaves of Plants as are deeply jagged or indented, and which have their Parts resembling Feathers. L.

PINNE, in *Falconry*] a Disease in the Foot of a Hawk.

A *PIN Pannichly Fellow*, a covetous Miser that pins up his Panniers or Baskets. N. C.

PINSON, a Shoe without Heels, a Pump.

PINT [*Pÿnt*, *Sax.*] an English Measure for Liquors, two of which make a Quart.

PINTEL } [of *piint*, Du. and Teut.] a
PINTLE } Mau's Yard.

PINTLE [among *Gunners*] an Iron Pin, which keeps the Cannon from Recoiling.

PINTLES [in a *Ship*] the Hooks by which the Rudder hangs to the Stern-Post.

PINULES, the Sights of an *Astrolabe*, a Mathematical Instrument.

PINTLEDY Pantledy [of *panteler*, F. to pant] as, *my Heart went pintledy pantledy*, *i. e.* beat for Fear. *Linc.*

PIONEER [*pionier*, F.] a Labourer taken up for the Service of an Army, to level Ways, cast up Trenches, and undermine Forts.

PIONINGS, Works of Pioneers. *Spem*, *PIONY* } [*peonia*, L. of *peonia*, Gr.]

PEONY } a Plant which bears a very fair red Flower.

PIP [*pippe*, Du. *pepie*, F. *pipa*, Teut. *pipa*, Ital. of *pituita*, L.] a Disease in Poultry; any Spot or Mark upon Cards.

PIPE [*Pipe*, *Sax.* *piepe*, Du. *pipeau*, F. *peiffe*, Teut. *fifarg*, Ital.] a musical Instrument, a Reed, a Device to take Tobacco in; also a Conduit or Channel.

A *PIPE* [*pipe*, Teut. *pipa*, Ital.] a Measure of Wine containing 162 Gallons.

PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] a Roll, otherwise called the *Great Roll*.

clerk of the PIPE [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer who charges down in a great Roll, made up like a Pipe, all Accounts and Debrs due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office.

PIPE Office, a Court in the Treasury, where the Clerk of the Pipe sits as President.

PIPE-Tree, a Tree bearing two Sorts of Flowers, the white and the blue.

PIPER [*Pipepe*, *Sax.*] a Player on a Pipe.

PIPERINE [of *piper*, L.] Things are thus called which partake of the chief qualities of Pepper, whether Simples or Compounds.

PIPERREDGE-Tree, the Barberry-
Bush.

PIPPIN [pippingh, Du.] an excellent
Sort of Apple.

PIQUANT, sharp, biting, nipping. F.

PIQUE [picca, Ital.] Peek, Distaste,
Spleen, Grudge. F.

PIQUET } a certain Game at Cards.

PICKET } F.

PIRACY [piraterie, F. piratica, L. of
πειραγια, Gr.] the Trade or Practice of
a Pirate.

PIRATE [pirata, L. of πειρατης, Gr.]
one who lives by Pillage, and robbing on
the Sea or River. F.

To PIRATE [pirater, F.] to rob on
the Sea.

PIRITICAL [piraticus, L. of πειρα-
τικος, Gr.] belonging to a Pirate.

To PIRE, to peer about. Chauc.

PISCANY, a Privilege of Fishing.

PISCARY [piscaria, L.] a Fish-Mar-
ker, or Place for keeping Fish.

PISCARY [in Law] a Liberty of
Fishing.

PISCES [among Astronomers] one of
the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, so cal-
led from its supposed likeness to two
Fishes. L.

PISCIVOROUS [piscivorus, L.] that
devours or feeds upon Fishes.

PISCULENT [pisculentus, L.] full of
Fishes.

PISMIRE [probably of Puppe, Du. a
Heap, and miete, Du. myre Dan. an
Ant, because it throws up Heaps of Earth]
an Ant, a very small Creature.

To PISS [pisser, F. pissier, Dan.] to
evacuate Urine.

PISS [pise, Dan. pissat, F.] Urine.

PISSAPHALTUS, the same as Bitumen
Judaicum.

PISTACHO [pistache, F. pistacia, L.]
a Pistache Nut, a small Nut growing in
Egypt and Syria, of a spicy Smell. Spenc.

PISTILLUM, a Pestle. L.

PISTILLUM [in Botany] a part of
some Plants which in Shape resemble a
Pestle.

PISTOL [pistolet, F. pistola, Ital.] a
small sort of Fire Arms.

PISTOLE, a French, or Spanish Piece
of Gold, worth 17 s.

PIT [Pit, Sax. pet, Du. pot, Teut.
pits, F. of puteus, L.] a Hole in the
Ground, a Well.

PIT-Fall, a Sort of Gin or Trap to
catch Birds.

To PITCH [picare, L. poisser, F.] to
do over with Pitch or Tar.

PITCH [Pic, Sax. pix, L. poix, F.
pick, Du.] an oily bituminous substance
well known.

To PITCH [appicier, Ital. Figere, L.]
to fix, as to pitch a Tent or Camp; also
to pave.

A PITCH, an Iron Bar with a picked
End, a Crow.

A PITCH, Stature or Height.

To PITCH [probably of peser, F. to
weigh, or πειρα ε, Gr. to fall] to light
upon; also to set a Burden upon.

To PITCH [Sea Term] when a Ship
Sails with her Head too much into the Sea,
or bears against it so as to endanger her
Top-Masts, Mariners say, *She will pitch
her Mast by the Board.*

PITCH [in Architecture] the Angle
with a Gable-end, and consequently the
whole Roof of a Building is set to.

PITCHER [picber, picbicr, O. F. pi-
chel, Span. pittaro, Ital.] an Earthen Ves-
sel with a Handle, for containing of Li-
quors.

PITCHING-Pence, a Duty for setting
down every Sack of Corn or Merchand-
izes in a Fair or Market.

PITCHFORD [of pitch and ford, from
a Spring rising in a private House there,
upon which Pitch continually floateth] in
Shropshire.

PITCH-Fork [pig forck, C. Br.] an
Instrument us'd by Husbandmen.

Little Pitchers have great Ears

This Proverb is a good Caution to Pa-
rents and others, not to use too much Free-
dom in Discourse before Children: For
that their Sense of Hearing is not only as
quick or quicker than older People, but also
because they have long Tongues as well as
wide Ears, and their Innocence often divul-
ges what their Elders would have kept se-
cret; therefore, *Mazima deb. tur puero re-
verentia.* says Juvenal, and *Ce que l'
enfant oit au Foyer est tien tost cogneu
jusque au Monsieur,* say the French, and
בְּחִקְלָא רְאִית בִּנְיָ אֹזְנֵי לָא
תִּימְרְמִלְהָ מַסְטִירִין say the
Hebrews.

PITH [pit or pitte, Du.] the inward
Part or Marrow of the Tree, &c.

PITHY, full of Pith or Marrow; sub-
stantial, full of good Matter.

PITIABLE [Pitoyable, F.] to be pi-
tied.

PITIFUL, inclin'd to Pity, Compas-
sionate, Tender-hearted; also that de-
serves to be pitied, wifful; also sorry,
wretched.

PITLESS, not to be moved to pity,
merciless.

PITEOUS [piteux, F.] sad, grievous,
pitiful, woeful, wretched.

PITTACIUM [πυττακιον, Gr.] a little
Cloth spread with Salve to be laid on a
Part affected.

PITTANCE [*pietanza*, F.] a small Portion; an Allowance to Monks, &c. for a Meal. F.

PITUITE [*pituita*, L.] Phlegm, Snivel, Snout; it is the moist, viscid, and glutinous part of the Blood, which is separated by the largest Glands, where the Contortions of the Arteries are greatest, and give the greatest Retardation to the Velocity of the Blood, as in the Glands about the Mouth and Head. F.

PITUITOUS [*pituiteux*, F. *pituitosus*, L.] full of Phlegm.

PITY [*pitie*, F. *pieta*, Ital. *pietas*, L.] Compassion, Concern.

PIU [*in Musick Books*] signifies a little more, and increases the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joined with, as

PIU Allegro, i. e. Play a little more gay and brisk than *Allegro* by it self requires. Ital.

PIU Piano [*in Musick Books*] signifies soft and slow. Ital.

PIU Presto, i. e. Play quicker than *Presto* it self requires. Ital.

PIVA, a Huntboy. Ital.

PIVOT, a piece of Iron like a Top, set into the Sole or Ring at the Bottom of a Gate, so as to bear it up, and give it Motion. F.

PIZZLE [of *pese*, Du. a Nerve, or of *piss*, *q. d. pisse*, or of *peitsche*, Teut. a Scourge, because Bulls Pizzles were used for that End] the grisly Part of the *Penis* of Man or Beast.

Clown **PIZZLE**, a Disease in Sheep.

PLACABILITY [*placabilitas*, L.] easiness of being pacified or appeas'd.

PLACABLE [*placabilis*, L.] easie to be pacified or appeas'd.

PLACAERT } [*plackaert*, Du.] a Proclamation or Ordinance by the States of *Holland*.

PLACARD, a Bill or Paper posted up, a Proclamation, a Libel. F.

PLACARD [*in Law*] is a particular Licence, by which a Man is allowed to shoot in a Gun, or use Games, &c.

PLACE [*piazza*, Ital. of *platea*, L. of *πλαταια*, Gr. broad, Sc. *Od's Way*, Gr.] Space or Room, in which a Person or Thing is; also Office or Employment.

PLACE [among *Philosophers*] is either Absolute or Relative.

Absolute PLACE [of a Body] is that Part of absolute Place which every natural Body takes up.

Relative PLACE, is the apparent or sensible Position of any Body according to the Determination of our Senses, with respect to other Contiguous or adjoining Bodies.

Geometrick PLACE, is a certain Extent, wherein each Point may indifferently serve for the Solution of an *Indeterminate Problem*, when it is to be resolv'd Geometrically.

PLACE Plane [*in Geometry*] is when the Point resolving the Problem is the Periphery of a Circle.

PLACE Simple [*in Geometry*] is when the Point which resolves any Problem is in a Right Line.

PLACE Solid [*in Geometry*] is when the Point that resolves the Problem is in one of the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE Surfsolid [*in Geometry*] is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve in a higher Gender than the *Conick Sections*.

PLACE of the Sun or Planet [*in Astronomy*] is the Sign and Degree of the *Zodiac*, in which the Planet is.

PLACE apparent of a Planet [*in Astronomy*] is a Point in the Starry Heaven, which is found by a Right Line passing from the Spectator's Eye, terminated at the other End among the fix'd Stars.

PLACE of Units [*in Arithmetic*] in a Number which consists of two, three, four or five Places, that which is outermost toward the Right Hand is called the Place of Units.

PLACE [*in Fortification*] is generally taken for the Fortress or strong Hold.

Regular PLACE [*in Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are every where equal.

Irregular PLACE [*in Fortification*] is one whose Angles and Sides are unequal.

PLACE of Arms. See below.

PLACE of Arms [*in Fortific.*] a strong City or Town, which is pitched upon for the Chief Magazine of an Army.

PLACE of Arms [of a Camp] a spacious Piece of Ground at the Head of a Camp, to draw out the Army in Order of Battle.

PLACE of Arms [*in a Garrison*] is a large open Spot of Ground in the middle of the City, for the Garrison to Rendezvous in upon any sudden Alarm, or other Occasion.

PLACE of Arms of a Troop } [*in a*
PLACE of Arms of a Company } *Camp*]
is that Spot of Ground on which the Troops or Company draw up.

PLACE of Arms particular [*in a Garrison*] is a Place near every Bastion, where the Soldiers sent from the grand Place to the Quarters assign'd them, Relieve those that are either upon the Guard or in Fight.

PLACE of Arms without, is a Place allow'd to the *Court Way*, for the planting

ing of Cannon, to oblige those who advance in their Approaches to retire.

To PLACE [*placer*, F.] to order, to dispose, to put, lay or set.

PLACENTA *Uterina* [among *Anatomists*] a part which serves to convey Nourishment to the Child in the Womb, and is taken out after the Birth. L.

PLACID [*placidus*, L.] gentle, mild, patient, quiet.

PLACIDITY [*placiditas*, L.] quietness, peaceableness.

PLACITA, Pleas or Pleadings. L.

PLACITARE, to plead Causes. L.

PLACITATOR, a Pleader. L.

PLACITUM [*in Law*] a Sentence of the Court, an Opinion, Ordinance or Decree. L.

PLACKET, the open Part of a Woman's Petticoat.

PLAD, a Mantle worn by the *Highlanders* in *Scotland*; also a Sort of Stuff so called.

PLADAROSIS [of *πλαδαροσις*, Gr.] a little soft Swelling, which grows under the Eye-Lids.

PLAGIARIAN [*plagiarius*, L.] belonging to a Plagiary.

PLAGIARISM, the Practice of a Plagiary.

PLAGIARY [*plagiaire*, F. of *plagiarius*, L.] one who steals other Peoples Works, and puts them out under his own Name, a Book-Thief; also one who steals other Mens Children or Servants to sell them in a Foreign Country, a Kidnapper.

PLAGUE [*plague*, Du. *plage*, Teut. of *plaga*. L. *πληγη*, Gr. a Blow] a Disease; also Punishment, Judgment, Scourge.

To PLAGUE [*plaghen*, Du. *plagen*, Teut.] to vex, to tease, to torment.

PLAIDEURS [*in Law*] certain Lawyers, who being a Sort of Attorneys, used to Plead in Behalf of their Clients. F.

PLAICY [*of placendo*, L. from *placere*, *q. d.* a pleasant Place, as *Placencia*, in *Italy*] a Place in *Essex*.

PLAIN [*planus*, L.] even, smooth; nor having any Ornaments; clear, manifest; sincere, downright. F.

A PLAIN [*plaine*, F.] a flat Country, a plain Field.

A PLAIN, a Draught. See *Plan*.

PLAIN *Chart* [among *Navigators*] a Plan or Chart, having the Degrees of Longitude thereon made of equal Length with those of Latitude.

PLAIN *Coats of Arms* [*in Heraldry*] such as have no Rebatelements.

PLAIN *Sailing*, the Method of Sailing by a Plain Chart.

PLAIN *Scale* [among *Navigators*] a thin Ruler on which a Line of Chords,

Signs, and Tangents is mark'd out, for various mathematical Uses.

PLAIN *Table*, an Instrument us'd in Surveying Land.

To PLAIN, to complain. *Spenc.* To explain. *Clauc.*

PLAINT [*plainte*, F. of *planctus*, L.] Complaint, Lamentation.

PLAINT [*in Law*] is the exhibiting in Writing any Action Personal and Real.

PLAINTIF [*plaintif*, F.] one at whose Suit a Plain is made, a complainant.

A PLAISTER [*plaster*, Du. *pfaster*, Teut. *Emplastre*, F. *Emplastrum*, L. of *εμπλαστρον*, Gr.] a Medicine to be laid on a Sore, or painted Place, &c.

To PLAIT [*plesser*, F. to entangle or plier, F. *pløven*, Du. *plicare*, L. of *πλῆξεν*, G. to twist or infold] to lay in Plaits or Folds.

PLAN [of *planum*, L.] a Draught, Model or Ground plot, a Design or Project of any Place or Work.

PLANARY [*planarius*, L.] belonging to a Plane, plain, even.

PLANCERE [among *Architects*] the under Part of a Roof of the *Corona*, or Drip.

PLANCER, a Plank or Board. F.

PLANCHIA, a Plank of Wood. O. L.

PLANCHING, the laying the Floors of a Building. F.

PLANE [*plana*, Ital.] a Joiner's Tool to smooth Boards with.

PLANE [*in Geometry*] is a plain Surface, all the parts of which lie even between its Extremitics, or bounding Lines.

To PLANE [*planer*, F. of *planare*, L.] to make smooth with a Joiner's Plane.

To PLANE [among *Fowlers*] to fly or hover as a Bird without moving its Wings.

PLANE *Number* [*in Arithmetick*] is that which arises from the multiplying two Numbers one into another.

Horizontal PLANE [*in Prospective*] is such an one as lies parallel to the Horizon, and which passes through the Eye, or has the Eye supposed to be placed in it.

PLANE *Problem* [*in Mathematicks*] is such an one as cannot be solved Geometrically, but by the Intersection of a Right-Line and a Circle, or of the Circumferences of two Circles.

PLANE } [*in Fortification*] is a Repre-
PLAN } sentation or a Work in its
Height and Breadth.

PLANE of a *Dial*, is the Surface upon which any *Dial* is supposed to be drawn.

PLANE of *Gravitation* } [*in any bea-*
PLANE of *Gravity* } *vy Body*] is
a Plane supposed to pass through the Center of Gravity of it.

Geometrical PLANE [in *Prospectiue*] is a plain Surface parallel to the Horizon plac'd lower than the Eye.

PLANE of the Horopter [in *Opticks*] is that which passes through the *Horopter*, and is perpendicular to the Plane of the two *Optical Axes*.

PLANE of Reflexion [in *Catopricks*] that which passes through the Point of Reflexion.

PLANE of Reflexion [in *Catopricks*] is a Surface drawn through the incident and refracted Ray.

Vertical PLANE [in *Opticks* and *Prospectiue*] is a plain Surface which passeth along the principal Ray, and consequently through the Eye, and is perpendicular to the Geometrical Plane.

PLANE-Tree [*plane*, F. *platanus*, L.] a tall sort of Tree.

PLANET [*planette*, F. *planeta*, L. *πλανήτης*, Gr.] an Erratick or Wandering Star, of which there are six Primary ones, as *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, and ten Secondary ones, the *Moon*, the four Satellites of *Jupiter*, and the five of *Saturn*.

PLANETARY [*planetaire*, F. *planctaris*, L. of *πλανητικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Planets.

PLANET struck, blasted, stunned, or amazed.

PLANIFOLIIOUS Flowers [among *Botanists*] are such as are made up of plain Leaves, set together round the Center in circular Rows.

PLANILOQUY [*planiloquium*, L.] a speaking plainly.

PLANIMETRY [*planimetrie*, F.] the Art of Measuring all Sorts of plain Surfaces.

To **PLANISH**, to make plain as Silver-smiths and Pewterers do.

PLANISPHERE [*planisphaerium*, L.] the Sphere or Globe described or projected upon a plain Surface. F.

PLANITY [*planitas*, L.] plainness, clearness.

A **PLANK** [*plancke*, Du. *planche*, F.] a Piece of Timber saw'd for Carpenters or Joiners Work.

PLANK upon Plank [*Sea Term*] is when other Planks are laid upon a Ship's Sides after she is built.

PLANT [*planta*, L.] an Herb, a young Tree to set. F.

To **PLANT** [*planter*, F. *plantare*, L.] to set Trees or Herbs; to People a Country.

Imperfect PLANTS [among *Botanists*] are such as either really want both Flower and Seed, or else seem so to do.

PLANTAGENET [of *plant*, F. and *genet*, F. i. e. a Plant or Stalk of the Plant called Green-broom] a Surname of *Jeffery* Count of *Anjou*, Father of our King *Henry II*, who wore a Stalk of Broom in his Hat, which is said to have taken its Rise on Account of one of those Dukes; who (to expiate the Death of his Brother, whom he, to obtain the Kingdom to himself, had put to Death) took a Journey into the Holy Land, and every Night during his Journey, scourged himself with a Rod of Broom for Penance.

PLANTAIN [*plantago*, L.] an Herb.

PLANTAR [*plantaris*, L.] belonging to the Sole of the Foot.

PLANTAR Muscle [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle which covers all the Sole of the Foot, whose Office is to extend it backwards.

PLANTATION [*plantage*, F.] a Colony or Settlement of a People in a Foreign Country. L.

PLANTER [*planteur*, F. *plantator*, L.] one that plants or sets.

PLANTIGEROUS [*plantiger*, L.] bearing Plants.

PLANTA Seminalis [among *Botanists*] the little Herb which lies in Miniature in every Seed. L.

PLASH [*plascch*, Du.] a Place full of standing Water, a Puddle.

To **PLASH** [*plascchen*, Du.] to dash with Water.

To **PLASH** [among *Gardeners*] to bend or spread the Boughs of Trees.

PLASM [*plasma*, L. of *πλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould for the casting of Metals, &c.

To **PLASTER** [*plater*, F.] to parget or dawb Walls, Cielings, &c. with Plaster.

PLASTER [*platre*, F.] Parget or Morter for Plastering.

PLASTERER [*platrier*, F.] a Pargetter.

PLASTICE [*πλαστική*, Gr.] the Art of making Figures in Clay or Earth.

PLASTICK [*plasticus*, L. *πλαστικός*, Gr.] skilful in making Statues of Earth.

PLASTICK Virtue [among *Philosophers*] that Faculty which can Form or Fashion any Thing; a Term invented to express the Faculty of Generation or Vegetation.

PLASTOGRAPHY [*plastographia*, L. of *πλαστογραφία*, Gr.] a counterfeiting or false Writing.

PLAT, as the *Plat Veins of a Horse*, i. e. certain Vein on each Shoulder.

PLAT-Band [in *Architecture*] a square Mould set at the End of an *Arcitrave* of the *Doick* Order.

PLATE [*platte*, F. *flat*] a flat Piece of Metal; a Dish to eat on; all Vessels made of Silver or Gold are so called.

PLATE,

PLATE, a Sea Vessel or Hoy. *O. L.*
 PLATES [in *Heraldry*] are the Figures of Bats when they are Argent, *i. e.* of a white Colour.

To PLATE, to cover over with a thin Plate of Gold or Silver; also to reduce any Metal into Plates or thin Pieces.

PLATEN } [among *Printers*] the Plate
 PLATINE } of a Printing Press.

PLATFORM [*plateforme, F.*]

PLATFORM [*Archit. &*] a Row of Beams which support the Timber Work of any Roof, and lie on the Top of a Wall, where the Entablature ought to be raised.

PLATFORM [in *Fortification*] is a raising of Earth, made level on the Rampart on which Cannon is planted; also a Sort of Bastion made on a re-entring Angle, when its two Faces make a right Line.

PLATFORM, a kind of a Terrass Walk on the Top of a Building.

PLATFORM [in a *Man of War*] is a Place on the lower Deck, abast the Main Mast, behind the Cock-pit, call'd also the *Orlop*, where Provision is made to take Care of the wounded Men.

PLATICK *Aspect* [among *Astrologers*] is a Ray cast from one Ray to another, not exactly but within the Orb of its own Light.

PLATO, a famous Philosopher, chief of the Academicks.

PLATONICK, belonging to *Plato* or his Tenets.

PLATONICK *Bodies* [in *Geometry*] are the five Regular Bodies, *viz.* *Tetrahedron*, the *Cube*, the *Octahedron*, the *Dodecahedron*, and the *Icosihedron*.

PLATONICK *Love*, is a Love abstracted from all corporeal gross Impressions and sensual Appetites, and consists not in any Carnal Fruition, but in Contemplations and Ideas of Mind, so called from *Plato* that Divine Philosopher.

PLATONICK *Year*, is every 36000th Year, at what Time some Philosophers imagined, that all Persons and Things should return to the same State as they now are.

PLATOON [*Military T.*] a small square Body of Musqueteers, such as is drawn out of a Body of Foot, to strengthen the Angles, when they form the hollow Space.

PLATTER [of *platte, Teut. plat, F. of πλαττε. Gr. broad, or patina, L.*] a broad Dish.

PLATTS [in a *Ship*] flat Ropes made of Rope Yarn, to keep a Cable from galling.

PLATTS [among *Navigators*] Brass Compasies made use of in Maps or Charts.

PLATYCEROTES [*πλατυκεραϊτες, Gr.*] broad horned Beasts.

PLAT *Vein* [of a *Horse*] a Vein on the inside of each fore Thigh.

PLATYCORIA [*πλατυκορια, Gr.*] a Disease in the Eye that it cannot shut.

A PLAUDITE [*i. e.* clap your Hands] clapping of Hands in Token of Approbation of any Action, &c. *L.*

PLAUSIBLE [*plausibilis, L.*] that seems to deserve applause; seemingly fair and honest.

PLAUSIBILITY [*plausibilitate, F.*] plausibleness, &c.

To PLAY [*Plazan, Sax.*] to divert by Play.

PLAY [*Plaz, Sax.*] Divertisement.

PLAY-House [*Plaz-huy, Sax.*] a Theatre.

Better Play at small Game than stand out.

The meaning of this Proverb is, that Persons should not indolently sit down in Indifference, leave off all Honest Endeavours, and not do any Thing at all, because they can't presently attain to do what they would; *Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest*, say the *Latins*, and *בשוקא ושקיל אגום בשוקא* the *Hebrews*.

PLAYING-Hot, boiling hot. *S. C.*

PLIA [Pleoh, *Sax. plaidoy, F.*] an Excuse. *L.*

PLEA [in *Law*] is that which either Party alledgeth for himself in Court. *L.*

Common PLEAS, are such as are held between common Persons.

PLEAS of the *Crown*, all such Suits in the King's Name against his Crown and Dignity.

Foreign PLEA, is that whereby Matter is produc'd in any Court which may be try'd in another.

Clerk of the PLEAS [in the *Exchequer*] an Officer in whose Office the Officers of that Court ought to sue or be sued upon any Action.

To PLEAD [*plaidar, F.*] to put in a Plea at Law; to alledge, to pretend.

PLEADER [*plaidant, F.*] a Councillor at Law, a Barrister.

PLEADINGS [in *Law*] all the Sayings of the Parties after the Count or Declaration.

PLEASANCE [*plaisant, F. placens, L.*] delightful, agreeable, chearful, merry.

PLEASANCE, Pleasure. *Spenc.*

To PLEASE [*plaire, F. placere, L.*] to content or satisfy, to delight, to humour; to be pleas'd, or be willing.

PLEASUREABLE, pleasant, agreeable.

PLEASURE [*plaisir, F.*] Content, Delight, Joy; also Will, good Turn.

To PLEASURE [*donner du plaisir, F.*] to give Content, to do one a Pleasure.

PLEBANALIS *Ecclesia*, a Mother Church which has one or more subordinate Chapels. O. L.

PLEBEIAN [*plebeius*, L.] one of the Commonalty, a mean Person.

PLEBITY [*plebitas*, L.] Meannels of Quality.

A PLECE [of *Place*, *Sax.*] a Place. N.C.

PLEDGE [*pleige*, F. *pligeus*, L. Barb] Pawn, Surety, Bail, Proo.

To PLEDGE [*pleiger*, F.] to leave for a Pledge, to Pawn.

To PLEDGE one [in *Drinking*] is to be Surety to one for the rest of the Company, he shall receive no Harm while he is Drinking; a Custom occasioned by the Practice of the *Danes*, heretofore in this Kingdom, who frequently us'd to stab or cut the Throats of the Natives while they were drinking.

PLEDGES [in *Law*] Sureties which the Plaintiff finds to prosecute his Suit.

PLEDGERY } [*pleigerie*, F. *plegagi-*
PLEGGERY } *um*, L.] Suretiship, an undertaking or answering for.

PLEDGET } [among *Surgeons*] a flat
PLEGET } Tent made not to enter into, but to be laid upon a Wound, as after letting Blood, &c.

PLEGIIS *Acquietandis*, a Writ that lies for a Surety, if he pays not the Money at the Day.

PLEIADES [*pleias*, L. of *πλειάδες*, Gr.] the seven Stars in the Neck of the Bull. F.

PLENARTY [in *Law*] a Term used when a Benefice is supply'd.

PLENARY [*pleniere*, F.] full.

PLENILUNARY [of *plenilunium*, L.] belonging to the full Moon.

PLENIPOTENCY [of *plenus* full, and *potentia* Power] full Power.

PLENIPOENTIAL [*plenus*, and *potentialis*, L.] belonging to a Plenipotentiary.

PLENIPOENTIARY [*plenepotentiarie*, F.] an Ambassadour or Commissioner, who has full Power and Authority from his Prince or State, to treat with others about a Peace, or conclude upon all Points contained in his Commission.

PLENIST [of *plenus*, L. full] a Philosopher who admits of no Vacuum.

PLENITUDE [*plenitudo*, L.] Fulness. F.

PLENITUDE [among *Physicians*] the same with *Pletbory*.

PLENITY [*plenitas*, L.] Fulness.

PLENTEOUS } [*planteureux*, F. of *ple-*
PLENTIFUL } *ntas*, or *plenitudo*, L.; *plentitil*, abundant.

PLENTIVOUS, *plenteous*, *ctauc*.

PLENTY [*plente*, O. F. of *plenitas* or *plenitudo*, L.] abundance, great Store.

PLEONASM [*pleonasmie*, F. *pleonasmus*, L. of *πλεονασμός*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, where a Letter or Syllable is added either to the Beginning, Middle, or End of a Word.

PLEONASM [*Rhetorick*] a Figure whereby some superfluous Words are added to express the Earnestness of the Speaker, and a greater Certainty in the Matter.

PLEROPHORY. [*plerophoria*, L. of *πληροφορία*, Gr.] the greatest Height of Faith, apply'd to one's own Cause.

PLEROTICKS [*plerotica*, L. *πλερωτικά* or *πληρώω* to fill, Gr.] Medicines which breed Flesh, and fill up Wounds.

To PLETE, to implead, sue at Law. *Ch.*

PLETHORA [of *πληρώω*, Gr. to fill] is when the Vessels are fuller of Humours than is agreeable to a natural State of Health; and arises either from a diminution of some natural Evacuations, or from Debauch, and feeding higher, or more in Quantity, than the ordinary Powers of the *Viscera* can digest and fecern.

PLESAUNCE [*plaisance*, F.] Pleasure or Delight. *Chauc.*

PLETHORY [*pletbore*, F. *pletbora*, L. *πληθώρα*, Gr.] a Fulness, or too great abounding of the Blood or Humours.

PLETHORICK [*pletboricus*, L. of *πληθωρικός*, Gr.] troubled with a Plethory.

PLEVIN [*pleuwine*, F. *plevina*, L.] a Warrant or Assurance. I. T.

PLEURA [*pleure*, F. *πλευρά*, Gr.] a double Membrane which covers all the inward Cavity of the *Thorax*. L.

PLEURISY [*pleuresie*, F. *pleuritis*, L. *πλευρίτις*, Gr.] an Inflammation of the Membrane *Pleura*, and the Intercostal Muscles, accompanied with a continued Fever, stiches in the Side, and difficulty of Breathing.

PLEURO-Pneumony, a Mixture of a Pleurisy, and a *Peripneumony* together.

PLEURORTHOPNÆA [of *πλευρίτις* *ὀρθο-* strait and *πνὴ* Breath, Gr.] a Disease in the side wherein the Sick cannot breathe unless he sit upright.

PLEXUS *choroides* [in *Anatomy*] an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

PLEXUS *Reticularis* [in *Anatomy*] the Net-like Union; it is just over the Pineal Gland.

PLIABLE, flexible, easie, that bends.

PLICA, a Disease among the *Polanders*, which causes their Hair to cling together like a Cow's Tail. L.

PLICA *Terræ*, a small Portion or Spot of Ground. O. L.

PL

PLICATURE [*plicatura*, L.] a fold or folding.

PLIGHT [*pflicht*, Du. *pflicht*, Teut.] State and Condition of Body. *Milton*.

PLIGHT [in *Law*] an Estate with the Habits and Quality of the Land.

PLIGHT, plucked. *O*.

To PLIGHT [*pflichten*, Du. *pfliceren*, L.] to engage or promise solemnly.

PLIMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the River *Plim*. or it may be taken of *πλημυξ*, Gr. the Tide] a famous Sea-Port in *Devonshire*.

PLINTHE [*plintus*, L. *πλινθίς*, Gr.] the lowermost Part of the Foot of a Pillar, being the Form of a Tile or square Brick. *F*.

PLITE, an ancient Measure, such as our Yard or Ell.

PLOCE [*πλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, in which a Word is by Way of Emphasis so repeated, that it expresses not only the Thing signified, but also the Quality of it.

To PLOD [of *ploeghen*, Du. to Plow] to Labour earnestly in a Business.

PLONKETS, a kind of coarse woollen Cloth. *A. 1. R. 3. c. 8*.

PLORABUND [*ploratus*, L.] making great Lamentation.

PLOT [contracted of *Complot*, F.] a Design or Device; a Conspiracy; a Spot of Ground; a Sea Chart.

To PLOT [*comploter*, F.] to combine or conspire, to hatch or contrive.

PLOTTON. See *Platoon*.

PLOVER [*pluvier*, F.] a wild Fowl.

PLOUGH } [*ploug*, Dan. *ploegh*, Du.

PLOW } [*plugh*, Teut.] a well known Instrument for Tilling the Ground.

PLOUGH [among *Navigators*] an Instrument of Box or Pear-Tree, for taking the Altitude of the Sun or Stars in order to find the Latitude.

PLOUGH [among *Book binders*] a Tool to cut the Leaves of Books smooth.

PLOUGH [*Law Term*] a Hide of Land.

PLOUGH-Land, a Penny which every Plough-Land anciently paid to the Church.

PLOUGH Monday, the next Monday after *Twelfth-Day*, when the Ploughmen in the North Country draw a Plough from Door to Door, and beg Plough-money to Drink.

To PLUCK [Pluccian, *Sax.* *plucken*, Du. and Teut. *plucker*, Dan.] to pull away from by Force, or with a Twitch.

A PLUCK, the Entrails of a Cair or Sheep.

A PLUG [*plugghe*, Du.] a great wooden Peg, to stop the Bottom of a Cistern, Cask, Pipe, &c.

PL

PLUMAGE, the Feathers of a Bird, or a Bunch of Feathers. *F*.

PLUMAGE [among *Falconers*] the Feathers under the Wing of a Hawk.

PLUM [of *plummet*] as to fall down Plum, is to fall down perpendicularly.

PLUMB [Plum, *Sax.* *plbaum*, Teut. *plumme*, Dan. *prunum*, L.] a Fruit well known.

PLUMB-Line } [*plomb*, F. *plumbum*, L.
PLUMB-Rule } Lead] a *Plummet*, used by Carpenters, &c. to find whether a Pillar or Wall stand upright.

PLUMBAGINE [of *plumbago*, L.] Lead naturally mingled with Silver.

PLUMBUM *Ustum* [among *Chymists*] a Composition made of two Parts of Lead and one Part of Sulphur.

PLUME [*pluma*, L.] a set of Ostrich Feathers prepared for Ornament, or any Bunch of Feathers. *F*.

PLUME [among *Botanists*] is that Part of the Seed of a Plant, divided at its loose End into several Pieces like a Bunch of Feathers, which in its growth becomes the Trunk.

PLUME [*Falcon.*] the general Colour or Mixture of the Feathers of a Hawk.

PLUME *Allum*, a Mineral, a kind of Talk.

PLUME Striker, a Flatterer, Pick-Thank.

To PLUME [*plumer*, F.] to pluck the Feathers off. *Falconry*.

To PLUME [*plumare*, L.] to shoot forth Feathers.

PLUMIGEROUS [*plumiger*, L.] that beareth Feathers.

PLUMING [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk seizes on a Fowl, and plucks the Feathers from its Body.

PLUMMER [*plombier*, F. *plumbarius*, L.] one who deals or works in Lead.

PLUMMET [*plumbeau*, F. *plumbum*, L.] a Plumb-Line used by Carpenters, Masons, &c. also to sound the Depth of the Sea.

PLUMOSITY [*plumositas*, L.] fullness of Feathers.

PLUMP [*Skinner* derives it of *Pomme*, F. an Apple, *q. d.* as round as an Apple] full and round in Flesh.

PLUMTUOUS, plenteous. *Cbauc*.

To PLUNDER [*plunderen*, D. *plunderen*, Teut. *plunder*, Dan.] to rob, spoil, or take away by violence.

To PLUNGE [*plonger*, F.] to dip over Head and Ears.

PLUNGE, Trouble, Encumbrance.

PLUNGEON, a Diver, a Water Fowl. *F*.

PLUNGY, Rainy. *Cbauc*.

PLUNKET-colour, a Sort of Blue Colour.

PLURAL

PLURAL [pluralis, L.] belonging to many.

PLURALIST, a Clergyman who has several Benefices.

PLURALITY [pluralite, F. pluralitas, L.] greater Part or greater Number.

PLURALITY of Benefices, is when a Parson has 2, 3, or more spiritual Livings.

PLURIES, is a Writ, which goeth out after two former Writs that had no Effect; the first is called *Capias*, the second *Sicut alias*, and the third *Pluries*.

PLURIFARIOUS [plurifarius, L.] of divers Fashions.

PLUSH [peluche, F.] Cloth made either of Silk, as *Velvet*, or of Hair as *Sbag*.

PLUSH [among Botanists] the middle of Roses, Anemones, &c. which some call Thrum or Thrummy Head.

PLUVIAL [pluvialis, L.] rainy, belonging to Rain.

PLUVIOUS [pluvieux, F. pluviosus, L.] that abounds in, or causes Rain.

TO PLY [plier, F.] to bend or give way; to give one's Mind to; to be intent upon; to attend at a certain Place in order to get a Fare, as Porters, Coachmen, &c.

PNEUMATICAL [pneumaticus, L. PNEUMATICK } ανευματικος, Gr.]

belonging to the Wind, Air, or Spirits.

PNEUMATICKS, is that Part of Natural Philosophy which teaches the Properties of the Air.

PNEUMATOCELE [ανευματοκηλη, Gr.] a windy Rupture in the Scrotum.

PNEUMATODES [ανευματοειδης, Gr.] a fetching the Breath short.

PNEUMATOLOGY [of ανευμα a Spirit, and λεγω, Gr. to say] an Account of Spirits.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS [ανευματοφουλον, Gr.] a Swelling in the Navel, occasioned by Wind. L.

PNEUMATOSIS [ανευματοσις, Gr.] the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the Cortical Substance of the Brain.

TO POACH [pocher, F. to beat one's Eyes black and blue] to destroy Game by unlawful Means; to boil Eggs.

POCARD, a Water Fowl.

POCK [Pocca, Sax. pockel, Du.] a Scab or Dent of the Small Pox, &c.

POCKET [Pochcha, Sax. poche, Du. poche or pochette, F.] a little Bag commonly worn in a Garment.

A POCKET of Wool, the Quantity of half a Sack.

POCKET-Hays [among Fowlers] short Nets for raking of Pheasants alive.

POCKIFIED } that has got the Lues
POCKY } Venerea or French Pox.

POCKS, a Distemper of Sheep,

POCO [in Musick Books] signifies a little less, and is just the contrary to PIU, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Words joined with it.

POCO ALLEGRO, directs to play not quite so brisk as ALLEGRO requires, if it stood alone.

POCO Più Allegro, signifies a little more brisk.

POCO Meno Allegro, signifies a little less brisk.

POCO Largo, signifies not quite so slow, as the Word Largo requires when it stands alone.

POCO presto, signifies not quite so quick, as Presto if it stands alone requires.

POD [probably of Boede or Bode, Du. an Habitation] the Husk of any Pulse.

PODAGRA ποδαγρα, of ποδ's a Foot and γρα a Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Feet. L.

PODDERS, poor People employed to gather Peascoods.

PODEST, } a Magistrate in several
PODESTATE, } free Cities of Italy,

Ital.

POEM [Poeme, F. Poema, L. ποιημα, Gr.] a Piece of Poetry, a Composition in Verse.

POESY, } [Poesie, F. Poesis, L. ποιη-
POETRY, } σις, Gr.] Poetry, the Art

of making Verses.

POET [Poete, F. Poeta, L. ποιητης, Gr.] one who writes or makes Verses.

POETASTER [Poeteureau, F.] a paltzy Poet, a pitiful Rhimer. L.

POETESS [poetesse, F. poetissa, L.] a Female Poet.

POETICAL } [poetique, F. Poeticus,
PQETICK } L. ποιητικος, Gr.] belong-
ing to Poetry.

POETICAL Rising and setting of the Stars, is peculiar to the ancient Poets, who referred the Rising and Setting of the Stars, to that of the Sun.

TO POETIZE [poetiser, F. poetari, L. ποιτιζω, Gr.] to make Verses, play the Poet.

POGE, a Cold in a Horse's Head.

POINANT, [poignant, [F. sharp, tart, biting, satirical.

POINGTEN, to prick with a Point.

POINT [punctum, L.] the sharp End of any Thing, an Head or chief Matter, a Mark of Distinction; also a Sort of Lace. F.

POINT [in Geometry] is the Beginning of Magnitude, and is conceiv'd so small, as to have no Dimension at all.

POINT [in Navigation] one 32d Part of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees 15 Minutes; the utmost End of any Cape or Head Land, running up into the Sea.

POINT of Concourse [in *Opticks*] is that Point where the visual Rays inclining towards each other, meet together, and are united in the Middle.

POINT of Concurrence [in *Prospective*] is the same as the Principal Point.

POINT of Incidence [in *Opticks*] that Point on the Surface of a Glass, or other Body, on which any Ray of Light falls.

POINT Sensible [according to Mr. *Lock*] is the least Particle of Matter or Space that can possibly be discerned.

POINT Blank [Gunnery] is when the Piece being levelled, the Bullet goes directly forward, and not in a crooked Line.

POINT Blank, directly, positively, absolutely.

POINT-Champain, } [in *Heral-*

POINT-Champion Ten } *dry*] an Abatement of Honour belonging to one who killed his Prisoner of War after Quarter demanded.

POINT Dexter parted Ten [in *Heraldry*] an Abatement due to a Braggadochio.

POINT IN [in *Heraldry*] when two Piles are born in a Coat of Arms, so as to have their Points meet together.

POINT In point Sanguine [in *Heraldry*] is a Mark of Diminution, which belongs to one that is lazy or slothful.

POINT plain Sanguine [in *Heraldry*] is an Abatement belonging to a Lyar.

POINTS [in *Heraldry*] are also several Places in an Escutcheon, which have different Names, according as they are diversly situated, *viz.* the Honour point, the dexter chief point, &c.

POINTS of Station [in *Astronomy*] are those Degrees in the *Zodiack*, in which a Planet seems to stand still.

AT POINT Device, exactly. O. R.

To **POINT**, compleatly, as armed to point, compleatly armed. *Spenc.*

To **POINT** [*Poindre*, or *pointer*, F.] to make sharp at the End.

To **POINT** [*poncteur*, F.] to mark with Points or Stops; to shew with the Finger.

To **POINT a Cannon** [*pointer*, F.] to level it against a Place.

POINTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

POINTEL, a Pencil, or Writing Pen. O.

POINTING the Cable [*Sea Term*] is untwisting it at the End, and lessening the Yarn, and twisting them again, making all fast with a Piece of Marline, to keep it from ravelling out.

To **POISE** [*peser*, F.] to weigh with the Hand, to bring to an equal Balance.

POISON [*poison*, F. of *potio*, L.] whatever is able to destroy the orderly Disposition of the Body; or to hinder the natural Course of the Spirits.

To **POISON** [*Empoisonner*, F.] to give Poison, to infect.

To **POISON a piece** [among *Gunners*] is the same as to Clog and to Nail it.

POISONOUS [*Empoisonne*, F.] belonging to, or full of Poison.

POITRAL [q. d. *pefforale*, L.] a Breast-plate, or an Horse's Breast Leather. F.

POITREL, a Tool used by Engravers.

POKE [*poeca*, *Sax.*] a Bag.

To **POKE** [*pocher*, F.] to grubble or feel with the Finger, or any Tool.

To buy a Pig in a **POKE**. A Proverb applied to such Persons as buy a Thing unseen.

POKES, Gowns with long Sleeves.

POLAR [*polaire*, F. *polaris*. L.] belonging to the Poles of the World.

POLAR Circles [in *Astronomy*] are two lesser Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the Equinoctial, one 23 Degrees from the North Pole, and the other 23 Degrees from the South Pole.

POLAR Dial, is one whose Plain is parallel to some great Circle that passes through the Poles.

POLAR projection, a Representation of the Globe of Earth or Heaven, drawn on the Plain of one of the Polar Circles.

POLARITY, the Property of the Loadstone, in pointing at the Poles of the World.

POLE [*polus*, L. *Pole*, *Sax.*] a long Stick: In measuring a Rod or Peach. F.

POLE [in *Mathematicks*] is a Point 90 Degrees distant from the Plane of any Circle, and in the Axis or Line perpendicularly rais'd in its Center.

POLE of a Glass [in *Opticks*] is the thickest Part of a Convex, or the thinnest of a Concave Glass.

POLES of a Dial, are the *Zenith* and *Nadir* of that Place, in which that Dial would be an Horizontal one.

POLES of the Zodiack, the same.

POLES of the Equator, the Poles of the World.

POLES of the World [in *Astronomy*] are the two Ends of the imaginary *Axis*, about which the Sphere of the Universe is conceived to move.

POLEACRE [in *Cookery*] a particular Way of dressing Fowls. F.

POLE-ax [q. d. *Polonian* *Axe*, because much used by the *Polanders*, or from *POLL*, the Head, [q. d. an *Axe* with a Head] a sort of *Axe*.

POLE-cat [q. d. *Polonian Cat*, because *Poland* abounds with them] a wild *Cat*.

POLDFRS, old *Trees* usually lopt.

POLECLIPT, clipt in the *Head*.
*Shake*sp.

POLEDAVIES, a coarse *Canvas*.

POLEIN, a sharp or picked *Top* on the *Fore-part* of the *Shoe*.

POLEME, a *short* of *Shoe* pick'd and turn'd up at *Toe*.

POLEMICAL } [of *πόλεμος*, Gr.
POLEMICK } *War*] belonging to

Controversy or *Dispute*.

POLEMICKS [*τὰ πολεμικά*, Gr.] *Disputations*, *Treatises*, or *Discourses* about *Controversial Points*.

POLETA, the *Ball* of a *Dog's Foot*.
O. L.

POLICY [*politique*, *F. politia*, *L. πολιτικά πολιτικισμός*, Gr.] *Craît*, *Subilty*; a prudent managing of *Affairs*; the *Art* of governing a *Kingdom* or *Commonwealth*.

POLICY [of *Insurance*] an *Instrument* or *Writing* given by *Insurers* to make good the *Thing* *Insured*.

To **POLISH** [*polir*, *F. polire*, *L.*] to *smooth*; to make *clear* or *bright*, to *burnish*; to *civilize*, to *refine* one's *Manners*.

POLISHABLE, that may be *polished*.

POLITE [*politus*, *L.*] well *polished*; *accurate*, *neat*, *genteel*, *accomplished*.

POLITICAL [*politique*, *F. politicus*, *L. of πολιτικός* Gr.] belonging to *Politics*, or *Policy*.

POLITICAL Arithmetick, the *Application* of *Arithmetical Calculations* to the *Extent* and *Value* of *Lands*, *Number* of *People*, *Taxes*, &c. of any *Commonwealth*.

POLITICIAN [*un politique*, *F. politicus*, *L. of πολιτικός*, Gr.] a *Statesman*.

POLITICKS [*politica*, *L. τὰ πολιτικά*, Gr.] the *Art* of *Government*, or *Books* which treat upon those *Subjects*.

POLITURE [*politura*, *L.*] a *polishing* or *trimming*, *Politeness*, *Neatness*.

POLITY [*politia*, *L. of πολιτεία*, Gr.] *Government*.

POLL [*poll*, *Du.*] the *Head*.

POLL [in *Eleétions*] a *setting down* the *Name* of those who have a *Right* to *Vote* in *choosing* a *publick Magistrate*.

To **POLL**, to *shave* the *Head*.

To **POLL** [at an *Eleétion*] to *give* in the *Names*; to *set down* the *Names*, and *reckon up* the *Numbers* of the *Voters*.

POLL-TAX, a *Tax* when every *Subject* is *assessed* by the *Head* or *Poll*, to *pay* a certain *Sum* of *Money*.

POLLARD, a *Chevin* or *Chub-fish*.

POLLARD, *Bran* with some *Meal* in it.

POLLARD [among *Hunters*] a *Stag* or *Male Deer*, which has *cast* its *Head*.

POLLARD } [among *Gardeners*.
POLLENGER } &c. an old *Tree* which has been *often lopp'd*.

POLLARDS, an ancient *spurious Coin* in *England*.

To **POLLAVER** [perhaps of *αλλά* Gr. many *Things*, and *averer*, *F. to aver*] to *play* the *Sycophant*, to *flatter* or *sooth*.

POLLEN, signifies a *finer Powder* than what is commonly understood by *Farina*.

POLL-EMIL, a *Disease* in the *Nape* of a *Horse's Neck*.

To **POLLUTE** [*polluer*, *F. polluere* *L.*] to *defile* or *make filthy*; to *corrupt* or *stain*.

POLLUTION, *Uncleanness*, *Defilement*. *F. of L.*

POLLUTION Nocturnal, an involuntary voiding of the *Semen* in the *Night*, during *Sleep*.

POLLUX [*Πολλύξ*, Gr.] a *fix'd Star* in the *Sign Genini*.

To **POLT**, to *beat back*, or *thresh*. *O.*

POLTRON, a *Coward*, or *Hen-hearted Fellow*. *F.*

POLTRONERY [*poltronnerie*, *F.*] *Cowardize*.

POLYACOUSTICKS [of *πολύς* many, and *ακυστικά*, Gr.] *Instruments* contrived to *multiply Sounds*.

POLYANTHOS } [of *πολύς* many,
POLYANTHIUM } and *άνθος*, a *Flower*] any *Plant* bearing many *Flowers*.

POLYCHRESTON [*polichreston*, *F. πολυχρηστόν*, of *πολύς* and *χρηστός*, profitable, Gr.] a *Sovereign Oil* for many *Diseases*. *L.*

POLYCHRESTON [among *Chymists*] a *general Furnace*, which may be used in *most Operations*; a *kind* of *Chymical Salt*.

POLYCHRONIUS [*πολυχρόνιος*, of *πολύς* and *χρόνος* Gr.] a *Disease* which afflicts the *Patient* for a *long Time*. *L.*

POLYEDRON [*πολύεδρον*, Gr.] a *solid Body* consist of many *Sides*. *Geom.*

POLYDOR [*polydorus* *L. of πολυδώρας*, of *πολύς* and *δώρα* Gr.] a *Gift*, *Gr. i. e.* *Magnificent*, *Liberal*, well *accomplish'd*

a *Man's Name*.

POLYGAMIST [*polygamus*, *L. of πολύγαμος*, Gr.] one that hath had *more Wives* or *Husbands* than one at *once*.

POLYGAMISTS, a *Sort* of *Christian Heretics* in the *16:h Century*, Followers of *Bernardine Ochymus*, who held it was *lawful* for a *Man* to have as many *Wives* as he *pleas'd*.

POLYGAMY [*polygamie*, *F. polygamia*, *L. πολυγαμία*, of *πολύς* and *γάμος* Marriage

Marriage, Gr.] the having more Wives than one.

POLYGARCHY [πολυγαρχία, of πολὺς and ἀρχή, Dominion, Gr.] a Government which is in the Hands of many.

POLYGLOTT [polyglotte, F. πολύγλωστος, of πολὺς and γλῶττα, the Tongue, Gr.] that is of many Languages, as the *polyglotte Bible*, &c.

POLYGON [polygone, F. polygone, L. πολυγωνία of πολὺς many, and γωνία a Corner, Gr.] having many Corners.

POLYGON [in *Fortification*] a Spot of Ground having many Sides and Angles fortified according to the Rules of Art.

Regular **POLYGON** [in *Geometry*] is that whose Sides and Angles are all equal one to another.

Irregular **POLYGON** [in *Geometry*] is a Polygon, whose Sides and Angles are unequal.

Exterior **POLYGON** [in *Fortification*] is the Out-Lines of all the Work drawn from one outmost Angle to another.

Interior **POLYGON** [in *Fortification*] is the main Body of the Works or Place, excluding the Out-Works.

POLYGONAL Numbers [in an *Arithmetical progression*] are such as are the Sums of a Rank of Numbers beginning with Unity, and so placed that they represent the Figure of a Polygon.

POLYGRAM [polygrammus, L. πολύγραμμα, of πολὺς and γραμμή a Letter, Gr.] a Figure consisting of a great Number of Lines.

POLYHYMNIA [Πολύμνηα of πολὺς and ὕμνος a Hymn, Gr.] one of the Nine Muses, the President of Hymns and Songs play'd on the Lute, &c.

POLYLOGY [polylogia, L. of πολὺς and λόγος a Word, Gr.] much talking.

POLYLOQUENT [polyloquus, L.] talkative, full of Talk.

POLYMORPHUM es [among *Anatomists*] the fourth Bone of the Foot so called from the Diversity of its Shape.

POLYNOMIAL [polyonymus, L. of πολὺνυμος, Gr.] having many Names.

POLYNOMIAL Roots [in *Algebra*] are such as are composed of many Names, Parts or Members.

POLYPETALOUS [of πολὺς and πέταλον a Leaf, Gr.] having many Leaves.

POLYPETALOUS Flowers [among *Florists*] are such as consist of more than six distinct Flower Leaves.

POLYPHARMACAL [polypharmacus, L. of πολυφαρμακός, of πολὺς and φάρμακον a Medicine, Gr.] abounding with Medicines.

POLYPHONES of πολὺς and φωνή the Voice] Instruments to multiply Sounds.

POLYPODY [polypodium, L. of πολυπόδιον, Gr.] Oak-Fern, an Herb.

POLYPTOTON [in *Rhetoric*] a Figure in which several Cases of the same Noun, or Tenses of the same Verb are used in the conjoined Clauses.

POLYPUS [polype, F. πολύπους, of πολὺς and πῦς a Foot, Gr.] a Fish, or any Animal, that has a great many Feet, a Pourcountrel. L.

POLYPUS [among *Surgeons*] a Lump of spongy Flesh arising in the hollow of the Nostrihs.

POLYPYRENOUS [polypyrus, L. of πολὺς and πυρῆς, of πυρῆς Bread Corn, Gr.] that hath Plenty of Grain.

POLYPYRENOUS Fruits, [among *Botanists*] such either of Trees or Herbs as contain two or more Kernels or Seeds within them.

POLYPHAGY [of πολὺς and φαγία, Gr. eating,] great Eating.

POLYSARCHY [of πολὺς and σάρξ, Gr. Flesh,] bigness or grossness of Body.

POLYSCOPES, [of πολὺς and σκοπή, Gr. a Looking-Glass] multiplying Glasses, such as represent one Object to the Eye as many.

POLYSPAST [polyspastum, L. of πολυσπαστον, Gr.] a Windless with many Pullies or Truckles. *Mechanicks*.

POLYSPAST [among *Surgeons*] a Machine for reducing Joints.

POLYSPERMIOUS [of πολὺς much, and σπέρμα Seed, Gr.] having many.

POLYSPERMIOUS plants [among *Botanists*] such Plants which have at least more than four Seeds in each Flower.

POLYSYLLABICAL, [polyssyllable, F. polysyllabus, L. of πολυσυλλαβός, Gr.] belonging to a Polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABICAL Echoes, are those Echo's which repeat many Syllables or Words distinctly.

POLYSYLLABLE [polyssyllabum, L. πολυσύλλαβον, Gr.] a Word that consists of more than three Syllables. *Gram*.

POLYSYNDETON [πολυσύνδετον, Gr.] a Figure in Speech, which abounds with Conjunctions Copulative. L.

POMACE [pomaceum, L.] the Dross of Cyder Pressings.

POMADA, an Exercise of Vaulting the wooden Horse, laying only one Hand over the Pommel of the Saddle. *Ital*.

POMADO [pomade, F. pomatum, L.] an Ointment made of Apples.

POMANDER [q. d. pomme d'Ambré, F. an Apple of Amber] a little round Ball, made of several Perfumes; a *Musk Ball*.

To POME [*pommer*, F.] to grow into a round Head, as a Cabbage, &c.

POME appease, a small Apple of a pleasant Taste and a grateful Scent, newly Propagated.

POME CITRON [q. d. *pomum Citreum*, L. i. e. a *Citron-Apple*] a Fruit somewhat like a Lemon, but much larger.

POMEGRANATE [q. d. *pomum Granatum*, L. or *Granatenfe*, a kernelled Apple, or of *Grenada in Spain*] a round Fruit, full of Grains or Kernels.

POMELEGRYSE, the Dapple-Grey Colour. O.

POME paradise, the Fruit otherwise called the *John Apple*.

POMEROY, a good tasted Apple of a pulpy Substance, but not very juicy.

POMEWATER, a large Apple full of sweet Juice.

POMEY [*Heraldry*] the Figure of an Apple or Ball, always of a green Colour.

POMIFEROUS, [*pomifer*, L.] bearing Apples.

POMIFEROUS plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear the largest Fruit, covered with a thick hard Rind or Bark.

POMIFEROUS Trees [among *Botanists*] are such as have their Flower on the Top of their Fruit, and their Fruit shap'd like an Apple.

POMMEL [*pommelle*, F.] a round Ball set on the Top of a Building.

A POMMEL [*pommeau*, F.] the round Knob on a Saddle Bow, or on the Hilt of a Sword, &c.

To POMMEL, to beat or bang soundly.

POMP, [*pomp*, F. *pompa*, L. of *αομπε*, Gr.] State or Grandeur; Pageantry, such as is used in solemn Shews; Vanity of wordly Things.

POMPETS, Printers Ink Balls.

POMPHOLYGOSES [*αομφολυγοσες*, Gr.] Urine with many Bubbles.

POMPHOLYX [*αομφολυξ*, Gr.] a small Spark which whilst Brass is trying, flies upwards, and sticks to the Roof and Walls of the Work-house.

POMPION [*pompon*, F. *pepone*, Ital. of *pepo*, L. of *πίπτον*, Gr.] a Pumpkin, a Sort of large Fruit.

POMPOUS, [*pompoux*, F. *pompofus*, L.] full of Pomp.

POMPOSITIV. [*pompositas*, L.] Pompousness.

POMUM *Adami* [i. e. Adam's Apple, so called from an Opinion, that a Piece of the forbidden Apple stuck in his Throat. Among *Anatomists*] a Protuberance on the Fore-side of the Throat, L.

POND [*Minshew* derives it of BOND, because there the Water is bound up. Dr.

T. H. observes it was anciently pronounced PAND, *q.* of *pandere*, L. to open. But Skinner derives it from *Pyndan*, *Sax.* to shut in, because the Fish are there shut in] a Pool of standing Water.

To PONDER [*ponderare*, L.] to weigh in the Mind, to consider.

PONDERABLE, [*ponderabilis*, L.] that may be weighed.

PONDEROSITY, } [*ponderositas*,
PONDEROUSNESS, } L.] Weightiness, Heaviness.

PONDEROUS [*ponderosus*, L.] weighty, substantial, massy.

PONDEROUS [*Astrology*] those Planets which move slowly like a Man under a Burden, are said to be *ponderous*.

PONDUS, a Load, Poise, or Weight L.

PONDUS, a Duty paid to the King according to the Weight of Merchandizes. O.

PONDUS *Regis*, the Standard Weight appointed anciently by our King. L.

PONE, a Writ whereby a Cause is removed from a County or inferior Court into the *Common Pleas*.

PONE *per Vadium*, is a Writ to the Sheriff to take Surety of one for his Appearance at the Day assigned. L.

PONENDIS *In Assisis*, a Writ founded upon the Statutes, which shew what Persons Sheriffs ought to impannel upon Assizes, and Juries, and what not.

PONENDUM *In Ballium*, a Writ commanding a Prisoner to be bailed, in Cases bailable.

PONENDUM *Sigillum ad exceptionem*, a Writ requiring Justices to set their Seals to Exceptions brought by Delinquents. L.

PONIARD [*poignard*, F.] a Dagger.

PONS, a Bridge, a Ladder in a Ship. L.

PONS *Cerebri* [*Anatomy*] a Heap of innumerable small Strings, proceeding from the more solid Substance of the Brain.

PONS *Varioli* [*Anatomy*] a Process in the Brain, thus called, because *Variolus* was the first that took Notice of it. L.

PONTAGE [*pontagium*, L.] a Contribution for the Repairing and Re-edifying of Bridges; also a Bridge-toll.

PONTIBUS *Reparandis*, is a Writ directed to the Sheriff, requiring him to charge one or more to repair a Bridge, to whom it belongeth. L.

PONTIFEX, a High Priest. L.

PONTIFICAL [*pontificalis*, L.] belonging to a High Priest, Pope, or Prelate. F.

A PONTIFICAL, a Book of Pontifical Rites and Ceremonies. F.

PONTIFICALIA, Pontifical Ornaments, wherein a Bishop performs Divine

Service, which when he has on he is said to be in *pontificalibus*.

IN PONTIFICALIBUS, a Term apply'd to any one dress'd in his best Cloaths.

PONTIFICATE [*pontificat*, F. *pontificatus*, L.] the Popedom, or Dominions of the Pope of Rome.

PONTON, a Sort of Boat or Lighter to make a Bridge with.

A PONTON [in *Military Affairs*] a Floating Bridge of two great Boats, with Boards laid over them, and Rails on the Sides, for passing an Army over a Bridge.

A POOL [Pul, Sax. *pluhl*, C. Br. *palus*, L. which *Minshew* derives of *αηλός*, Gr. Mud] a Current of Water, kept together, and led by Springs.

POOLER } an Instrument with which
POLER } Tanners stir up the Owfer of Bark and Water in the Pits.

POOLS-Hole, a Place in *Derbyshire*, near to which is a little Brook, which contains both Hot and Cold Water.

POOLEVIS, a Disease in Horses.

POOP [*poipe*, F. of *puppis*, L.] the Stern or uppermost Part of a Ship's Hull.

POOPS, Gulps in Drinking. N. C.

To POOP [*prepen*, Du.] to break Wind backwards softly.

POOR [*pauvre*, F. of *pauper*, L. of *πουρος*, Gr.] needy, indigent, necessitous.

POORMAN'S Sauce, a Shalot, with Salt, Pepper, and Vinegar.

POPE [*pape*, F. *papa*, Ital. and L. *πίππα*, Gr. i. e. Father] a Name anciently given to all Bishops; but about the End of the Eleventh Century, *Gregory* the VII. ordered the Name of *Pope* should peculiarly belong to the Bishop of *Rome*.

POPEDOM, the Office and Dignity of the Pope.

POPELOT, a Puppet or young Wench. *Chaucer*.

POPERE, a Bodkin. *Chauc.*

POPERY, the *Popish* Religion.

POPINJAY [*papegay*, F. *papegayo*, Span. *papegayo*, Dan.] a Parrot of a greenish Colour.

POPLAR [*populus*, L.] a Tree that delights to grow in marshy Ground.

POPLES [among *Anatomists*] the jointing, where the Thigh is joined to the Leg-bone called *Tibia*, the Ham.

POPLITICK Muscle [*Anatomy*] a Vein consisting of a double crural Branch, which covered with Skin reaches down the Back of the Leg to the Heel.

POPPY [*Popi*, Sax.] a Plant of great Efficacy to cause Sleep.

POPULACE } the common or meaner

POPULACY } Sort of People, the Vulgar. F.

POPULAR [*populaire*, F. of *popularis*, L.] belonging to, or in Request among the common People.

POPULARIS Morbus, the popular Disease, is the same as Epidemick. 1.

POPULARITY [*popularitas*, L.] an endeavouring to please the People, the assisting of popular Applause.

To POPULATE [or *populari*, L.] to unpeople or lay waste a Country; used by some to Stock a Country with People.

POPULATION, an unpeopling, a laying waste; also a peopling. L.

POPULOSITY [*populositas*, L.] Populousness, fullness of People.

PORAILLE, poor, mean People. *Chauc.*

PORCA [in *Old Records*] a Ridge of Land lying between two Furrows.

PORCARIA [*Doom Book*] a Swine-Sty.

PORCELAIN } [*porcelaine*, F.] the
PORCELAN } chalky Earth of which *China* Ware is made; also the Vessels or Ware made of that Earth.

A PORCH [*porche*, F. of *porticus*, L.] the Entrance of an House.

PORCUPINE [*porcupi*, F. *Espinperco*, Span.] a Creature about the Bigness of a Rabbet, armed with sharp Darts and Prickles, resembling Writing-Pens. *It.*

To PORE [not improbably of *αωρεε*, Gr. blind, or of *apporte*, Ital. because Pore-blind People put things they look at close to their Eyes] to look close to.

PORE-Blind. See *Purblind*.

PORES [*pori*, L.] Holes in the Skin so small that they cannot be perceived, through which Sweat and Vapours pass insensibly out of the Body.

PORES [with *Philosophers*] small Interstices or void Spaces between the Particles of Matter that constitute every Body, or between certain Aggregates and Combinations of them.

PORIME [among *Geometricians*] a Theorem or Proposition so easy to be demonstrated, that it is almost self evident.

PORISMA [*πορισμα*, Gr.] a general Theorem in the Mathematics, found out by Means of, and drawn from, another Theorem already demonstrated; also a general Theorem discovered, by finding out some geometrical Place.

PORISTICK Method [*Mathematicks*] a Method whereby is determined when, and what Way, and how many different Ways a Problem may be solved.

PORKET [*porcellus*, L.] a young Hog.

POROCELE [*ποροκελη*, Gr.] a Rupture proceeding from hard Matter.

POROMPALON [of *ααρη* a Stone, and *Ὀμοπλοος*, Gr.] a brawny Piece of Flesh or Stone bunching out in the Navel.

POROSIS

POROSIS [*porosis*, Gr.] the breeding of callous or hard Matter; also a knitting together of broken Bones.

POROSITY [*porositas*, L.] a being Porous or full of Holes.

POROTICKS [*porotica*, Gr.] Medicines which convert Part of the Aliment into callous or hard Matter.

POROUS [*porous*, F. of *porosus*, L.] full of Pores.

PORPHYRY [*porphyre*, F. *porphyritis*, L. of *porphyritis*, Gr.] a kind of fine Reddish Marble spotted with white.

PORPOISE [q. d. *porcus piscis*, L. *Πορπις*, *Sax.*] a Sea-Hog.

PORRACEOUS [of *porum*, L.] resembling a Leek, of or belonging to a Leek.

PORRECTION, a stretching out. L.

PORRIDGE [of *porreau*, F. *porrum*, L.] a Leek, an Herb frequently put in Broth a liquid Food of Herbs, Flesh, &c.

PORRINGER [of *Porridge*] a small deep Dish for liquid Things.

PORT [*portus*, L. of *porta* a Gate] an Inlet of the Sea between the Land, where a Ship may ride secure from Storms. F.

PORT [of *portare*, L. to carry] Mien, Behaviour. F.

PORT [among *Sailors*] the Larboard or left Side of a Ship.

PORT [of *Porto*, a Haven in Portugal] a Sort of Wine.

PORT-Last [in a *Ship*] the Gun-Wale; hence when a Yard lies down on the Deck, they say, *the Yard is down a Port-Last*.

The **PORT**, the Court of the Emperor of the *Turks* at *Constantinople*.

PORT-Holes [in a *Ship*] square Holes through which the great Guns are thrust out.

PORT-Men [in *Ipswich*] twelve Burgesses; the Inhabitants of the Cinque Ports.

PORT-Ropes [in a *Ship*] those which serve to hale up the Ports of the Ordinance.

To **PORT the Helm** [*Sea Phrase*] to put the Helm on the left Side of the Ship.

To **PORT** [*portare*, L.] to carry.

PORTABLE [*portabilis*, L.] that may be born or carried.

PORTABLE Barometer, an Instrument to make Observations on the Weight of the Air. See *Barometer*.

PORTAGE [*poraggio*, Ital.] Money, paid for Carriage of Goods, &c. F.

PORTAL [*portalis*, F. *portilla*, L.] a lesser Gate where there are two of a different Bigness; also a kind of Arch or Joiner's Work before a Door.

PORTATIVE [*portative*, F.] that may be carried from Place to Place.

PORTAUNCE [of *Se porter*, F. to behave one's self] Behaviour. *Spenc.*

PORT-Cullice [of *porte* and *Coullisse*, F. or *q. d. Port-Close* or *porta-clausa*, L.] a falling Gate or Door like a Harrow, hung over the Gates of fortified Places, and let down to keep an Enemy out of a City; also the Name of one of the Pursuivants at Arms.

PORTEGUE, a Gold Coin val. 3 l. 10s.

To **PORTEND** [*portendere*, L.] to forebode, foreshew, or betoken.

PORTENTOUS [*portentosus*, L.] betokening some future Good or Ill Luck.

PORTER [*portier*, F. *portarius*, L.] a Door-keeper.

PORTER [*porteur*, F. *portator*, L.] one who carries Burthens.

PORTER [of the *Door* of the *Parliament House*] an Officer that belongs to that high Court, and has many Privileges.

PORTER [in the *Courts of Justice*] an Officer who carries a white Wand before the Justices in *Eyre*.

PORTESS [of *porter*, to carry, F.] a Prayer Book, or Pocket Book of Devotion. *Spencer.*

PORT-FIRE, a Composition of Meal, Powder, Sulphur, and Salt-petre drove into a Cafe of Paper, to serve instead of a Match to fire Guns.

PORTGLAIVE [of *porteur* and *glaiue*, F. a Sword] one who carries the Sword before a Prince or Magistrate.

PORTGREVE [of *Port* and *Benepo*, *Portreue* *Sax.* *Grave*, Du. *Graff*, Teut.] the Title of the Governour of some Sea-Port Towns, and anciently of the chief Magistrate of *London*.

PORTHOSE, a Breviary or Mass-Book. *Chaucer.*

PORTICO [in *Architecture*] is a long Place covered over with a vaulted or plain Roof, and supported with Pillars. *Ital.*

PORTIFORIUM, the Banner in Cathedrals, anciently carried in the Front of a Procession.

PORTION, a Lot or Share of any thing; also a Woman's Dowry. F. of L.

PORTIONERS [in *Law*] the several Ministers which serve a Parsonage alternately, or by Turns.

PORTLAND [of the Port of *Weymouth*, which is overagainst it, or of *Portus*, a noted *Saxon* Pirateer] an Isle in *Dorsetsh.*

PORTLAND [possibly heretofore remarkable for some noted Port of Trade, and Land] a Place in *Hantsshire*, anciently call'd *Portsey* and *Portchester*.

PORTLINESS [of *Se porter*, F.] a being Portly, Majestical or Comely.

PORTLEY [of *Se porter*, F.] Stately, Majestical

PORTMANNIMOTE } [Old Records]
PORTMOTE } the Portmens

Court, held in any City or Town.

PORTMANTLE [*port-manteau*, F.] a Cloak by to carry Necessaries in a Journey.

PORTMOTE, is a Court kept in Sea-Port Towns.

PORT-Nails [in a *Skip*] such as are used to fasten the Hinges to the Ports.

PORTRAITURE [*portrait*, F.] a Picture, or Representation of a Person.

To PORTRAY [*pourtraire*, F.] to draw or paint to the Life; to set out in a lively Manner.

PORTOISE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to ride a *Portoise*, when she rides with her Yards struck down to the Deck.

PORTRID, portray'd. *Chauc.*

PORTSALE, a Sale of Fish presently after a Return into a Haven; an Outcry, or publick Sale of any Commodity.

PORTSLADE [either of *Sæd*, *Sax.* a Valley, *q. d.* a Port or Haven in a Valley or Bottom, or as *Camden* will have it, a Way leading to the Port] a Village in *Suffex*.

PORTSMOUTH [*q. d.* the Mouth of the Port] a famous Sea Port and Fortification in *Hampshire*.

PORTSOKEN, is the Soke or Liberties of any Town or City.

PORUS *Biliarius* [in *Anatomy*] a Channel which passes directly from the Liver to the *Ductus Communis*.

POSAUNE, a Sackbut, an Instrument of Musick, made use of as a Base to a Trumpet. *Ital.*

POSE [of *Bejoye*, *Sax.*] a Rheum in the Head. *C.*

To POSE [probably of *poser*, F.] to puzzle, to put to a Non plus.

POSITED [*positus*, L.] put, placed, laid.

POSITION, a putting, placing, &c. F. of L.

POSITION [*Arithm.*] a Rule in which any Suppositions or false Number is taken at Pleasure to work the Question by.

Single POSITION [*Arithm.*] is when by one Position we have Means to discover the true Resolution of the Question.

Double POSITION [*Arithm.*] when 2 false Positions must be made in Order to solve the propounded Question.

POSITION [in *Astrology*] is the Respect which a Planet has to other Planets, and Parts of the Figure.

POSITION [in *Logick*] is the Ground Work, upon which an Argument is raised.

POSITION [*Philos.*] the Property of Place, expressing the manner of any natural Body's being in a particular Place.

POSITIONAL, relating to Postures.

POSITIVE [*positivus*, L.] absolute, peremptory, certain, sure, true. *F.*

POSITIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the first Degree of Comparison, which signifies the Thing simply and absolutely.

POSITIVE Divinity, is that which is agreeable to the Positions and Tenets of the Fathers of the Church.

POSITIVE Quantities [in *Algebra*] such as have a real and affirmative Nature, either having or being supposed to have the Affirmative Sign (+) before them.

POSNET [of *Bassinet*, F.] a Skiller, a Kitchen Vessel.

POSSE, to be able; also a possibility, as, a Thing is said to be in Possé, when it may possibly be. *L.*

POSSE Comitatus [Power of the County] the Aid and Assistance of all Knights, Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, &c. in a County, above the Age of 15 Years. *L.*

POSSED, tossed, pushed. *O.*

To POSSESS [*posseder*, *F. possessio*, *L.*] to have, enjoy, or be Master of.

POSSESSION, the possessing or absolute enjoyment of any Thing. *F. of L.*

POSSESSION [in *Law*] is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actual Enjoyment of them.

POSSESSIVE [*Gram.*] belonging to or implying Possession; as Pronouns Possessive.

POSSESSIVES [in *Grammar*] are such Adjectives as signify the Possession of, or Property in some Thing.

POSSET [probably of *potus*, L.] Milk turn'd with Ale, &c.

POSSIBILITY [*possibilitate*, *F. of possibilitas*, *L.*] a being possible, likelihood.

POSSIBLE [*possibilis*, *L.*] that may be done, or may happen likely. *F.*

POST [*poste*, *F. postis*, *L.*] a Stake driven into the Ground.

POST [*poste*, *F. of postio*, *L.*] an Appointment, Station or Stand, Place, Employment, &c.

POST [*Milit. Affairs*] any Spot of Ground that is capable of Lodging Soldiers.

POST [*passa*, *L. bar.*] a Messenger that carries Letters, hence to ride *Post*, is to ride with a Letter Carrier.

POSTAGE, Money paid for the Carriage of Letters and Packets.

Advanced POST [in *Military Affairs*] is a Spot of Ground before the other Posts, to secure those behind.

To POST [*poster*, *F.*] to put in Post, to place in a Station.

To POST [with *Merchants*] to put an Account forward from one Book to another.

To POST it, is to go or ride Post.

POST Office, an Office for conveying Letters and Packets to several Parts of *England*, or beyond Sea.

POST, a *Latin* Preposition, signifying *after*, and is used in several Compound Words. *As*.

POST-Brachialia [among *Anatomists*] are four small Bones which make up the *Palma* of the Hand.

POST-Communion, the Offices said at Church after the Communion.

To **POST-Date a Writing**, to set a new or false Date upon it.

POST Dien [*Law Term*] the return of a Writ after the Day assigned. *L.*

POST Diluvians, those Generations which have succeeded one another since *Noah's Flood*.

POST Disseisin, is a Writ which lieth for him who having recovered Land or Tenements upon Default or Reddition is again disseised by the former Disseisour.

POST Fine [*Law Term*] is a Duty belonging to the King for a Fine formerly acknowledged.

POST Term [*in Law*] the Return of a Writ after the Term; or the Fee of *1 s. 8 d.* paid to the *Custos Brevium*, for filing such a Suit after Term.

POSTE, Power. *O.*

POSTEA, afterwards, hereafter. *L.*

POSTEA [*in Law*] a Record of the Proceedings upon a Trial by *Nisi Prius*.

POSTERIORITY [*posterioritate*, *F.* of *posterior*, *L.* the latter] a being after or behind.

POSTERIORITY [*in Law*] as a Man holding Lands, &c. of two Lords, is said to hold of the Junior or Latter by *Posteriority*, and of the Ancienter by *Priority*.

POSTERIORS [*posteriora*, *L.*] the back Parts, the Breech.

POSTERIOUR [*posterior*, *F.* of *posterior*, *L.*] that comes after, latter.

POSTERITY [*Posteritas*, *F.* *Posteritas*, *L.*] Offspring, Issue, Children; those that shall be born in future Time or after Ages.

POSTERN [*posterna*, *F.*] a back Door or Postern Gate.

POSTERN [*in Fortification*] a small Door in the Flank of a Bastion or other Part of a Garrison, so march in and out unperceived by the Enemy, either to relieve the Work or to make Sallics.

POSTHUMOUS [*posthume*, *F.* *posthumus*, *L.*] born after the Death of a Father; published after the Author's Decease.

POSTICK [*posticbe*, *F.* *posticus*, *L.*] behind or on the backside; added or done after.

POSTIL [*postilla*, *L.*] a short Note or Explication upon any Text.

POSTILLION [*postillion*, *F.*] a Post's Guard or Fore-runner; also he that rides upon one of the foremost of the Coach-Horses when there are Six.

POSTLIMINOUS, belonging to.

POSTLIMINY [*of postliminium*, *L.*] the Return of one thought to be dead; also restored to his House by a Hole thro' the Wall, and not by going over the Threshold, that being thought ominous;

also a restoring from Exile or Captivity.

POSTMERIDIAN. [*postmeridianus*, *L.*] done in the Afternoon.

POST-Nati, such as are born in *Scotland*, after the Descent of that Crown to *K. James I.* It was resolved, that such Persons were not Aliens in *England*. *L.*

POSTOME, an Imposthume. *O.*

To **POST-PONE** [*post-ponere*, *F.* *postponere*, *L.*] to set behind, make less Account of, to leave or neglect.

POSTRIDUAN [*postriduanus*, *L.*] done the next Day after.

POSTSCRIPT [*of post and scriptum*, *L.*] something added after the End of a Letter or other Writing.

POSTVENTIONAL [*of post and venire*, *L.*] coming or that is come after.

POSTVENTIONAL Change of the Moon [among *Astrologers*] is a Change happening after some great moveable Feast, planetary Aspect, &c.

POSTULATES [*postulata*, *L.*] Demands or Requests; fundamental Principles in any Art or Science, which are taken for granted, being such easy and self-evident Propositions as need no Explanation or Illustration to render them more plain.

POSTULATES [*in Mathematicks*] are such easy and self-evident Propositions, as need no Explication or Illustration to render them intelligible.

POSTULATION, a requiring or demanding. *L.*

POSTULATION [*in Law*] a Demand made on the unanimous voting a Person to an Office or Dignity of which he is not capable by the ordinary Canon or Statute.

POSTURE [*positura*, *L.*] the Motion or Carriage of the Body; the State of Affairs. *F.*

POSTURE [*postura*, *L.*] Disposition; as the *Posture of the Soul*.

POSY [*of ponendo*, for *componendo*, putting together, *Skinner*] a Nois-gay, a Device or Motto for a Ring.

POSY [*q. d. presis*, *i. e.* Poetry] the Inscription of a Ring.

POT [*pot*, *F.* *potto*, *Ital.* of *potus*, *L.* drink, of *ποτήριον*, *Gr.*] a Vessel to put Liquor, &c. in; also a Sort of Hand-piece.

POT *Athes*, all Sorts of *Athes* mingled together for the making of green Glass.

POT *Pouzzi* [*Cookery*] a Hotch Potch. *F.*

POTABLE [*potabilis*, *L.*] drinkable, that may be drunk. *F.*

POTANCE } is that Stud in a Pocket-
POTENCE } Watch, wherein the lower
Peve of the Verge plays, and one of the
Crown Wheels runs. *F.*

POTATION, a Drinking. *L.*

POTATOES [*potados*, *Span.* *potate*,
Ital. of *Battatas*, *American*] a Sort of
Root, first brought from the *West Indies*.

To **POTE** [*ot pofet*, *F.*] to push or put
out. *N. C.*

POTENCY [*potencie*, *F.* *potentia*, *L.*]
Power, Might.

POTENT [*potens*, *L.*] powerful, mighty.

POTENT, a Crutch. *chauc.*

POTENT } [*Heraldry*] as a *Cross*

POTENCE } *Potent*, i. e. a *Cross*, the
Ends of which resemble the Top of a
Crutch.

POTENTATE [*potentat*, *F.*] a Sovereign
Prince, or one that has great Power
and Authority.

POTENTIAL [*potentiel*, *F.* *potentialis*,
L.] having a Power or Possibility of A&ing
or Being.

POTENTIAL Caustery [among *Surgeons*]
is a Caustick, made of Lime-stone
and other Ingredients.

POTENTIAL coldness [among *Physicians*]
a relative Quality, signifying that
such a thing is not cold to the touch, but
in its Effects and Operations, if taken in-
wardly, which some Drugs, Simples, or
Medicines are supposed to be indued with.

POTENTIAL Mood [*Gram.*] a Mood
signifying possibility or probability.

POTENTIALITY } [*potentialiter*,

POTENTIALNESS } *L.*] the having

a Power or possibility of acting or Being.

POTESTATE [*podesta*, *Ital.* of *potestas*,
L.] a chief Magistrate.

POTHEQUARES, Apothecaries.

To make a **POTHER** [*potieren*, *Teut.*]
to make a Noise or Bustle.

POTION, a Physical Mixture to drink.
F. of *L.*

POTSHERD [of *pot* and *scapud*, *Sax.*]
a Piece of a broken Pot, or Mug.

POTTAGE [*pottagio*, *Ital.* a *po'ando*,
drinking, *L.*] Broth of Meat, &c.
boiled.

A **POTTER** [*potier*, *F.*] a Maker or Sel-
ler of Earthen Vessels.

To **POTTER** [*poteren*, *Du.*] to stir or
disorder any thing.

POTTLE, an *English* Measure, con-
taining two Quarts.

POUCH [*Pocca*, *Sax.* *Pochette*, *F.*]
Bag or Purse.

POUCHES [among *Mariners*] small
Bulk-Heads or Partitions in a Ship's Hold.

A **POUD**, a Boil or Ulcer. *S. C.*

POUDER [*poudre*, *F.*] See *Powder*.

POULTERER [*pouailler* or *pouletier*
of *poulet*, *F.*] one that sells Poultry.

POULTICE } [*pulte*, *F.* *puls*, *L.*] a

POULTIS } Medicine made of several
Ingredients boiled together, and ap-
ply'd to the Part affected, to assuage a
Swelling, &c.

POULTRY [of *poulet*, or *poularde*, *F.*
or *pulli Gullinacei*, *L.*] all Sort of Fowls,
especially tame ones.

POUNCE [in *Falconry*] the Talon or
Claw of a Bird of Prey.

Strong **POUNCED Eagle**, an Eagle ha-
ving strong Talons or Claws.

POUNCE, a Sort of Powder, which
rub'd on Paper makes it bear Ink.

To **POUNCY**, to cut and jag in and
out. *O.*

POUND [*Pond* or *Pund*, *Sax.* *pond*,
Du. of *pondo*, *L.*] a Weight containing 16
Ounces *Aver-du-pois*, &c. 12 Ounces *Troy*.

A **POUND** [of *Pyn'dan*, *Sax.* to shut in]
an Inclosure to keep Beasts in; especially
a Place where Cattle distrained for Tres-
pafs are detained till they are redeemed.

To **POUND** [*Punian*, *Sax.*] to beat in
a Mortar.

To **POUND** [*Pyn'dan*, *Sax.*] to shut
up in a Pound.

POUNDAGE, the Fee paid to the
Pounder of Cattle.

POUNDAGE, a Duty of 1 s. for every
20 s. Value of Merchandize, imported or
exported, paid to the King.

POUNDAGIUM [*Old Law*] the Liber-
ty of pounding Cattle.

POUNDER, a great Gun.

POUPETON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo of
Bacon, Pigeons, Quails, &c. dress'd in a
Stew-pan. *F.*

POUPIETS [in *Cookery*] a Mefs made
of Slices of Bacon, Veal Steaks, &c. and
a good Farce. *F.*

To **POUR** [*Minshew* derives it of *ho-
ren*, *Du.* to lighten a Vessel] to empty
out of a Vessel, or cause to run or flow
forth.

POURCONTREL. See *Portpoise*.

POUR Faire Proclamee, &c. a Writ,
commanding the Mayor, Sheriff, &c. that
none cast Filth into Ditches or other Pla-
ces adjoining. *F.*

POURFIL, side Face, as a *Face drawn*
in *Pourfil*, i. e. side-ways.

POURMENADE [of *promenade*, of
pourmener, *F.* to walk out] a Gallery or
Place to walk in.

POUR-PARTY [in *Law*] to make *four-part*, is to sever and divide those Lands of Partners, which before Partition they held jointly, and *pro indiviso*.

POUR pressure [of *pourpis*, F. an Inclosure] is when a Man raketh unto himself any thing that he ought not; an Encroachment on the High-way, as setting out Shop-Windows or Stalls, farther than is allowable by Law.

POUR Seisir Terres *La Femme*, &c. is a Writ, whereby the King seizeth upon Land, which the Wife of his Tenant deceased had for her Dowry, &c. E.

POUSSE. Peas. *Spenc.*

POULETS Mignons [*Cookery*] a Dish of roasted Chickens larded and barded. F.

To **POUT** [probably of *Bouter*, F. to thrust out, *q. d.* to thrust out the Lips] to look surlily or gruff.

POWDER [*poudre*, F. *pulvis*, L.] any thing that is ground or beat very small.

POWDER chests [*Sea Term*] Boards join'd in Form of a Triangle fill'd with Gun-Powder, Pebble Stones, &c. set on Fire when a Ship is boarded by an Enemy, and soon make all clear before them.

POWDER Room [in a *Ship*] a Room in the Hold, where the Powder is stow'd.

POWDERINGS [*Architecure*] Devices used for the filling up any void Space in Cary'd Work; in Escutcheons, Writings, &c.

POWEL [*q. d. ap-Howel*, i. e. *Hozell's Son*] a Sirname.

POWER [*pouvoir*, F. of *possum* or *potestas*, L.] Ability, Authority, Force, Natural Faculty; a Sovereign Prince or State.

POWER [in *Algebra*] is the Result or Product of a certain Number of Multiplications, where the Multiplier is the same Quantity continually.

POWER of the Country [*posse Comitatus*] the Aid and Attendance of all above the Age of 15 Years (that are capable of bearing Arms) when any Force is used in Opposition to the Execution of Justice.

POWERS [in *Mechanicks*] are any Thing applied to any Engine, therewith to move any Weight, and are the six Faculties of that Art, *viz.* the Balance, Leaver, the Wheel, Wedge, Screw and Pulley.

POWERS [in *Pharmacy*] are from a Combination or Union of the Essential Oils with the Spirit of a Plant, wherein it is supposed, are contained all its principal Virtues.

POWERS [in *Divinity*] are the third Order of the Hierarchy of Angels.

POWT [Πυτ, *Sax.*] a Sort of Fish; also a Bird.

POY [*Appoyo*, Span. *Appuy*, F. of *Appuyer* to support] a Pole used by Rope Dancers to poize themselves with.

POYNING'S Law [so called from Sir *Edward Poyning*, then Lieutenant of *Ireland*] an Act of Parliament made under King *Henry VII.* whereby the Laws of *England* became of Force in *Ireland*.

PRACTICABLE [*praticable*, F.] that may be practised or done.

PRACTICAL [*practique*, F. *practick* *Praxis*, L. of *πρακτικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to Practice.

PRACTICE [*practique*, F. *practica*, L. of *πρακτική*, Gr.] actual Exercise, especially that of the Profession of a Physician, Surgeon, or Lawyer; also Custom, Usage, Device, Intrigue.

PRACTICE [in *Aritbmstick*] a Method for the more easie, and speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Three.

PRACTICE [in *Law*] the Way of a Court of Judicature or Proceeding in Law-Suits.

PRACTICK [*practique*, F.] the practical Part of any Art or Science.

To **PRACTISE** [*practiquer*, F. *practicare*, L.] to put into Practice, to exercise a Profession.

To **PRACTISE upon**, to endeavour to bring over, win or draw into one's Hands, to tamper with.

PRACTITIONER [*praticien*, F.] one that practises Law, Physick, Surgery, &c.

PRÆCIPE in Capite, a Writ issuing out from the Court of Chancery, for a Tenant who held of the King in Chief, as of his Crown.

PRÆCIPITATION. See *precipitation*.

PRÆCOGNITA, Things known before. L.

PRÆCONOMY } [*præconium*, L.] a
PRÆCONY } Report, Commendation.

PRÆCORDIA, the Parts about the Heart, the Heart-strings; also the Bowels contained in the Chest, L.

PRÆCURSORES, Forerunners. L.

PRÆDATITIOUS [*prædatitius*, L.] of a preying Nature.

PRÆDATORY [*prædatorius*, L.] belonging to Robbing, Pillaging, Plundering.

PRÆFINE [*Law Term*] the Fine which is paid upon suing out the Writ of Covenant.

PRÆPARANTIA [among *physicians*] Medicines which digest or ripen. L.

PRÆPARANTIA Vasa [among *Anatomists*] the Spermatick Veins and Arteries, which go to the Testicles, and *Epididymus*. L.

PRÆPOSITUS *Villa* [*Law Term*] the Constable of a Town; also a Bailiff of a Lord of a Manour. *L.*

PRÆPUCE [*præputium, L.*] the foreskin which covers the Head of a Man's Yard.

PRÆSIDIUM [*in physick*] a Remedy. *L.*

PRÆSTIGIÆ, certain Magical Enchantments or Tricks, whereby some pretended to drive away Diseases, &c. *L.*

PRÆTER *Naturam* [among *physicians*] against Nature. *L.*

PRÆT. NAT. } are sometimes put for P. NA. } *preter-natural.*

PRÆTOR, a Magistrate in *Rome*, who took Care of the Administration of Justice, and of the Sacrifices, and presided over Games.

PRÆTORÈS *Ærarii*, the Officers of the *Roman* Treasury or Exchequer. *L.*

PRÆTORES *Cereales*, Prætors in *Rome*, whose Business it was to see that the City was supplied with Corn.

PRÆTORIAN [*pratorianus, L.*] belonging to a Prætor.

PRÆTORIANI, the Prætorian Guard, a Regiment of 10000 Men who attended on the Emperor's Person. *L.*

PRÆTORIUM, the Judgment Hall, where the Prætor administered Justice; also the Prætor's Palace; also the Tent or Pavilion of the General of the Army.

PRAGMATICAL } [*pragmatique, F.*
PRAGMATIC } [*pragmaticus, L.*
of *πραγματικός, Gr.*] over busy in other Mens Affairs, Saucy, Arrogant.

PRAGMATICAL [among *Philosophers*] Practical, Mechanical, Problematical.

PRAGMATICAL Sanction, a Letter written to any publick Body of Men by the Emperor in Answer to their Request, to enquire or know the Law of them.

To **PRAISE** [*priser, F. preisen, Teut. preiser, Dan. Mer. Cas. derives it of ~~præ~~ praise, Gr.*] to give praise to, to commend; to appraise or value Goods.

PRAISE [*preis pritz, Teut.*] Commendation, giving Glory to God.

To **PRANCE**, to throw up the Fore-legs as Horses do. See *Praunce*.

PRANCER, a Horse, *Cant.*

To **PRANCK** up [*prancken, Du. prangen, Teut.*] to Set on, Deck or Trim.

A **PRANCK** [*pronck, Du. Ostemation, but Mer. Cas. derives it of ~~πρα~~ a Strowd or unlucky Trick.*

To **PRATE** [*praten, Du. Minshew derives it of ~~πρα~~, and ~~πρα~~, Gr.*] to talk over-much, idly, or saucily.

PRATIQUE } [among *Merchants.*
PRACTICE } &c. a Licence to treat

sick or trade, granted to the Masters of Ships in the Ports of *Italy*.

PRAISING *Cheat*, a Tongue. *Cant.*

PRATTILY, softly. *N. C.*
To **PRATTLE** [of *praten, Du.* with the frequentive Segment *tle*, as in *twattle, &c.*] to talk or chat as Children do.

PRAVITY [*pravitas, L.*] Corruption of Manners, Lewdness, Naughtiness.

To **PRAUNCE** [*Minshew derives it of Branfen*, to make a Noise or blow tumultuously; *Skinner* or *prangen, Teut.* to shew ostentatiously] to rear upon the hinder Legs as a Horse, &c.

To **PRAY** [*prier, F. pregare, Ital. precari, L.*] to entreat or beseech.

A **PRAYER** [*priere, F. precis, L.*] a Request or Desire, especially such as is made to Almighty God.

Common **PRAYER**, the publick Divine Service with the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*.

To **PREACH** [*precher, F. predicare, L.*] to deliver a Sermon or Discourse; to insist upon a Doctrine or Tenet.

PREACHMENT [*preche, F. predicatio, L.*] a Sermon.

LEAVE off your Preachments, i. e. forbear talking so much at large.

PREACHER, [*precheur, F. predicator, L.*] one who preaches.

PREACHING, preaching. *Spenc.*

PRÆ-ADAMITES, People fancied by some to have lived before *Adam*; also such as are of that Notion.

PREAMBLE [*priambule, F. of præambulo, L.*] the Introduction or Beginning of any Discourse.

PREAMBULARY [*præambulus, L.*] Fore-running.

PREAMBULATORY, belonging to a preamble, fore-running.

PREASE, Crowd. *Spenc.*

PREBEND [*prebend, F. of præbenda, L.*] originally it was an Endowment in Land, or Pension Money to a Cathedral or Conventual Church in *prebendam*, that is for the Maintenance of a Secular Priest or regular Canon, who was a *prebendary*, as supported by the said Prebend.

Simple **PREBENDS**, are those which yield no more but the Revenue.

PREBENDS [with *Dignity*] are such as have Jurisdiction joined with them.

A **PREBEND** } [*prebendier, F.*
A **PREBENDARY** } [*prebendarius, L.*] a Clerk or Parson, who enjoys a Prebend.

PRECARIA. See *Bederip*.

PRECARIÆ, Days Works, which the Tenants of some Manours were obliged to do in Harvest Time for their Lord. *C. L.*

PRECARIOUS [*precaire*, F. *precarious*, L.] got by Favour, or held upon Court-fee, at another's Will and Pleasure.

PRECARIOUS [in *Civil Law*] granted to one upon entreaty to use so long as the Party thinks fit.

PRECARIUM Nomen [*Old Law*] a precarious Title to an Estate. L.

PRECAUTION [*precautio*, L.] forewarning, a Caution or Heed given or taken before-hand. F.

To **PRECAUTION** [*precautionner*, F.] to forewarn.

PRECEDANEOUS, going before.

To **PRECEDE** [*preceder*, F. *precedere*, L.] to go first or before; to excel or surpass.

PRECEDENCE } a taking Place before.

PRECEDENCY }

PRECEDENT [*precedens*, L.] foregoing. F.

A **PRECEDENT**, an Example. F. of L.

A **PRECEDENT** [in *Law*] an Original Writing or Deed to draw others by.

A **PRECEDENT Book**, a Book containing Precedents or Draughts of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. for Attorneys.

PRECE partium [in *Law*] is the Continuance of a Suit by the Consent of both Parties. L.

PRECELLENCE [of *præcellere*, L.] Excellency above another Thing.

PRECELLING, Pre-eminence. *Chauc.*

PRECENTOR [*precenteur*, F. *precentor*, L.] the Chanter, who begins the Tune in a Cathedral.

PRECEPT [*precepte*, F. *preceptum*, L.] a Command, Rule, Instruction, Lesson.

PRECEPT [in *Law*] a Command in Writing sent out by a Magistrate for the bringing of a Person or Record before him; also a Provocation whereby one Man incites another to commit a Felony, &c.

PRECEPTIVE [*preceptivus*, L.] belonging to Precepts.

PRECEPTOR [*precepteur*, F. *preceptor*, L.] a Tutor, a Master, an Instructor.

PRECEPTORIES [*preceptorialia*, L.] Benefices anciently possess'd by the more eminent Sort of Templars, whom the Chief Masters created.

PRECESSION, [*q.* of *precessio*, L.] an advancing or going before.

PRECESSION of the Equinoxes [*New Astronomy*] is the advancing or going toward of the Equinoctial Points.

PRECHEMENT, a Sermon. *Chauc.*

PRECINCT [of *praecinctus*, L.] a particular Jurisdiction, within which several Parishes are comprehended; a Parcel of Land encompassed with some River, Hedge, &c.

PRECIOUS [*pretiosus*, F. *pretiosus*, L.] that is of great Price or Value,

PRECIOUSNESS } [*pretiositas*, L.]

being Precious.

PRECIPE in Capite, a Writ which lieth where the Tenant who holder of the King in Chief, is put out of his Land. L.

PRECIPE [*precipitium*, L.] a steep Place, dangerous to go upon, a downright Pitch or Fall. F.

PRECIPITANT [*praecipitans*, L.] dangerous, rash, unadvised.

PRECIPITATE [*precipite*, F. *praecipitatus*, L.] over-hasty.

To **PRECIPITATE** [*precipiter*, F. *praecipitatum*, L.] to throw or cast down headlong, to hurry or over hasten.

To **PRECIPITATE** [among *Chymists*] is to separate a Matter which is dissolv'd so as to make it sett e at bottom.

PRECIPITATE [among *Chymists*] any Substance which is got out of the Pores of the *Menstruum*, in which it was dissolv'd, and by some Means is made to fall down to the Bottom of the Vessel.

Green **PRECIPITATE** [among *Chymists*] is a Mixture of the Dissolution of Mercury with Spirit of Nitre.

Red **PRECIPITATE**, is Mercury dissolved in Spirit of Nitre, and then after the Moisture is evaporated, the Fire is increased gradually, till the Matter turns Red.

White **PRECIPITATE** is Mercury dissolved in *Aqua Fortis*, or Spirit of Nitre, till it sinks to the Bottom, and is of a white Colour.

PRECIPITATION [*praecipitatio*, L.] Hurry, too great Haste, Rashness. F.

PRECIPITATION [among *Chymists*] the falling down of the Particles of any Metalline or Mineral Body, that are kept suspended in that *Menstruum* which dissolved it, by the pouring in of some Alkali-ze, &c.

PRECIPITOUS [*praecipus*, L.] over-hasty, rash.

PRECISE [*praecisus*, L.] stiff, formal, finical, affected. exact, particular, scrupulous. F.

PRECISIAN, one who is over-scrupulous in Point of Religion.

PRECOGNITION [*preconisation*, F. *praecognitio*, L.] foreknowledge.

To **PRECONCEIVE** [of *Pre* and *Concevoir*, F. of *Præ* and *Concipere*, L. to take up before-hand.

PRECONCEIVED [*praconceptus*, L.] conceived or taken up before, as a preconceived Opinion.

PRECONCEPTION of *Præ* and *Conceptio*, L.] a Prejudice or a Notion taken up before-hand.

To **PRECONISE** [*preconiser*, F. *praconizare*, L.] to make a Report in the Pope's

Pope's Consistory, that the Party presented to a Benefice is qualified or the same.

To PRECONSIGN, to make over beforehand.

A PRECONTRACT [of *pre* and *Contractus*, L.] a Bargain made before another, or a former Bargain.

PRECURSOR [*precurseur*, F. *precursor*, L.] a Forerunner, a Messenger sent before.

PREDATORY [*predatorius*, L.] of or belonging to robbing.

PREDATION, plundering, L.

PREDECESSOR [*predecesseur*, F. of *predecessor*, L.] one who was in Employment before one.

PREDECESSORS [*predecessores*, L.] Ancestors or Forefathers.

PREDESTINARIAN, one who believes Predetermination.

To PREDESTINATE [*predestinere*, F. *predestinatum*, L.] to Decree or Ordain what shall come hereafter.

PREDESTINATION [*predestinatio*, L.] a Fore-Ordaining or Appointing. F.

To PREDETERMINE [of *pre* and *Determiner*, F. or *pre* and *Determinare*, L.] to determine before hand.

PREDETERMINATION, a determining before hand.

PREDIAL *Tithes* [Law Term] are those which are paid of Things arising and growing from the Ground only.

PREDICABLE [*predicabile*, L.] that may be told or spoken of abroad. F.

PREDICABLE [in *Logick*] is a common Word or Term, which may be attributed to more than one Thing.

PREDICABLES [in *Logick*] are call'd Universals, and are 5, viz. *Genus*, *Species*, *Proprium*, *Differentia*, and *Accidens*.

A PREDICAMENT [*predicamentum*, L.] a certain Class or determinate Series or Order in which Simple Terms or Words are ranged. F.

PREDICAMENTS [in *Logick*] are in Number 10, viz. *Substance*, *Accident*, *Quantity*, *Quality*, *Relation*, *Action*, *Passion*, the *Situation* of Bodies as to Place, their *Duration* as to Time, and their *Habit* or external Appearance.

To be in the same PREDICAMENT, is to be under the same Circumstances, or in the same Condition.

PREDICANT [*predicans*, L.] preaching. F.

PREDICANT *Friars*, such as by their Orders are allowed to preach.

To PREDICATE [*predicatum*, L.] to publish or affirm any Thing of a Subject.

PREDICATE [*predicatum*, L.] the latter Part of a Logical Proposition,

PREDICATION [*predicatio*, L.] a preaching or crying up. F.

To PREDICT [*predire*, F. *predicium*, L.] to foretell Things to come.

PREDICTION [*predicatio*, L.] a foretelling Things to come. F.

To PREDISPOSE [of *pre* and *Disposer*, F. or *pre* and *Dispositum*, L.] to dispose before-hand.

PREDOMINANCY [of *predominer*, [F. a being Predominant.

PREDOMINANT, bearing chief Sway or over-ruling. F.

To PREDOMINATE [*predominer*, F.] to over-rule, to bear chief Sway or Rule.

PREDY [Sea Term] ready.

PRE-ELECTION, a choosing before-hand.

PRE-EMINENCE } [*praeminentia*,
PREHEMINENCE } L.] an advantageous Quality or Degree above others. F.

PRE-EMINENT, advanced above the rest.

PRE-EMPTION [of *pre* and *Emptio*, L.] a first buying, or buying before others.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT [of *pre* and *Engagement*, F.] an Engagement or Promise made before hand.

To PRE-ENGAGE [of *pre* and *Engager*, F.] to engage before hand.

To PRE-EXIST [of *pre* and *Exister*, F. or *pre* and *Existere*, L.] to exist or have a Being before-hand.

PRE-EXISTENCE [*pre* and *Existencia*, L.] the State or Condition of that which Pre-exists. F.

PRE-EXISTENT [of *pre* and *Existens*, L.] existent or being before. F.

PREFACE [*praefatio*, L.] a Speech preparatory to a Discourse or Treatise. F.

PREFATORY [of *praefatio*, L.] that is in the Form of or by way of Preface.

PREFE, Proof. O.

PREFECT [*praefectura*, L.] a Magistrate among the *Romans*. F.

PREFECTURE [*praefectura*, L.] the Government or Chief Rule of a City or Province. F.

To PREFER [*preferere*, F. of *preferre*, L.] to esteem above, or set more by; to advance or promote; to bring in, in speaking of a Bill, Indictment, or Law.

PREFERABLE } that is to be pre-
PREFERRABLE } ferred or made
Choice of before another. F.

PREFERENCE [of *preferre*, L.] a Choice made of or a Value put upon a Person or Thing before another. F.

PREFERMENT [of *preferre*, L. or *preferer*, F.] a being prefer'd, Promotion.

To PREFIGURE [*pre* and *Figurer*, F. or *prefigurare*, L.] to represent by Figure, or signify before.

PREFINE [in *Law*] that Fine which is paid in suing out the *Writ of Covenant*.

To PREFIX [of *pre* and *Fixer*, F. *præfixum*, L.] to put before, to appoint.

PREFULGID [*præfulgidus*, L.] very bright.

PREGNANCY [*prægnatio*, L.] a being pregnant or great with Child; quickness of Apprehension, Ripeness of Judgment.

PREGNANT [*pregnans*, L.] being great with Child; of a prompt and ready Wit. F.

PREGNANT [*Botany*] full as a Bud, Seed or Kernel, which is ready to sprout.

PREGNATORY. See *protonotary*.

PREGRAVATION [*prægravatio*, L.] a great Grieving or over burdening.

PREGRESSION [*prægressio*, L.] a going before.

PREGSTATION [*prægestatio*, L.] a tasting beforehand.

To PREJUDGE [*prejudicere*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to judge before.

PREJUDICATE [*præjudicatus*, L.] proceeding from Prejudice.

PREJUDICATION [*præjudicatio*, L.] a judging before-hand; a Proceeding at Law. From *prejudication* comes,

PREJUDICE [*præjudicium*, L.] a rash Judgment before the Matter be duly weighed, considered or heard; Prepossession; also Damage, Injury. F.

To PREJUDICE [*prejudicere*, F. *præjudicare*, L.] to injure or hurt; to byass a Person in his Sentiments of a Person, &c.

PREJUDICIAL [*præjudiciabile*, F.] Hurtful, Disadvantageous.

PREKE, a kind of Fish.

PRELACY } [*prelature*, F. *præ*
PRELATURE } [*latura*, L.] the State
PRELATESHIP } or Dignity of a
Prelate.

PRELATE [*prelat*, F. *prælatius*, L.] a dignified Clergyman, as an Archbishop or Bishop.

PRELITICAL, of a Prelate.

PRELECTION [*prælectio*, L.] a Lecture or Lesson, a Reading or Discourse, made in Publick upon any Art or Science.

PRELIBATION [*prælibatio*, L.] an Anapast or Fore taste.

PRELIMINARY [*præliminaire*, F. of *pre* and *Liminaris*, or *Limen*, L. a Threshold] set at the Entrance, that goes before the main Matter.

A PRELIMINARY [*præliminaire*, F.] the first Step in a Negotiation, Treaty, or important Business.

To PRELUDE [*preluder*, F.] to flourish before, or make a

PRELUDE [*preludium*, L.] a Flourish of Musick before the playing of a Tune, or an Entrance into any Business. F.

PRELUDIO in [*Musick Books*] signifies a Prelude; the first Part or Beginning of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as *Overture*. Ital.

PRELUDIOUS [of *preludere*, L.] preparatory.

PREMATURE [*præmaturus*, L.] ripe before due Time and Season, untimely, coming too soon. F.

PREMATURITY [*præmaturitas*, L.] the State or Condition of that which is premature.

To PREMEDITATE [*premediter*, F. of *præmeditatum*, L.] to think upon or contrive before-hand.

PREMEDITATION [*præmeditatio*, L.] the Act or premeditating. F.

To PREMISE [*præmissum*, L.] to speak or treat of before by way of Preface or Introduction.

PREMISES [*præmisses*, F.] Things spoken or rehears'd before.

PREMISES [in *Law*] the Lands, &c. before mentioned, in an Indenture, Lease, &c.

PREMISES [in *Logick*] the two first Propositions of a Syllogism.

PREMIUM [*præmium*, L.] a Reward.

PREMIUM [among *Merchants*] that Sum of Money, which is given for the Insuring of Ships, Goods, Houses, &c.

To PREMONISH [*præmonere*, L.] to forewarn.

PREMONITION [*præmonitio*, L.] a giving Warning or Advice beforehand.

PREMONSTRATENSES [*premonstræ*, F.] an Order of White Friars observing *St. Augustine's* Rules.

PREMUNIENTES, Writs sent to every Bishop to come to Parliament, warning him to bring with him the Deans, and Arch-Deacons, one Proctor for each Chapter, and two for the Clergy of his Diocess:

PREMUNIRE [*Law Term*] is the Punishment of the Statute of *premunire*, made *An. 16 Richard II.* by which the Usurpations of the Pope, and other Abuses are restrained; the Penalty was Banishment, Forfeiture of Lands, Goods, Chartels, &c. the like Penalty is imposed on Persons, attainted in *premunire* by Statutes lately made.

To incur a PREMUNIRE } is to
To fall into a PREMUNIRE } involve one's self in Trouble.

PREMUNITION [*præmunitio*, L.] a Fortifying or Fencing beforehand.

PRENDER, the Power or Right of taking a Thing before it is offered. *F. L. T.*

PRENDER de Baron [*Law Term*] is an Exception to disabie a Woman from pursuing an Appeal of Murder against the Killer of her former Husband. *F.*

PRENOMINATION [*prænominiatio*, *L.*] a Nominating or Naming before.

PRENOTION, Foreknowledge. *L.*

PRENTICE [*Apprentis*, *F.* or *Apprendere*, *F.* to learn, *Apprehendere*, *L.*] one who is bound to a Master for a certain Term of Years, generally 7, to learn his Trade or Art.

PRENTISHODE, Apprenticeship. *cb.*

PRENUNCIATION, [*prænuntiatio*, *L.*] a telling beforehand.

PREOCCUPATION [*Præoccupatio*, *L.*] a possessing or enjoying before; also Prepossession or Prejudice.

To **PREOCCUPY** [*preoccupar*, *F.* *Præoccupare*, *L.*] to possess before another, also to prejudice.

To **PREORDAIN** [*Præordinare*, *L.*] to ordain beforehand.

PREORDINATE [*Præordinatus*, *L.*] fore ordained.

PREPARATION, a preparing or making ready beforehand; also Provision made for some Enterprize or Design. *F. of L.*

PREPARATION [among *Physicians*] is the Manner of compounding and ordering of Medicines.

PREPARATIVE [*preparativus*, *F.*] that serves to prepare.

PREPARATORY [*preparatorius*, *F.* or *preparatorius*, *L.*] that pertains to a Preparation.

To **PREPARE** [*preparare*, *F.* *preparare*, *L.*] to get or make ready, to provide, to fit or make up.

PREPENSE [of *pre* and *pensare*, *F.* or *pensare*, *L.*] forethought, premeditated, as *Malice prepense*.

To **PREPONDERATE**, [*præponderatum*, *L.*] to out-weigh, to be of greater Importance.

PREPONDERANCE, an out-weighing, being of greater Importance, a pondering or considering beforehand. *L.*

PREPOSITION [*Præpositio*, *L.*] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, so named because set before a Noun, &c. *F.*

PREPOSITOR [*Præpositor*, *L.*] a Scholar appointed by the Master to oversee the rest.

To **PREPOSSESS** [of *pre* and *possider*, *F.* or *pre* and *possidum*, or *possider*, *L.*] to fill one's Mind beforehand with Prejudice. to bias.

PREPOSSESSION, Prejudice. *F. of L.*

PREPOSTEROUS [*Præposterus*, *L.*] having the wrong End forward, toply-turvy.

PREPUCE [*Præputium*, *L.*] the foreskin of a Man's Yard. *F.*

PREROGATIVE [*Prærogativa*, *L.*] a peculiar Pre-eminence or Authority above others, or a special Privilege.

The King's **PREROGATIVES**, those Rights of Majesty, which are peculiar to him and inseparable from his Person.

PREROGATIVES [of the *Archbishops*] a special Pre-eminence which the Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *Tork* have in certain Cases, above ordinary Bishops.

PREROGATIVE Court, a Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by his Prerogative, wherein all Wills are prov'd, and all Administrations taken out.

PRESA [in *Musick Books*] a Character in Musick call'd a Repeat. *Ital.*

PRESAGE [*Præfagium*, *L.*] a Sign or Token shewing what will happen. *F.*

To **PRESAGE** [*præfagere*, *F.* *Præfagire*, *L.*] to apprehend beforehand, divine, fore-tell or beroken.

PRESBYTER [*Πρεσβύτερος*, *Gr.*] an Ancient and Reverend Person, a Priest; also a Lay-Elder. *L.*

PRESBYTERAL, belonging to a Priest or Elder. *F.*

PRESBYTERIAN of

PRESBYTERIANS [*presbyteriens*, *F.* *Presbyteri*, *L.* *Πρεσβύτεροι*, *Gr.*] a considerable Party of Non-Conformists, so call'd from their admitting of Lay Elders into their Church Government.

PRESBYTERIUM, the Quire or Chancel of a Church. *O. L.*

PRESBYTERY [*Presbyteriat*, *F.* *presbyteratus* or *Presbyterium*, *L.* *Πρεσβυτεριον*, *Gr.*] Eldership, Priesthood; also a Government of a Church by Elders.

PRESBYTIA [*Πρεσβυτία*, *Gr.*] dimness of Light in Things nigh at Hand, usual with old Men, when the Balls of the Eyes are so flat, that the visual Rays pass the *Retina*, before they are united.

PRESCIENCE [*Præscientia*, *L.*] fore-knowledge. *F.*

To **PRESCIND** [*præscindere*, *L.*] to cut before, to divide or break off.

To **PRESCRIBE** [*prescribere*, *F.* *prescribere*, *L.*] to order or appoint.

To **PRESCREE** against an Action, [*Law Phrase*] is not to be liable to it, for want of being sued within the Time limited by the Law.

PRESCRIPT [*prescribit*, *F.* or *prescriptum*, *L.*] an Ordinance or Order.

PRESCRIPTION, a Prescribing, Ordering; a Determining, Limiting. *F.*

PRESCRIPTION [in *Law*] a Right or Title to any Thing, grounded upon

a continued Possession of it beyond the Memory of Man.

PRESENCE [*praesentia*, L.] a being present; also Mein or Looks. F.

PRESENT [*praesens*, L.] that is in a certain Place, at Hand, or in Sight, or that is of the time wherein we live. F.

PRESENT Tense [*Grammar*] a Tense which speaks of the Time that now is.

A PRESENT, a Free-Gift. F.

To PRESENT, [*presenter*, F. of *praesentare*, L.] to make a Present, to offer or give a Gift.

PRESENTARIE, present. *Chauc.*

PRESENTATION, [*praesentatio*, L.] the Act or Presenting. F.

PRESENTATION [in Law] the Offering a Clerk to the Bishop, by the Patron to be instituted in a Benefice of his Gift.

PRESENTTEE [in Canon Law] is the Clerk, who is so presented by the Patron.

PRESENTMENT [*praesentement*, F.] a Declaration or Report made by the Jurors or other Officers, of an Offence inquirable in the Court to which it is presented.

PRESERVATION, [*praeservatio*, L.] a preserving or keeping. F.

A PRESERVATIVE, [*praeservativus*, F. of *praeservativum*, L.] a Remedy made use of to keep off a Disease.

To PRESERVE [*preserver*, F. *praeservare*, L.] to keep, to defend, to guard.

To PRESIDE [*presider*, F. of *praesidere*, L.] to have an Authority or Rule over, to have the Protection or Management of Persons or Things; to be the Chic: in an Assembly.

PRESIDENCY [*praesidentia*, F. *praesidatus*, L.] the Place or Office of a President.

PRESIDENT, [*praesidis*, L.] a Governour, Overseer, or chief Manager. F.

PRESIDENT, [in Law] the King's Lieutenant of a Province.

The Lord PRESIDENT [of the King's Council] an Officer of the Crown, who is to attend the Sovereign, to propose Business at the Council Table, and to report the several Transactions there managed.

PRESIDENT, [i. e. Example,] See *Præcedent*.

To PRESIN, to press forward. *Chauc.*

To PRESS [*presser*, F. *pressum*, Sup. L.] to squeeze close together; to urge.

A PRESS [*presse*, F. *pressum*, L.] a Crowd, a Throng; an Instrument for Pressing, &c.

PRESSING to Death. See *Pain fort & dure*.

PRESSURE, [*pressure*, pressed, F.] an urging Affliction or Misfortune, a pressing Calamity.

PRESSURE [in Cartesian Philosophy] a kind of Motion which is imprest'd and propagated through a fluid Medium.

PREST, ready. F. *C'auc.*

PREST, [of *prest*, F. or *præsto*, L. ready] a Duty in Money, to be paid by the Sheriff, upon his Account in the Exchequer, or for Money left in his Hands.

PREST-Money, [of *prest*, F. or *præsto*, L. ready at hand] earnest Money commonly given to a Soldier, when he is listed, so called because it binds the Receiver to be ready for Service at all Times appointed.

PRESTATION Money, paid annually by the Arch-Deacons to their Bishop.

PRESTIGES, [*praestigia*, L.] Illusions, Impositions, juggling Tricks. F.

PRESTIGATION, [*prestige*, F.] a Deceiving, a Couzening or Juggling.

PRETISSIMO [in Musick Books] signifies extreme fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTIGIOUS, [*prestigiosus*, L.] Deceitful, Couzening, Juggling.

PRESTO, [among Jugglers] quickly, speedily. *Span.* or L.

PRESTO [in Musick Books] signifies fast or quick. *Ital.*

PRESTO PRESTO, signifies very fast or quick.

Men Presto, not too quick. *Ital.*

Nou troppo Presto, not too quick. *Ital.*

PRESTON, [q. d. Priest's Town] a Town in Lancashire.

PREST-SAIL, [among Sailors] a Ship at Sea is said to carry a Prest-Sail, when she carries all that she can possibly crowd.

To PRESUME, [*presumer*, F. *presumere*, L.] to imagine, think, conjecture, or suppose, to take too much upon, to be proud, insolent, bold or saucy.

PRESUMPTION [*presumptio*, F. *praesumptio*, L.] Conjecture, Guess, Suspicion, Boldness, Assumingness.

PRESUMPTION [in Law] is three Fold.

PRESUMPTION Violent, as if one being killed in a House and a Man is seen to come out of it, and no other Person was at that Time in the House, which often serves for full Proof.

PRESUMPTION probable, which has but a small Effect.

PRESUMPTION Small or Rash, which is of no Force at all.

PRESUMPTIVE, [*presumptif*, F.] that is presumed or supposed.

PRESUMPTUOSITY, [*presumptuositas*, L.] Presumptuousness.

PRESUMPTUOUS [*presumptuosus*, F. *presumptuosus*, L.] proud, haughty, self-conceited.

To PRESUPPOSE, [*presupposer*, F.] to suppose beforehand, to take for granted.

PRESUPPOSITION, a presupposing. F.
 PRETENSE [*pretensura*, L.] Opinion, Conceit, Shew, Colour.

To PRETEND [*pretendre*, F. *pretendre*, L.] to use a Pretence, to make as if; to affirm or maintain.

PRETENDED, counterfeit, suppos'd, reputed.

PRETENDED Right [in Law] when one is in Possession of Lands or Tenements, and another claims it and sues for it.

PRETENSION, Claim, or laying Claim to. F.

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense [in Grammar] a Tense which signifies the Time not perfectly past, as *Docebam*, I taught or did teach.

PRETERITION [in Rhetorick] is when the Orator seems to pass by, or to be unwilling to declare that which at the same Time he insinuates upon.

PRETERITION [*preteritio*, L.] a passing by.

PRETERMISSION [*pretermissio*, L.] an omitting; letting a Thing pass; a leaving out.

To PRETERMIT [*pretermittere*, L.] to leave undone, neglect, omit, to pass over.

PRETERNATURAL [of *preter* and *naturalis*, L.] beside or out of the Course of Nature; extraordinary.

PRETERPERFECT Tense [Gram.] a Tense which speaks of the Time perfectly past, as *Docui*, I have taught.

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense [in Grammar] is a Tense which signifies the Time more than perfectly past, with the Sign *had*, as *Docueram*, I had taught.

PRETEXT [*pretexte*, F. of *prætextus*, L.] a colourable excuse, pretence, cloak, blind shew.

PRETIOSITY [*pretiositas*, L.] preciousness.

PRETOR [*prætor*, L.] the chief Ruler of a Province in the Roman Empire.

PRETORIAN [*prætorianus*, L.] belonging to a Pretor.

PRETTY [P] *παις*. Sax. adorned, *pretto*, Ital. Dr. *Tb. H.* derives it of *petit*, F. but *Minshew* of *præchtig*, Teut. *prætig*, Du. Proud] handsome, comely.

To PRETIFY, to signify beforehand by Types.

To PREVAIL [*prevailoire*, F. of *prevallere*, L.] to have the Advantage over, to have the better out, to be of greater Force, to carry it.

PREVALENCE } [*prevallentia*, L.]

PREVALENCY } a being prevalent.

PREVALENT [*prevallens*, L.] powerful, prevailing, effectual.

To PREVARICATE [*prevariquer*, F.

prevaricatum, L.] to shuffle and cut, to play fast and loose, to make a shew of doing a Thing, and to act quite contrary.

PREVARICATION [*prevaricatio*, L.] Deceit, double Dealing. F.

To PREVARICATE [in Law] is to work by Collusion in Pleading; to betray a Cause to the Adversary.

PREVARICATOR [*prevaricateur*, F. *prevaricato*, L.] one who prevaricates or deals treacherously.

PREVARICATOR [in Cambridge] a Master of Arts, chosen at a Commencement, to make an ingenious satyrical Speech, reflecting on the Misdemeanours of the principal Members.

To PREVENT [*prevenir*, F. *prevenitum*, Sup. of *prevenire*, L.] to come before, to out-strip, to be beforehand with, or get the start of, to hinder, to keep off Danger or Mischief, &c.

PREVENTER-Rope [in a Ship] a small Rope made fast over the Ties to secure the Yards.

PREVENTION [*preventio*, L.] a preventing, a hinderance. F.

PREVENTIONAL Full Moon [among Astrologers] is that Full Moon, which comes before any great moveable Feast, or plane ary Aspect.

PREVENTIVE [*prevenant*, F. of *prevenire*, L.] that serves to prevent.

PREVID. hardly. O.

PREVIDENCE [*previdentia*, L.] a foreseeing.

PREVIOUS [*previus*, L.] leading the Way or going before.

PREVY, tame. O.

PREY [*proye*, F. *præda*, L.] Spoil, Plunder; that which is caught by wild Beasts, or Men by Violence, Craft or Injustice.

PRIAPISM [*priapisme*, F. *priapismus*, L. of *πριαπισμός*, Gr.] a continual involuntary Erection of the Yard without Lust, so called from *Priapus*.

PRIAPUS, an obscene Deity of the Heathens, teign'd by the Poets to be the Son of *Venus* and *Bacchus*; to have been born with prodigious large Genitals, and to preside over Vineyards and Gardens.

PRICE [*prix*, F. *pretium*, L.] the Estimation, Value or Rate of any thing.

PRICE Current, a Weekly Account published in London, of the current Value of most Commodities.

PRICE [q. d. *ap Rice*, i. e. the Son of *Rice*] a Welsh Surname.

PRICH, thin Drink. N. C.

PRICHARD [q. d. *ap Richard*, i. e. the Son of *Richard*] a Welsh Surname.

A PRICK [P] *πικκα*. Sax. *precke*, Dan.] a Point; a Wound with a pointed Weapon.

To PRICK [*Ppiccan, Sax. preeketen, Du.* which *Minhew* derives of *αειζω, Gr.*] to make a Hole with a Point; to set down a Tune or Song.

To PRICK [among *Hunters*] to trace the Steps of a Hare.

To PRICK the *Chart* or *Plot* [among *Navigators*] is to make a Point in the Sea Chart, whereabout the Ship is at present, or is to be at such a Time, in order to a Course to be steered.

PRICK *Posts* [among *Builders*] are such as are framed into the Breast Summers between the principal Posts for strengthening the Carcals of the House.

PRICK *Wood*, the Shrub.

To PRICK *up* [or: *prüicken, Du.*] to deck or trim up.

PRICK [prüick, *Du.*] a Man's Yard.

PRICKER [among *Hunters*] a Huntsman on Horseback.

PRICKET a sort of Basket.

PRICKET [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of two Years old, beginning to put forth the Head, a Spitter.

PRICKETH [among *Hunt. T.*] when a Hare bears in the plain High-way, or hard Heath-way, where the Footing may be perceived, it is said, *she Pricketh.*

PRICKING on the *Plain*, Riding on the Plain. *Spenc.*

PRICKLE [*Ppiccape, Sax. pückel, Du.*] a sharp pointed Thing, as a Thorn, &c.

PRIDE [*Prýete, Sax. prýd, C. Br.* Beauty] Haughtiness, Loitiness, Vanity.

To PRIDE *on's self* [*Ppucian, Sax.*] to take pride in, or to be proud of.

PRIDE-Gavel [in *Rodely* in *Glostershire*] a Rent paid by the Lord of the Manour by some Tenants for the Liberty of Fishing for Lampreys in the River *SVERN*.

PRIEF, Proof. *Spenc.*

A PRIEST [*pretre, F. Ppcoyt, Sax. prest, Dan. púicster, Teut. of presbyter, L.*] a Clergyman.

PRIESTHOOD [*Ppcoythaðe, Sax.*] the Office or Dignity of a Priest.

To PRIEVE, to prove. *Spenc.*

To PRIG [q. d. to prog] to steal. *Cant.*

APRIGGE, a small Pitcher. *C.*

PRIGGING, Riding. *O.*

PRIGS, Thieves. *Cant.*

PRIG-*Star*, a Rival of Love. *Cant.*

PRIG *Napper*, a Horse-stealer. *C.*

To PRILL, to gore. *O.*

To PRIM, to set the Mouth conceitedly, to be full of affected ways.

PRIMA [in *Musick Books*] signifies the first or Number one. *Ital.*

PRIMACY [*primacie, F. primatus, L.*] the Office or Dignity of a Primate, the

first Place, or chief Rule, especially in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PRIMEVAL [*primevus, L.*] that is of the first or more ancient Time.

PRIME *vie*, first Passages; the Stomach, Intestines, and their Appendices. *L.*

PRIMAGE, a Duty paid to the Mariners for Loading of a Ship at the setting forth from any Haven.

PRIMA *Naturalia* [among *Philosophers*] the same as *Aoms*.

PRIMARY [*primarius, L.*] first in Order, Principal, Chief.

PRIMARY *Planets* [among *Astronomers*] the three upper Planets, *Saturn, Jupiter* and *Mars*.

PRIMATE [*primat, F. primas, L.*] the first or chief Archbishop.

PRIME [*primus, L.*] first, chief, singular, excellent.

PRIME *Figure* [in *Geometry*] is that which cannot be divided into any Figures more than it self.

PRIME *Numbers* [in *Arithmetick*] are such which have no other common Measure beside Unity, as 8, 15, &c.

PRIME *Verticals* [*Dialling*] direct erect North or South Dials, whose Plains lie parallel to the Prime Vertical Circle.

PRIME [*primus, L.*] the Flower or Choice when a thing is in its greatest Beauty or Perfection.

PRIME [among *Surveyors*] a Measure containing 19 4 60ths Inches.

PRIME [in the *Roman Church*] one of the seven Canonical Hours.

PRIME [of the *Moon*] is the New Moon at her first appearing from 6 to 9, or about three Days after the Change.

PRIME [of a *Gun*] the Powder which is put in the Pan or Touch-hole.

To PRIME [of *primus, L.*] the first, q. d. to put in the first Powder] is to put Powder into the Pan or Touch-hole of a Gun or Piece of Ordnance.

To PRIME, [among *Painters*] is to lay on the first Colour.

PRIMER, } [among *Gunners* is
PRIMING-Iron } a pointed Iron, to piece the Cartridge thro' the Touch hole of a great Gun.

PRIMER, } [of *primus, q. d. pri-*
PRIMMER, } *mus liber, L.*] a little Book in which Children are first taught to read; also a sort of Popish Prayer-book.

PRIMER, [among *Printers*] Printing Letter of divers sorts.

PRIMERO, [*primero, Ital.*] an ancient Game at Cards.

PRIMER *Seisin*. [Law Term] a Branch of the King's Prerogative, whereby he had the first *Seisin* or Possession of all Lands and Tenements throughout the Realm

Realm, till their Heir do his Homage or come to age. Now difannull'd. F.

PRIMEVOUS, [*primævus*, L.] of the first Age.

PRIMIGENIOUS, [*primigenius*, L.] first in its Kind, Original.

PRIMING-Horn [among Gunners] a Horn full of Touch-Powder, to prime the Pieces, worn by the Gunner by his Side when a Ship is in Fight.

PRIMITIÆ, the first Fruits of the Year which are offer'd to God.

PRIMITIÆ [in Law] all the Profits of every Church living for one Year, after it is become void, belonging to the King.

PRIMITIVE [*primitivus*, L.] of or belonging to the first Age, ancient. F.

PRIMITIVE [Gram.] an original Word, from which others are derived.

PRIMOGENITURE [of *primus* and *genitura*, L.] the first Birth, the Title and Privilege of an Elder Brother, in Right of his Birth. F.

PRIMORDIAL [*primordialis*, L.] Primitive, Original. F.

PRIMROSE [*prima Rosa*, L.] an early Spring Flower.

PRIMUM Mobile [*i. e.* the first Mover] according to the *Ptolomaick* Astronomy is the Ninth or highest Sphere of the Heavens, and the farthest from the Center, containing all the other Spheres within it, and giving Motion to them, from whence it has its Name, turning it self and them quite round in the Space of 24 Hours. L.

PRINCE [*princeps*, L.] one who governs a State in Chief, or is descended from such as is the Prince of *Wales* in *England*; it is used also for a Principal, Chief, or most excellent Person, as *Aristotle* the Prince of *Philosophers*. F.

PRINCES Feather, a Flower.

PRINCESS [*princepsse*, F. *principissa*, L.] a Prince's Lady.

PRINCIPAL [*principalis*, L.] Chief, Main. F.

PRINCIPAL Point [*Perspeçive*] the Point where the principal Ray falls on the Table.

PRINCIPAL Ray [*Persp.*] the perpendicular Ray which goes from the Beholder's Eye to the Vertical Plane or Table.

A PRINCIPAL, the Head of a College in an University; also the chief Person in some of the Inns of *Chancery*.

PRINCIPAL, the Sum of Money borrow'd or lent, distinct from the Interest.

PRINCIPAL Posts [in *Architecture*] are the Corner Posts which are tenanted into the ground Plates below, and into the Beams of the Roof.

PRINCIPALITY [*principante*, F. *prin-*

cipalitas, L.] the Dominions or Jurisdiction of a Prince.

PRINCIPALITIES [among *Divines*] one of the Orders of the Angles.

PRINCIPIA, Principles, Elements. L.

PRINCIPLE [*principe*, F. *principium*, L.] the first Cause of the Being or Production of any Thing; a Motive or Inducement.

PRINCIPLES [in *Arts* and *Sciences*] the first Grounds and Rules of them, called otherwise *Elements* and *Rudiments*.

PRINCIPLES [in *Mathematicks*] are reckoned of three Sorts, *viz* *Definitions*, *Axioms*, and *Postulates*.

PRINCIPLES [among *Moralists*] Maxims or undoubted Truths; a good practical Rule of Action; as a Man who Acts according to the known Parts of Religion and Morality, is said, to be a Man of Principles.

PRINCOCK [q. d. *præcox*, L.] a youngster too soon ripe-headed.

PRIND [of *prædiolum*, L.] a small Farm as *Camden* Conjectures a Surname.

To PRINT [printen, Du.] to practice the Art of

PRINTING, an Art, as some say, first invented by *Lawrence Coster* of *Hærclem* in *Holland*, or as others say, by *John Guttenburgh* in *Germany*, and brought into *England* by *Caxton* and *Turner*, who were sent by King *Henry VI.* to learn it: One of the first printed Books now extant is *Tully's Offices*, printed Anno 1465, and kept in the *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford*.

PRIOR [*prieur*, F.] the Head of a Priory. L.

PRIORESS [*prieure*, F.] a Nun next in Dignity to an Abbess.

PRIORITY [of *prior*] a being first in Order, Rank or Dignity.

PRIORITY [in Law] an Antiquity of Tenure in Comparison of another not so ancient; hence to hold by Priority, is to hold of one Lord more anciently than another.

PRIORS *Aliens*, Priors born in *France*, and Governours of Religious Houses, excluded for outlandish Men here in *England*.

PRIORSHIP, the Office and Quality of a Prior.

PRIORY [*prieure*, F.] a religious Community under the Direction of a Prior and *Prioresse*.

PRISAGE, the King's Custom or Share of lawful Prizes, usually one tenth.

PRISAGE [of *Wines*] a Custom for the King to Challenge two Tuns of Wine at his own Rate, which is 20 s. per Tun
out

out of every Ship loaded with Wine less than 40 Tun; it is now received by the King's chief Butler, and called *Butlerage*.

PRISCILLA [of *prisca*, L. ancient] a proper Name of Women.

PRISCILLIANISTS, Christian Heretics, Anno 338. Followers of one *Priscillian* a Spaniard, who besides those of the *Gnosticks*, taught several other Errors.

PRIZE [*prise*, F.] the Act of taking; also a Prize.

PRIZE [*old Statut.*] the Things taken of the King's Subjects by Purveyors; also a Toll or Custom due to the King.

PRISER, one that fights Prizes, or wrestles for Prizes, &c. *Shakes*.

PRISM [*prisme*, F. *prisma*, L. of *πρισμα*, Gr.] a Geometrical Figure.

PRISM [*Geometry*] a solid Body bounded by several Planes, whose Bases are Polygons, equal, parallel, and alike situated; a triangular Solid Glass, through which the Sun's Rays being transmitted, are refracted into the vivid Colours of the Rainbow.

Triangular PRISM [*in Geometry*] a kind of Prism, whose two opposite Bases are Triangles alike, parallel and equal.

PRISMATICAL, belonging to Prisms.

PRISMOID [*in Geometry*] a solid Figure contain'd under several Planes, whose Bases are right-angled Parallelograms, parallel and alike situated.

PRISON [*prison*, F.] a Place to confine Debtors or Malefactors, a Goal or Jail.

PRISONER [*prisonnier*, F.] a Person imprisoned.

PRISTINE [*pristinus*, L.] ancient, former, accustomed, wonted.

PRIVACY [*privaute*, F.] Familiarity, Retirement, Secrecy.

PRIVADO, a private Friend. *Span.*

PRIVATE [*privatus*, L.] Retire, Conceal'd.

PRIVATION, a depriving, bereaving or taking away, lack, want, being without. *F.* of L.

PRIVATION [*in Law*] is when a Bishop or Parson is by Death, or any other Act, deprived of his Bishoprick, Church, or Benefice.

PRIVATIVENESS, the Faculty of depriving or taking away.

PRIVATIVE [*privativus*, L.] that deprives or takes away. *F.*

PRIVET, a Sort of ever-green Shrub.

PRIVILEGE [*privilegium*, L.] a special Prerogative, Advantage or Preheminence above others. *F.*

PRIVILEGE [*in Law*] is a special Grant or Right, whereby either a private Person, or a particular Corporation is freed

from the Rigour of the Common Law; which is either Real or Personal.

PRIVILEGE Real, is that which is granted to a Place; as to the Universities, that none may be called to the Courts at *Westminster*, or held in other Courts on any Contract or Agreement made within their own Precincts.

PRIVILEGE Personal, is that which is allowed to any Person against or beyond the Course of Common Law, as a Member of Parliament, who may not be Arrested, nor any of his Servants, during the Session of Parliament.

PRIVILEGED [*privilegie*, F.] who has the Benefit of, or enjoys some Privilege.

PRIVITY [*privaute*, F.] private Knowledge; as a Woman is said to do a Thing without her Husband's Privity.

PRIVITY [*in Law*] private Familiarity, inward Relation, if there be any Lord or Tenant, and the Tenant hold of the Lord by certain Services, there is a Privity between them in Respect of the Tenure.

PRIVITIES, the Privy or Secret Parts of the Body of Men or Women.

PRIVY [*privus*, F.] a House of Office

A **PRIVY** [*in Law*] one who is Partaker, or has an Interest in any Action or Thing.

PRIVY Seal, the King's Seal which is first set to such Grants, as pass the Great Seal of *England*.

The **Lord PRIVY Seal**, a great Officer, who keeps the King's Privy Seal, and is by Office next in Dignity to the Lord President of the Council.

PRIZE [*un prise*, F.] that which is taken, any kind of Booty, a Benefit Ticket in a Lottery, a Reward proposed to one that shall do a thing best; also a Tryal of Skill at Sword-playing.

To **PRIZE** [*priser*, F.] to value, rate, or set a Prize upon; to esteem or make account of.

PROBABILITY [*probabilite*, F. *Probabilitas*. L.] Likelihood, Appearance of Truth, according as Mr. *Lock* has defin'd it. Probability is the Appearance of Agreement or Disagreement of two Ideas, by the Intervention of Proofs, whose Connection is not constant and immutable, or at least is not perceived to be so, and is enough to engage the Mind to judge the Proposition to be true or false, rather than the contrary.

PROBABLE [*probabilis*, L.] likely or like to be. *F.*

PROBACY, Proof by Witnesses. *Chau.*

PROBATE [*or Testament's*] Proving of Wills of Persons deceas'd, in the Spiritual

trial Court, either in common Form by the Oath of the Executor, or to avoid future Debates by Witnesses also.

PROBATION, Proof, Tryal, or Essay. F. of L.

PROBATION [in the *University*] the Tryal of a Student, about to take his Degrees.

PROBATIONARY, of Probation.

PROBATIONER [in the *University*] a Scholar who undergoes a Probation.

PROBATOR [in *Law*] is an Accuser, one who undertakes to prove a Crime charged upon another, properly an Accomplish in the Crime. L.

PROBATORY [*probativus*, L.] that proveth or trieth.

PROBATUM EST [i. e. it is approved] a Term often set at the End of a Receipt for the Cure of some Disease. L.

PROBE [o: *Probare*, L. to try] a Surgeon's Instrument to search the Depth, Windings, &c. of a Wound.

PROBERT [q. d. *ap Robert*] a *Welsh* Name.

PROBITY [*probitas*, F. of *Probitas*, L.] Uprightness, Honesty, Integrity, Goodness.

PROBLEM [*problema*, F. *problema*, L. *πρόβλημα*, Gr.] a Proposition relating to Practice, or which proposes something to be done; as to describe a Line given, to draw a Circle through any 3 Points, &c.

PROBLEMATICAL [*problematicus*, F. *problematicus*, L. *πρόβληματικός*, Gr.] belonging to a Problem.

PROBLEMATICAL Resolution [in *Algebra*] the Method of solving difficult Questions by certain Rules called Canons.

PROBOSITY [*probitas*, L.] Scandal, Villainy, Infamy, Railing Language, &c.

PROBOSCIS, an Elephant's Trunk. L.

PROBROUS [*probrosus*, L.] full of Dishonesty, Infamous, Declamatory, Reproachful.

PROCACITY [*procacitas*, L.] Sauciness, Malapertness.

PROCATARCTICK [*προκαταρκτικός*, Gr.] which foregoeth or gives beginning to another, or which is outwardly impulsive to Action.

PROCATARTICK Cause [among *Physicians*] the first or beginning Cause of a Disease, which Co-operates with others which follow, as excessivve Heat in the Air, or a violent Fit of Passion, which may corrupt or breed ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

PROCEDENDO, a Writ whereby a Cause before called from an Inferior Court to a Superior, as the *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, &c. by Writ of Privilege

or *Certiorari*, is released and sent down again to be tryed in the same Court, where the Suit was first begun, it appearing that the Defendant had no Cause of Privilege, or that the Matter in the Bill is not well proved.

To PROCEED [*procedere*, F. *Procedere*, L.] to come from or be derived, to spring or have its Rise from; also to go forward, to act or deal.

PROCEED [with *Merchants*] that which arises from a Thing; as the *Net Proceed*.

PROCELLOUSITY [*procellositas*, L.] a Tempest, or Tempestuousness.

PROCELLOUS [*Procellosus* L.] tempestuous, stormy.

PROCEDURE, a Course of Pleading, a going on. F.

PROCELEUSMATICUS [*προκελευσματικός*, Gr.] a Foot consisting of four Syllables, as *Honorius*. L.

PROCERITY [*proceritas*, L.] Tallness, Height, Length.

PROCERS [among *Glass Workers*] Irons hooked at the Ends.

PROCESS [*proceus*, F. *Processus*, L.] a going forward, a continued Series or Order of Things.

PROCESS [*chymistry*] the whole exact Course of any Operation or Experiment.

PROCESS [among *Anatomists*] the Knob or bunching out part of a Bone.

PROCESS [in *Law*] is the Manner of proceeding in every Cause, or the Beginning or principal Part of it.

PROCESSE, a Harangue, a long Discourse. *Chaz.*

PROCESSION, a solemn March of the Clergy and People of the *Romish* Church, in their Ornamental Habits, with Music, &c. the Visitation of the Bounds of a Parish in *Rogation Week*, perform'd by the Minister, Parish Officers, and Children. F. of L.

PROCESSIONAL. of, &c. to a Procession. F.

PROCESSUM *Continuando*, a Writ for the continuing of a Process, after the Death of the Chief Justice, &c.

PROCESSUS *Ciliares* [among *Anatomists*] Muscular Filaments in the Eye, whereby the *Pupil* is dilated and contracted. L.

PROCESSUS *Peritonei* [among *Anatomists*] two Pipes on each Side the *Os Pubis*, reaching to the Skin of the *Scrotum*, thro' the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles.

PROCESSUS *Styloformis* [among *Anatomists*] an outward Process of the Bones of the Temples, long and slender, having

having the Bone called *Hyoides* ty'd to it. F.

PROCESSUS Zygomaticus [*Anatomy*] an outward Proce's of the Bones of the Temples, running forward, and join'd with the Bone of the upper Jaw, by which Juncture, the Bridge call'd *Zygoma*, reaching from the Eye to the Ear is formed. L.

PROCHEIN *Amy*, i. e. a Friend near at Hand. F.

PROCHEIN *Amy* [in *Law*] he that is next of Kin to a Child in Non-age, allow'd by the Law to manage his Affairs.

PROCHRONISM [*αροχρονισμός*, Gr.] an Error in Chronology, a setting Things down before the real Time they happen'd in.

PROCIDENCE [*procidencia*, L.] a falling down of a Thing out of its Place.

PROCIDUOUS [*prociduus*, L.] that falls out of its Place.

PROCIDENTIA Ani [among *Physicians*] is a falling out of the lower End of the *Rectum Intestinum*. L.

PROCIDENTIA Uteri [among *Physicians*] is a relaxing of the inner Tunic of the *Vagina* or Womb. L.

PROCINCT [*procinctus*, L.] ready at Hand.

To **PROCLAIM** [*proclamare*, F. of *proclamare*, L.] to publish with a loud Voice, to declare with Solemnity.

PROCLAMATION, is a Notice publicly given of any thing whereof the King thinks to advertise his Subjects.

PROCLAMATION [of a *Fine*] is a Notice given openly and solemnly, at all the Assizes in the County, within one Year after the Ingrossing of it.

PROCLAMATION [of *Rebellion*] a publick Notice given by an Officer, that a Man who does not appear upon an Attachment in Chancery, or a *Sub-pena*, shall be accounted a Rebel, unless he surrender himself at a Day assigned.

PROCLINIATÆ, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who deny'd the Incarnation of our Saviour, the Resurrection of the Body, and the general Judgment.

PROCLIVE [*proclivus*, L.] inclin'd or hanging downward; ready, bent to, easy.

PROCLIVITY [*proclivitas*, L.] Aptness, Propensity, Inclination to a thing.

PROCONDYLI [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Fingers next the back of the Hand. J.

PRO CONFESSIO [i. e. as tho' it had been confessed, L.] When after a Bill has been exhibited in *Chancery*, the Defendant appears upon an *Habeas Corpus*, issued out to bring him to the Bar, and the Court has assigned him a Day to answer, which he not doing till the Time be expired, a

second *Habeas Corpus* is granted, and a farther Day appointed; upon which Day if the Defendant do not answer the Bill upon the Plaintiff's Motion, it shall be taken *pro Confesso*, i. e. as if it had been confessed by the Defendant's Answer.

PROCONSUL, a *Roman* Magistrate, sent to govern a Province with Consular Power; which Governour was to last but one Year; his Equipage which consisted of Pavilions, charging Horses, Mules, Clerks, Secretaries, &c. was provided at the Charge of the Publick.

To **PROCRASTINATE** [*procrastinatum*, L.] to put off from Day to Day, to delay or defer.

PROCRASTINATION, a putting off till to Morrow; a delaying, deferring.

To **PROCREATE** [*procreare*, F. *procreatum*, L.] to beget.

PROCREATION, a begetting of Children. F. of L.

PROCTOR [*procurator*, L.] one who undertakes to manage a Cause in the Ecclesiastical Court.

PROCTOR [in the *West* of *England*] a Collector of the Fruits of a Benefice for another.

PROCTORS [in an *University*] 2 Persons chosen out of the Students, to see good Orders and Exercises duly performed there.

PROCTORS [of the *Clergy*] Deputies chosen by the Clergy of every Diocese to sit in the lower House of Convocation; also those who are chosen to appear for the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

PROCULCATION, a trampling under Foot, a spurning. L.

PROCUMBENT Leaves [among *Botanists*] Leaves of Plants which lie flat on the Ground.

PROCURACY, the Writing or Deed whereby one is made a Procurator.

PROCURATION, a Power by which one is entrusted to act for another. L.

PROCURATION, a Composition paid by the Parish Priest to an Ecclesiastical Judge to commute for the Entertainment, which was otherwise to have been procur'd for him at his Visitation.

PROCURATOR, a Factor or Solicitor, one who looks after another Man's Affairs; also a Governour of a Country under a Sovereign.

PROCURATOR of *St. Mark* [at *Venice*] a Magistrate who is next in Dignity to the Duke or Doge.

PROCURATOR, one who gathers the Fruits of a Benefice for the Parson. O. L.

PROCURATOR Monasterii, the Advocate for a religious House, who was to sollicite the Interest, and plead the Causes of the Society. J.

PROCURATORS *Ecclesie Parochialis*, the Church Wardens, whose Office is to act as Proxies and Representatives of the Church.

PROCURATORY [*procuratorium*, L.] the Instrument whereby any Person constitutes or appoints his Procurator to represent him in any Court or Cause.

To **PROCURE** [*procurer*, F. *procurare*, L.] to get for another, to help; also to act as a Pimp or Bawd.

PROCYON [among *Astronomers*] a fix'd Star of the second Magnitude going before the Dog-Star; the lesser Dog-Star.

PRODES *Homes* [i. e. *Wise-men*] a Title given to the Barons or other Military Tenants, who were called to the King's Council, to give Advice according to the best of their Prudence and Knowledge. F.

PRODIGAL [*prodigue*, F. of *prodigalis*, L.] lavish, profuse, wasteful, riotous; also vain glorious, foolish.

To be **PRODIGAL** [*prodiguer*, F. *prodigare*, L.] to spend lavishly, &c.

PRODIGALITY [*prodigalite*, F. of *prodigalitas*, L.] Profuseness, Lavishness.

PRODIGENCE [*prodigentia*, L.] Wastefulness, Profuseness, Unthriftness.

PRODIGIOUS [*prodigieux*, F. *prodigiosus*, L.] Preternatural, contrary to the Course of Nature, Monstrous, Excessive, Wonderful, Extraordinary.

PRODIGY [*prodige*, F. *prodigium*, L.] an Effect beyond Nature, a Monstrous or preternatural Thing.

PRODITON, Treason, Treachery. L.

PRODITOR, a Traitor. L.

PRODITORIOUS [*proditorius*, L.] Traitor-like, Treacherous.

PRODRIARIUS *Canis* [in *Old Records*] a Setting Dog, a Lurcher.

PRODROMUS [*προδρομος*, Gr.] a Fore-runner, a Harbinger. J.

PRODROMUS *Morbis* [among *Physicians*] is a Disease which fore-runs a greater, as the Straitness of the Breast is a *Prodromus* of a Consumption. L.

To **PRODUCE** [*produire*, F. of *producere*, L.] to yield or bring forth; to Cause; to expose to view, to shew.

To **PRODUCE** [*Geometry*] to draw out farther, till it have an appointed Length.

PRODUCT [*produit*, F. *productio* or *productum*, L.] Fruit, Effect, as the *Product* of the Earth, of Wit, &c.

PRODUCT [in *Arithmetick*] is the Number arising from the Multiplication of several Numbers given; it is also termed the *Rectangle* and *Fact*.

PRODUCT [in *Geometry*] is when

two Lines multiply'd one by another, the Product is always called a *Rectangle*.

PRODUCTION, a bringing forth, or lengthening, Product or Fruit. F. of L.

PRODUCTIONS [in *Anatomy*] the Parts of Bones that bunch a little out.

PRODUCTIONS [among *Naturalists*] the Works and Effects of Nature or Art.

PRODUCTIVE, apt to produce or bring forth.

PROECTHESIS [*προεχθις*, Gr.] a running out first or before. L.

PROECTHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby the Speaker defends himself or another Person as unblameable, by an Answer containing a Reason of what he or another has said or done.

PROEGUMENA [*προεγουμενα αιτιαι*, Gr.] a precedent Cause.

PROEGUMENA [among *Physicians*] an intercedent internal Cause of a Disease in the Body, occasioned by another Cause.

PROEM [*proeme*, F. *proemium*, L. of *προεμιον*, Gr.] a Preamble or an Entrance into a Discourse.

PROEPIZEUXIS [*προεπιζευξις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a Verb is put between two Nouns, which ought to be placed at the End.

PROFANATION, an unhallowing or polluting, or turning Holy Things to common Use. F. of L.

To **PROFANE** [*profaner*, F. of *profanare*, L.] to abuse Holy Things, to pollute or unhallow.

PROFANE [*profane*, F. *profanus*, L.] unhallowed, unholy, ungodly.

PROFANITY [*profanitas*, L.] Profaneness.

PROFECTIONS [among *Astrologers*] equal and regular Progressions of the Sun, and other Significations of the *Zodiac*, according to the Successions of the Signs; allowing to each Profession the whole Circle and 1 Sign over, as if the Sun in the first Year be in 30 Degrees of *Aries*, the next Year it will be in 30 Degrees of *Taurus*.

To **PROFER** [*proferer*, F. *profferre*, L.] to offer, to give.

Profered Service stinks.

This Proverb indicates the Perversity of such Persons who condemn all Civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a Value upon none but what are obtained with difficulty; it is also frequently apply'd in the Way of Trade, where Persons commonly suspect some Defect in profer'd Commodities, and value them at but a very low Rate, so *Merx ultronea putet*, say the *Latins*, and *Merchandise offerte est a demi vendue*. F.

PROFER, an Offer, an Attempt.

PROFER [in *Law*] the Time for taking the Accounts of Sheriffs and other Officers, in the Exchequer, viz. twice Year.

To **PROFESS** [*professor*, F. of *professum*, L.] to profess or declare solemnly; to make one's self known to be of such a Religion, Sect, or Party; to exercise publicly a particular Study or calling.

A **PROFESSED Monk or Nun**, one who having made the Vow is admitted of Religious Order.

PROFESSION, a Condition of Life, calling, or Trade a Man is of; also declaring openly, protesting, acknowledging owning. F. of L.

PROFESSOR [*professeur*, F.] one that professes any Religion or Persuasion. L.

PROFESSOR [in an *University*, &c.] Lecturer or Reader of any Art or Science in the publick Schools.

PROFESSORSHIP [*professorat*, F.] the Office of a Professor.

PROFICIENCY [of *proficere*, L.] the state or Quality of a Proficient.

PROFICIENT [*proficiens*, L.] one who has made a good Progress in any Art or Science.

PROFIL [*profilo*, Ital.] sideways. F.

PROFIL [among *Painters*] a Term signifying a Head or Face set sideways, which, as on Coins and Medals, is said to be *profil* or side-view.

PROFIL [in *Architect.*] is a Draught representing the Breadth, Depth, and height of a Building or Fortification, but not the Length, which properly belongs to

Plan or Ground Plot, so that it is in a Manner the same with a Prospect of a place or Building viewed sideways, and express'd according to the Rules of Perspective; improperly, the out Lines of any Figure.

To **PROFIT** [*profiter*, F.] to make a Progress, to improve; to get Profit or Advantage, to be useful.

To **PROFIT by**, to make a Benefit of.

PROFIT, Advantage, Gain, Interest. F.

PROFITABLE, beneficial, useful, advantageous.

PROFITROLLES [in *Cookery*] small round Loaves farc'd and set in the middle of Potrages. F.

PROFLIGATE [*profligatus*, L.] wicked, lewd, debauched to the highest Degree.

PROFLUENCE [of *profluens*, L.] a flowing plentifully, abundance, store.

PROFOUND [*profond*, F. *profundus*, L.] Deep; also Great and Eminent, as *profound Learning*, *profound Reverence*, &c.

PROFUNDITY [*profondeur*, F. *profunditas*, L.] deepness, depth.

PROFUNDUS Musculus [*Anatomy*] a Muscle which bends the Fingers.

PROFUSE [*profusus*, L.] lavish, wasteful, riotous.

PROFUSION } a pouring out, lavish-
PROFUSENESS } ness or squandering
away of Money. F. of L.

To **PROG** [of *procurare*, L.] to use all endeavours to get or gain.

PROGENITOUR [*progenitor*, L.] Ancestor, Fore-father.

PROGENY [*progenies*, L.] an Offspring or Issue.

PROGNOSIS [*προγνωσις*, Gr.] foreknowledge, fore-boding. L.

PROGNOSIS [among *Physicians*] is the same as prognostick Sign.

To **PROGNOSTICATE** [*prognostiquer*, F. *prognosticatum*, L.] to foretell, to conjecture to guess.

PROGNOSTICATION, foretelling.

PROGNOSTICATOR [*prognostiqueur*, F.] one who foretells future Events. L.

PROGNOSTICK [*prognostic*, F. *prognosticon*, L. of *προγνωστικόν*, Gr.] a boding Sign or Token of something to come.

PROGNOSTICKS [among *Physicians*] are the Signs by which they discover what is like to become of a Sick Person, in respect of Recovery or Death.

PROGRAM [*programme*, F. *programma*, L. of *προγραμμα*, Gr.] an Edict or Proclamation set up in the publick Place; also a Bill posted up or delivered by Hand to give Notice of something to be performed in a College, &c.

PROGRESS [*progrez*, F. *progressus*, L.] a proceeding or going forward in any Undertaking; also a Journey taken by a Prince or Nobleman.

PROGRESSION, a going on, an advancing. F. of L.

PROGRESSION [in *Mathematicks*] a Consequence or Train of Quantities, which follow one another, and keep a certain Reason or Proportion among themselves.

PROGRESSION Arithmetical, a Consequence or Train of Numbers or Quantities, in continued Arithmetical Proportion.

PROGRESSION Geometrical, is a like Train of Numbers or Quantities in Geometrical Proportion continued.

PROGRESSIVE, which proceeds or goes on. F.

To **PROHIBIT** [*prohiber*, F. *prohibitum*, L.] to forbid, to bar or keep from.

PROHIBITED Goods, such Commodities as are not to be brought in, or convey'd out of the Nation.

PROHIBITIO *de vasto direña parti*, a Writ directed to the Tenant forbidding him to make Waste upon the Land in Contraversy, during the Suir. L.

PROHIBITION, a forbidding, an hindrance. F. of L.

PROHIBITION [among *Astrologers*] is when two Planets are applying to an Aspect, and in the mean Time another Planet interposes either its Aspect or Body.

PROHIBITION, the Name of a Writ lying for one impleaded in the Court Christian, for a Cause belonging to the Cognizance of the King's Court.

PROHIBITORY [*prohibitorius*, L.] that prohibits, forbids, or hinders.

PROJECTS [*projet*, F. of *proiectus*, L.] Design, Purposes, Contrivance.

PROJECTED [*projettee*, F. *proiectus*, L.] designed, contrived.

PROJECTED [in a *Mathematical Sense*] drawn upon a Plane.

PROJECTIVE [of *proiectivus*, L.] any thing thrown or cast with a Force.

PROJECTILES [among *Philosophers*] are projected Bodies, *i. e.* such as being put into a violent Motion, are cast off from the Place where they received their Quantity of Motion, and afterwards move at a distance from it.

PROJECTION, a projecting. F. of J.

PROJECTION [among *Chymists*] is when any Matter to be calcin'd or fulminated, is put into a Crucible Spoonful by Spoonful.

PROJECTION *of the Sphere* [in *Astronomy*] is a describing of the Lines and Circles of the Sphere, or so many as is requisite in *Plano*, or on a flat Surface.

PROJECTION *Guomonick* [Astron.] is where the Plane of Projection is parallel to a great Circle of the Sphere or any Parts of them, upon the Plane of some Circle.

PROJECTION *Orthographick* [in *Astronomy*] is a Projection wherein the Eye is taken to be at an infinite Distance from the Circle of Projection.

PROJECTION *Stereographick* [in *Astron.*] such as supposes the Eye to be in the Pole of the Plane of Projection, so Degrees distant from, and perpendicular to it.

Powder of PROJECTION [among *Alchymists*] a Sort of Matter much boasted of, and said to be the Seed of Gold it self, having the Faculty of Multiplying or Increasing Gold.

PROJECTOR, one who Projects or Contrives any Design.

PROJECTURE [*proiectura*, L.] is the putting or leaning out of any Part of a Building, the Coping of a Wall, &c.

PROJECTURING *Table* [in *Architecture*] is that which puts out beyond the naked Face of a Wall, Pedestal, or any part, to which it serves as an Ornament.

PROIN [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to *Proin* when she dresses or sets in order her Wings.

PRO Indiviso [Law Term] is a Possession of Lands or Tenements belonging to two or more Persons, of which none knows his respective Portion or Share. L.

PROLABIA [among *Anatomists*] the utmost bunching out parts of the Lips.

PROLATE Spheroid [Geometry] a Solid produc'd by the Revolution of a Semi-Ellipsis about its longer Diameter.

PROLEGOMENA [*prolegomenes*, F. *προλεγόμενα*, Gr.] preparatory Discourses, Prefaces or Preambles, which the Reader ought first to be acquainted with, the better to understand any Book or Science. I.

PROLEPSIS [*προεληψις*, Gr.] a Figure of Construction in *Grammar*, in which the whole does duly agree with the Verb or Adjective, and then the Parts of the whole are reduc'd to the same Verb or Adjective with which they do not agree.

PROLEPSIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure by which we prevent, what might be objected by the Adversary, by making the Objection our selves.

PROLEPTICAL } [*prolepticus*, L.] be-
PROLEPTICK } longing to the Figure
Prolepsis.

PROLEPTICK Disease [among *Physicians*] a Distemper which always anticipates or seizes the Patient sooner the next Day, than it did the Day before.

PROLES, an Offspring. L.

PROLIFICAL } [*prolifique*, F.] fit for
PROLIFICK } Generation, apt to
breed or bring forth.

PROLIFICK Signs [among *Astrologers*] are *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

PROLIFICATION, making fruitful.

PROLITY [*prolitas*, L.] Issue.

PROLIX [*prolix*, F. of *prolixus*, L.] long, tedious, or large in Speech.

PROLIXITY [*prolixite*, F. *prolixitas*, L.] tediousness, length of a Discourse.

PROLLE, to look out, properly in order to pilfer. *Chaucer*.

PROLOCUTOR, a Chair-man or Speaker of each House of Convocation, or of a Synod. L.

PROLOGUE [*prologus*, L. of *προλογος*, Gr.] a Preface, properly a Speech before a Stage Play. F.

To **PROLONG** [*prolonger*, F. *prolongare*, L.] to lengthen out, to make a thing last longer.

PROLONGATION, lengthening. F. of L.

PROMENADE, a Walk in the Fields.

F. PROMINENCE [*prominentia*, L.] the putting of a Thing out or over.

PROMINENT [*prominens*, L.] jutting out or standing forward.

PROMISCUOUS [*promiscuus*, L.] mingled together, contus'd.

To PROMISE [*promittre*, F. *promittere*, L.] to make a Promise, to engage or give one's Word.

A PROMISE, [*promesse*, F. *promissum*, L.] an Assurance by Word of Mouth to do any Thing.

PROMISE [in *Law*] when a Man binds himself by his Word, to perform such an Act as is agreed on and concluded with another, upon a valuable Consideration.

PROMISSORY, of, &c. a Promise.

PROMISSORS } [among *Astrolo-*
PROMITTORES } *gers*] are certain *Directions* so called, because they promise in the *Radix*, something to be accomplish'd when the Time of the *Direction* is fulfilled.

PROMONTORY [*promontoire*, F. *promontorium*, L.] a Mountain, Hill, or any high Ground running out a great Way into the Sea.

To PROMOTE [*promouvoir*, F. of *promovere*, L.] to advance or prefer, to farther or carry on.

PROMOTER [*promoteur*, F. *promotor*, L.] one who promotes or carries on a Business.

PROMOTERS } [in *Law*] Informers,
PROMOOTERS } who for prosecuting such as offend, have Part of the Fines for their Reward.

PROMOTION, Preferment, Advancement. F. of L.

PROMPT [*promptus*, L.] ready, quick, nimble. F.

PROMPT Payment, ready Money.

To PROMPT [*prontare*, Ital.] to tell or whisper one; also to put one upon.

PROMPTMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick or nimbly, without losing Time. *Ital.*

PROMPTITUDE } [*promptitudo*, L.]

PROMPTNESS } Readiness, Quickness. F.

PROMPTUARY [*Promptuarium*, L.] a Store-house, a Buttery.

To PROMULGATE } [*promulgatum*,
To PROMULGE } L.] to publish or proclaim.

PROMULGATION, publishing, &c.

PRONAOS [*πρῶα*, Gr.] a Church Porch, a *Portico* to a Palace. L.

PRONATORES *Musculi* [in *Anatomy*] two Muscles which move the Radius, one whereof is round, the other four Square. L.

PRONE [*pronus*, L.] bending forward, or hanging the Face downward; also inclin'd to a Thing.

PRONITY } [*prinitas*, L.] Inclination,
PRONENESS } nation, Readiness, Propenseness.

PRONG [*Minshew* derives it of *pranghen*, Du. to compress] a Pitch-fork. C.

PRONOMINAL [*pronominalis*, L.] belonging to a Pronoun.

PRONOUN [*prænomen*, L.] a Personal Noun, as I, Thou, He, &c.

To PRONOUNCE [*pronouncer*, F. *pronunciare*, L.] to utter or speak, to pass one's Judgment.

PRONTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick or nimbly, without losing Time. *Ital.*

PRONUNCIATION, Utterance of Speech, speaking out, Delivery. F. of L.

PRONUNCIABLE [*pronunciabilis*, L.] which may be pronounced.

PROOF [*preuve*, F. *pruova*, Ital.] a Tryal or Essay; an Argument or Reason to prove a Truth; Testimony, Mark.

To PROP [*propfen*, Du.] to support or bear up.

A PROP [*proppe*, Du.] a Supporter, or Underfer.

To PROPAGATE [*propagatum*, L.] to cause, to multiply or increase; to spread abroad.

PROPAGATION, a spreading abroad or increasing; also the Generation and Multiplication of Creatures. F. of L.

PROPALED [of *propalaré*, L.] published abroad. L.

PRO *Partibus Liberandis*, a Writ for the Partition of Lands between Coheirs.

PROPELLED [of *propellere*, L.] driven or thrust atar-off or forward.

PROPEMPTICON [of *προπέμνω*, Gr.] a farewell or sending away.

PROPENSE [*propensus*, L.] prone, inclinable to.

PROPENSION } [*Propensitas*, L.] Inclination of Mind,
PROPENSITY } Readiness, Propenseness. F.

PROPER [*proprie*, F. *proprius*, L.] peculiar, convenient, fitting.

PROPER [q. d. *procer*, of *procerus*, L.] tall in Stature.

PROPERATION, a hastening. L.

PROPER Fraction [*Arithmetick*] a Fraction more or less than Unity, having the Numerator less than the Denominator.

PROPER Motion [among *Astrolgers*] is the Motion of a particular Planet from West to East.

PROPER Name, that which is peculiar to certain Persons or Things:

PROPER Navigation, is the guiding of a Ship to a proposed Harbour, where the

the Voyage is performed in the vast Ocean.

PROPERNESS [q. d. *Proceritas*, L.] Tallness.

PROPERTY [*proprietas*, F. of *proprietas*, L.] natural Quality or Virtue; Right or Due which belongs to every Man; also a Salking Horse, Tool, or Blind.

PROPERTY } [in Law] is the high-
PROPRIETY } est Right or Title
that a Man has or can have to any Thing; also Quality.

PROPHASIS [*πρόφασις*, Gr.] an Excuse, a Presence or Colour.

PROPHASIS [among *Physicians*] a fore-knowledge of Diseases.

PROPHESY [*prophetie*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφητεία*, Gr.] a Prediction or Foretelling.

To PROPHECY [*prophetiser*, F. *prophetare*, L. *προφητεύω*, Gr.] to foretel Things to come, to expound Divine Mysterics.

PROPHESIES } [in Law] are taken
PROPHECIES } for Wizzardly foretel-
lings of Matters to come in certain hid-
den and enigmatical Speeches.

PROPHET [*prophete*, F. *propheta*, L. *προφήτης*, Gr.] one who foretels future Events; a Person inspired by God to reveal his Will, warn of approaching Judgments, &c.

PROPHETESS [*propheteffe*, F. *prophetissa*, L. of *προφήτις*, Gr.] a Woman who prophesies.

PROPHETICAL } [*prophetique*, F.
PROPHETICK } *propheticalis*, and
prophetivus, L. of *προφητικὸς*, Gr.] be-
longing to a Prophet or Prophesy.

PROPHYLACTICE [*προφυλακτικὴ*, Gr.] that part of Physick which prevents or preserves from Diseases.

To PROPINE [*propinare*, L.] to drink to one. *ch. uc.*

PROPINQUITY [*propinquitas*, L.] Nearness, Nighness.

PROPTIABLE, [*propitiabilis*, L.] to atone, to pacify, or appease.

PROPTIATION, an Atonement. F. of L.

PROPTIATORY [*propitiatoire*, F. of *propitiatorius*, L.] that serves, or is of Force to propitiate or atone.

The PROPTIATORY [of *propitiatorium*, L.] the Mercy Seat; a Table or Cover lined on both Sides with Gold Plates, set over the Ark of the Covenant, among the Jews.

PROPTIOUS [*propice*, F. *propitius*, L.] favourable, kind, merciful

PROPLASM [*proplasma*, L. of *πρόπλασμα*, Gr.] a Mould in which any

Metal or soft Matter, which will afterwards grow hard is cast.

PROPLASTICE [*πρόπλαστικὴ*, Gr.] the Art of making Moulds for casting. L.

PROPOMA [*πρόπομα*, of *προπίω*, Gr.] a first Draught taken before Meat, or a Drink made of Wine, Honey, or Sugar.

PROPOREITAS [Law Term] the Declaration, Deliverance, or Verdict of a Jury.

PROPORTION, Agreement, Agreeableness, Answerableness. F. of L.

PROPORTION [in *Arbiterature*] is the Relation which all the Work has to its Parts, and that every one has separately to the whole Building.

PROPORTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the Similitude or Likelihood of *Ratio's*, when several Quantities or Numbers are compared one to another, with Respect to their Greatness or Smallness.

PROPORTION [in *Quality*] is either the Relation or Respect that the Reasons (*Ratio's*) of Numbers have one to another, or else that which their Differences have one to another.

PROPORTION *Arithmetical*, is when several Numbers differ according to an equal Difference, as 3. 7. 9. 13. the Excess being 4.

PROPORTION *Geometrical*, is a Similitude of *Geometrical Ratio's*; thus these four Numbers, 2. 4. 8. 16. are in *Geometrical Proportion*, the Ratio of 2 to 4, being the same with that of 8 to 16.

To PROPORTION [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable, to commensurate.

PROPORTION *Harmonick* [*Geometry*] that wherein the first Term is to the last in a *Geometrick Ratio*, equal to that of the Difference of the 2 first, to the Difference of the 2 last, dividing, &c. by the Means of Compasses and Scaling Rules.

PROPORTIONABLE [*proportionne*, F.] agreeable to the Rules of Proportion.

PROPORTIONAL *Scales*, are the Artificial Logarithms placed on Lines for the ease of Multiplying.

PROPORTIONAL [*proportionnel*, F.] of like Proportion.

PROPORTIONALITY, a Likelihood of Proportion.

PROPORTIONALS [in the *Mathematicks*] Numbers of Quantities which are in *Mathematical Proportion*.

To PROPORTIONATE [*proportionner*, F.] to make answerable or commensurate.

PROPORTUM, Purport, Meaning, Intention.

PROPOSAL [*Propos*, F.] Proposition or Offer.

To PROPOSE [*proposer*, F. *propositum*, Sup. L.] to speak, to offer, to declare, to move or make a Motion.

PROPOSITION, a Thing proposed, to be proved, made out, or demonstratèd; any Thing predicatèd of any Subject. F. or L.

PROPTISMA [*περπότησμα*, Gr.] the taking a Dose of Physick. L.

To PROPOUND [*proponere* L.] to propose or set on Foot some Discourse or some Question or Doubt to be resolvèd.

A PROPOUNDER, one who propounds a Matter.

PROPOUNDERS [in *Law*] are Monopolizers or Ingrossers of Commodities.

PROPRIETARY } *proprietaire*, F.
PROPRIETOR } *proprietaarius*, L.] an Owner, one who has a Property in any Thing.

PROPRIETATE *Probanda*, a Writ for him who will prove a Property before the Sheriff.

PROPRIETY [*proprie*, F. *proprietas*, L.] proper Sense.

PROPRIETY [of *Speech*] are the Properties, the peculiar Phrases or Expressions in a Language.

PROPTOSIS [*πρόπτωση*, Gr.] the falling down of some Part of the Body. L.

PROPYLÆUM [*προπύλαιον*, Gr.] the Porch of a Temple or great Hall. L.

PROPULSION, a bearing off. L.

PROROGATION, a deterring or putting off, especially of a Sessions of Parliament, to a certain Time appointed by the King, in which Case all Bills pass'd in either or both Houses, that have not had the Royal Assent, must begin a-fresh at the next Meeting, but not so in an Adjournment.

To PROROGUE [*proroger*, F. *prorogave*, L.] to put off till another Time, to prolong.

PROSAICK [*prosaïque*, F. *prosaicus*, L.] being in or belonging to Prose.

To PROSCRIBE [*proscribere*, F. *proscribere*, L.] to out-law, to banish; to sequester and seize one's Estate; to post up in Writing, and publish any Thing to be sold.

PROSCRIPTION, a Banishment, Out-lawry, a Confiscation of Goods, and setting them to open Sale. F. or L.

PROSE [*Prosa*, L.] the plain usual Way of Expression, opposèd to Verse; a Part of the Popish Mass in *Latin* Verse. F.

To PROSECUTE [*Poursuivre*, F. *prosequutum*, L.] to pursue, carry on, or go on with, to sue one at Law.

PROSECUTION [*poursuite* F. *persecutio*, L.] Pursuit, Continuance.

PROSECUTOR, one who follows a Cause, or sues in another's Name. L.

PROSELYTE [*profelytus*, M. of *προσελυτης*, or *προσελυθω* to come to, Gr.] a Stranger converted to any Religion. F.

To PROSELYTE to bring a Person over to one's Perswasion.

PROSODIA [*profodie*, F. *προσωδία*, Gr.] that part of Grammar which teaches to Accent right, or rightly to distinguisht Syllables either long or short. L.

PROSODIAN, one skilled in Prosodia.

PROSONOMASIA [*προσωνομασία*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when Allusion is made to the Likeness of Sound in several Names or Words. L.

PROSOPOPEIA [*προσοπέει*, F. *προσωποποιία*, Gr.] a Rhetorical Figure, wherein the Speaker addresses himself to Things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them speak, as if they had rational Souls. L.

PROSPECT [*prospectus*, L.] a View or Sight afar off; an Aim or Design.

PROSPECTIVE *Glass*, a Glass set in a Frame to view Things at a great Distance.

To PROSPER [*prosperare*, F. of *prosperare*, L.] to make prosperous, to give Success, to succeed or be successful.

PROSPERITY [*prosperite*, F. of *Prosperitas*, L.] flourishingness in the World, Success, Happiness.

PROSPEROUS [*prosperare*, F. *prosperus*, L.] Favourable, Thriving, Fortunate, Lucky.

PROSPHEROMENA [*προσφερόμενα*, Gr.] Meats or Medicines taken inwardly. P. T.

PROSPHYSIS [*πρόσφυσις*, Gr.] a Coalition or Growing together of two Parts, as when two Fingers grow to each other.

PROSTHAPHÆRESIS [in *Astronomy*] is the Difference between the True and Mean Motion of the Planets. Gr.

PROSTATÆ [among *Anatomists*] is a conglomerate Gland, situated at the Neck of the Bladder.

PROSTERNATION, an overthrowing, a bearing or bearing down. L.

PROSTETHYS [*προσθηδισ*, Gr.] the fore side of the Breast; also a fleshy part in the Hollows of the Hands and Feet. L.

PROSTHESIS [among *Surgeons*] that which fills up what was wanting, as when Fistulous Ulcers are filled up with Flesh.

To PROSTITUTE [*prostituter*, F. *prostitutum*, L.] to expose or set open to every one that comes; to yield up one's Honour

President of a College, a Chief Magistrate of a City.

PROVOST [in France] a Magistrate whose Office is to take Cognizance, of Enemies and such as commit Outrages, as Robbers, &c.

PROVOST Marshal [at Land] an Officer whose Business is to seize and secure Deserters, and other Criminals; as also to set Rates on Provisions in the Army.

PROVOST Marshal [at Sea] an Officer of the Royal Navy, who has the Charge of the Prisoners taken at Sea.

PROVOST of Merchants [at Paris] the chief Magistrate of the City.

PROVOST [of the Mint] an Officer appointed to approve all the Monies and to oversee them.

PROVOSTAL [prevotable, F.] belonging to a Provost.

PROVOSTSHIP } the Office or Dignity
PROVOSTRY } ty of a Provost.

PROW [proue, F. proda. Ital. prora, L.] the forepart of a Ship.

PROW, Honour. O. Valiant. Spenc.

PROWEST, most Valiant. Spenc.

PROWESS [prouesse, F.] Valour, a valiant or mighty Act.

To PROWL [probably of *proyler*, F. dim. of *proier* to prey] to go about fishing or piltering, to gape after Gain.

To PROXIMATE [proximatum, L.] to approach or draw near.

PROXIMITY [proximite, F. of *proximitas*, L.] Nearness, Neighbourhood, Kindred, Alliance.

PROXY [procuratio, L. Mer. Caf. derives it of *προξενος*, Gr.] a Deputy, one who does the Part of another, acts for him in his Absence.

PROXY [among Civilians] the Commission of a Proctor from his Client, to manage a Cause on his Behalf.

A PRUDE, a precise Woman. F.

PROYND, pruned. Spenc.

PRUDENCE [prudencia, L.] Wisdom. F.

PRUDENT [prudens, L.] advised, discreet, wise. F.

PRUDENTIAL, wise, advised, discreet.

PRUDERY [pruderie, F.] an affected or conceited womanish Reserve, a Shyness.

PRUNE [prunum, L.] a Plum, a dry'd Plum. F.

To PRUNE [in Gardening] to trim Trees by cutting off the superfluous Twigs and Branches.

To PRUNE [in Falconry] as the Hawk prunes, *i. e.* plucks her felt.

PRUNEL [prunella, L.] an Herb.

PRUNEILO [of *Brignoles*, the Name of a Place whence they are brought] a Sort of Plums; also a Sort of Silk.

PRUNIFEROUS Trees [among Botanists] such whose Fruit have a Stone in the middle, and is soft on the Outside.

PRUNING chizzel, an Instrument for pruning Trees.

PRURIENT [pruriens, L.] itching or having an itching Desire.

PRURIGINOUS [pruriginosus, L.] full of the Itch, Itchy.

PRURITUS [prurit, F.] the Itch, a Disease, any dryness and roughness of the Skin, caused by sharp Humours, which stagnate in, and corrode the Military Glands. L.

PRUTANICK Tables, Astronomical Tables for finding the Motions of Heavenly Bodies, framed by *Erasmus Rbienoldus*, and dedicated to *Albert Marquess of Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Prussia*.

To PRY [preuv.r, F. to make a Trial of] to Search, Inquire, or Dive into.

PRYAN Tin, a Sort of Tin found mixed with a Gravelly Earth, sometimes White, but usually Red.

PSALM [psalme, F. psalmus, L. ψαλμὸς, Gr.] a Hymn upon a sacred Subject.

PSALMIST [psalmiste, F. psalmistes, L. ψαλτῆς Gr.] one who makes or sings Psalms.

PSALMODY [psalmodie, F. psalmodia, L. ψαλμωδία, of ψαλμὸς and ᾠδή a Song, Gr.] a singing of Psalms; a singing and playing together on a Musical Instrument.

PSALMOGRAPHER [psalmographus, L. ψαλμογράφος, Gr.] a Writer of Psalms.

PSALMOGRAPHY [psalmographia, L. ψαλμογραφία, of ψαλμὸς and γραφή to write, Gr.] a Writing of Psalms.

PSALTER [psautier, F. psalterium, L. of ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Book of Psalms, a Collection of *David's* Psalms.

PSALTERY [psalterion, F. psalterium, L. ψαλτήριον, Gr.] a Kind of Musical Instrument.

PSAMMISMUS, [ψαμμισμός, Gr.] a Bath of dry and warm Sand, to dry the Feet of Dropical Persons. L.

PSAMMODEA [of ψαμμοδία, Gr.] sandy and gravelly Matter in the Urine.

PSAMMOS [ψαμμος, Gr.] Land or Gravel; that which breeds in Mens Bodies.

PSEUDANGELIST [pseudangelus, L] ψευδάγγελος Gr. of ψευδὸς and ἄγγελος Angel.] a false Messenger.

PSEUDAPOSTLE [pseudapostolus, L. ψευδαπόστολος, of ψευδὸς and ἀπόστολος Apostle. Gr.] a false Apostle.

PSEUDISODOMON [of ψευδὸς ἰσος falsely, and δόμῃ equal, Gr.] a kind of

uilding whose Walls are made of Stone
f an unequal Thickness.

PSEUDO-ADELPHUS $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ *faiſe*, $\acute{\alpha}$ -
 $\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{o}s$ Brother, Gr.] a falſe Brother. L.

PSEUDOPIPTERON [in *Architeſture*]
Temple which is ſurrounded but with
ne Row of Pillars, as the Diſtance of
wo Rows, $\delta\upsilon\sigma$.

PSEUDOGRAPHY [*pſeudographia*,
oi $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\iota\alpha$, of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$
o write, Gr.] falſe Writing, a counter-
eit Hand.

PSEUDOLOGY [*pſeudologia*, L. of
 $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$, of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$ Diſ-
ourſe, Gr.] a falſe Speaking, or Lying.

PSEUDOMARTYR [$\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\rho\tau\upsilon\rho$, Gr.
f $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ and $\mu\alpha\rho\tau\upsilon\rho$ a Martyr,] a coun-
erfeit Martyr, a falſe Witneſs.

PSEUDO-MEDICUS, one who pre-
ends to be a Phyſician, who is not real-
y ſo.

PSEUDOMENOS [$\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.]
Sophiſtical Argument, a Fallacy in Rea-
oning.

PSEUDONYMOUS [*pſeudonymus*, L.
if $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\nu\mu\omicron\varsigma$, of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ and $\delta\nu\mu\alpha$ a
Name, Gr.] that has a counterfeit Name.

PSEUDOPERIPTERON [in *Architec-
ure*] a Temple where the Side Pillars
were ſet in the Wall, on the Inſide, ſo as
o incloſe the Space uſually allowed for
he *Portico*'s of the *Peripteron*. Gr.

PSEUDOPHILOSOPHER [*pſeudophi-
loſophus*, L. of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$
and $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$ a Philoſopher, Gr.] a
aſe or counterfeit Philoſopher.

PSEUDOPHILOSOPHY [*pſeudophilo-
ſophia*, L. of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] falſe
or counterfeit Philoſophy.

PSEUDOPORTICUS, a falſe Porch.
Lat.

PSEUDO-prophet [*pſeudopropheta*, L.
of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\pi\rho\phi\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, of $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ and $\pi\rho\phi\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$
a Prophet, Gr.] a falſe Prophet.

PSEUDO-STELLA [among *Aſtrono-
mers*] any Comet or *phenomenon* newly
appearing in the Heavens like a Star.
Gr. & L.

PSEUDOTHYRUM [$\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}\theta\upsilon\rho\upsilon\mu$ of
 $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{o}s$ and $\theta\upsilon\rho\alpha$ a Door, Gr.] a Poſtern
Gate. L.

PSOAS Magnus [among *Anatomists*]
a Muſcle of the Loyns inſerted into the
lower Part of the leſſer Trochanter of
the Thigh-Bone. L.

PSOAS Parvus [in *Anatomy*] a Muſ-
cle of the Thigh, inſerted to that Part of
the Share-Bone, which is joined to the
Os Ilium.

PSORA [$\psi\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha$, Gr.] Scabbineſs, Man-
gineſs.

PSORIASIS [$\psi\acute{\omicron}\rho\iota\alpha\varsigma\iota\varsigma$, Gr.] a dry

itching Sea^h, accompanied often with an
Exulceration.

PSORICKS [*pforica*, L. $\psi\omega\rho\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, Gr.]
Medicines againſt the Scab.

PSOROPHTHALMY [*pforophthalmia*,
L. of $\psi\omega\rho\omicron\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\iota\alpha$, of $\psi\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha$ a Scab, and
 $\phi\theta\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\iota\alpha$ a Diſeaſe in the Eye, Gr.] a
Scab and Inflammation of the Eyes with
itching.

PSYDRACIUM [$\psi\upsilon\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\iota\omicron\nu\mu$, Gr.] a
little Ulcer in the Skin of the Head; alſo
little Pimples which break out upon the
Skin, by Reaſon of the Winter-Cold.

PSYCHAGOGICA [$\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$ the Soul,
and $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ a Leader, Gr.] Medicines
which ſuddenly raiſe the Spirits in Faint-
ings.

PSYCHOLOGY [$\psi\upsilon\chi\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$ of $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$
and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\iota\alpha$ Diſcourſe, Gr.] an Account of
the Soul or Mind.

PSYCHOMACHY [*psycomachia*, L.
of $\psi\upsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\chi\iota\alpha$ of $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta$, and $\mu\alpha\chi\eta$ a
Combat, Gr.] a Combat between the
Soul and Body.

PSYCHROLUSIA [$\psi\upsilon\chi\rho\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\iota\alpha$, of
 $\psi\upsilon\chi\rho\acute{o}s$ cold, and $\lambda\upsilon\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ Solution, Gr.]
cold Baths.

PSYCHROPHOBY [$\psi\upsilon\chi\rho\omicron\phi\omicron\beta\iota\alpha$ of
 $\psi\upsilon\chi\rho\acute{o}s$, and $\phi\omicron\beta\eta$ Fear, Gr.] a Fear of,
or Aversion to cold Things.

PTARMICKS [$\pi\tau\alpha\rho\mu\iota\kappa\eta$, Gr.] Me-
dicines which cauſe Sneezing.

PTERNA [$\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$, Gr.] the ſecond
Bone of the Foot.

PTERON [$\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\eta$, Gr.] the Wing of a
Bird.

PTERON [in *Architeſture*] is the Wing
or Ile of a Building.

PTERYGIUM [$\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\iota\omicron\nu\mu$, Gr.] a little
Wing.

PTERYGIUM [among *Anatomists*] the
Wing or round riſing of the Noſe or Eye;
the Proceſs of the *Sphenoides* or Wedge
like Bone.

PTERYGOIDES [$\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, Gr.]
the Wing like Proceſſes of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOIDEUS Externus } [in *A-*
PTERYGOIDEUS Internus } *natomy*]
two Proceſſes ariſing from the *Proceſſus*
Pterygoides of the ſame *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPALATIUM [in *Anatomy*]
a Muſcle of the Gargareon, ariſing from
the Proceſs of the *Sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPHARYNGEUS [in *Anato-
my*] a Muſcle taking its Riſe from the
Pterigoidal Proceſſes of the *Sphenoides*,
and the Ends of the *Os Hyoides*.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINUS Externus
[of $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\gamma\omega\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ a Wing, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\upsilon\lambda\eta$, Gr. the
Uvula, in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle which
moves the Piece of Fleſh in the Mouth,
call'd the *Uvula*.

Qqqq 2

PTERY;

PTERYGOSTAPHILINUS *Internus* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle having its Incision in the forepart of the *Urula*.

PTISAN [*ptisana*, L. of *πτισαν*, Gr.] a kind of cooling Physick Drink.

PTOLEMAICK System [of the *Heavens*] was that System which was invented by *Ptolemy*.

PTYELISMUS [*πτελισμός*, Gr.] a too great Spitting.

PTYLOSIS, a Disease when the Brims of the Eye-lids are grown thick, and the Hairs of the Eye brows fall off.

PTYSMAGOGUE [from *πύω* to spit, and *ζγω* to lead, Gr.] that which discharges the Spittle, whether it amounts quite to a Salivation or not.

PTOLOMY [of *πτολεμαῖος*, Gr. War]

PUBBLE, fat, full, usually spoken of Corn, Fruit, &c. N. C.

PUBERTY [*puberté*, F. of *pubertas*, L.] the Age of 14 Years in Men, and 12 in Women.

PUBES, the privy Parts of both Sexes, or the Hair which grows near them. L.

PUBLICAN [*publicain*, F. *publicanus*, L.] a Farmer of publick Rents and Revenues.

PUBLICATION a making Publick or giving publick Notice of a Thing. F. of L.

PUBLICK [*public*, F. *publicus*, L.] Common, belonging to the People; manifest, known by every Body.

The **PUBLICK** [*le public*, F.] the generality of the People.

PUBLICITY [*publicite*, F. of *publicitas*, L.] publickness.

To **PUBLISH** [*publier*, F. *publicare*, L.] to make publick, to spread abroad.

A **PUBLISHER** [*publieur*, F.] one who makes publick; who publishes new Books.

PUCELAGE, a Maiden-head, Virginity. F.

PUCCELL, a Virgin or Maid. *Chauc.*

PUCHIA, a Pouch or Purse. O. L.

PUCK-FIST } a kind of Mushroom

PUFF-BALL } full of Dust. C.

To **PUCKER** [*Sinner* inclines to derive it of *πυκνίζω* or *πυκνίω*, Gr. to thicken] to shrink up or lye uneven, as Cloaths are apt to do.

PUCKER, a Nest of Caterpillars or such like Vermin. C.

To **PUDDER** [of *poßteten*, Teut. to make a noise] Noise. Buftie.

PUDDING [*boudin*, F. of *botulus*, L. or of *boyaux*, F. *budella*, Ital. Intestines] a Food well known; Hogs Puddings, &c.

PUDDING of the Anchor [*S a Term*] the binding of Ropes about the Anchor Rings.

PUDDINGS [in a *Ship*] Ropes nailed to the Arms of the Main and Fore-Yards near the Ends, to save the Robbins from galling.

PUDDING-Grafs, *Penny-royal*.

PUDDOCK, a small Inclosure. C.

PUDENDA, the Privy-Parts; also an Artery of the *Penis*. L.

PUDIBUND [*puđitundus*, L.] bashful, shame-faced.

PUDICA Planta [among *Botanists*] the sensitive Plant. L.

PUDICITY [*puđicite*, F. of *puđicitas*, L.] Chastity, Modesty.

PUDICOUS [*puđique*, F. of *puđicus*, L.] Chaste, Modest.

PUERILE [*puerile*, F. of *puerilis*, L.] belonging to a Child, Childish.

PUERILITY [*puerilité*, F. of *puerilitas*, L.] Boyishness, Childishness.

PUERITY [*puerities*, L.] Childhood, Infancy.

PUERPEROUS [*puerperus*, L.] that beareth Children.

PUET, a kind of Bird.

To **PUFF** [*poßsen*, Teut.] to blow or pant, by reason of shortness of Breath.

A **PUFF** [of *poß*, Du. the Swelling of the Cheeks] a Blait or Breath of Wind; also an Utensil for powdering the Hair.

A **PUFF** [in a *Gamin*, -house] one who is hired to play or decoy others.

A **PUFFIN** [*pußino*, Ital.] a Sort of Coot or Sea-Gull, a Bird.

PUG, a Nickname for a Monkey.

PUGGERED, as the red Pugged Attire of a Turkey, i. e. the Wattles.

PUGGY [of *Piça*, *Sax.* *piçe*, Dan. a little Maid] a soothing Word to a little Child, or a Paramour, as my little Puggy.

PUGH [q. d. *ap Hugh*, i. e. the Son of *Hugh*] a Welsh Surname.

PUGIL [in *Medicine*] a Handful. I.

PUGNACITY [*pugnacitas*, L.] eagerness to Fight.

PUISNE, *Puny*, a Law Term for younger, as a *Puny Counsellor*.

PUISSANCE, Power, Force, Might. F.

PUISSANT, Powerful, Mighty. F.

PUKE, a Sort of Colour.

To **PUKE** [*spucken*, Du. to thrust forth] to be ready to Vomit or Spue.

PULCHRITUDE [*pulchritudo*, L.] Fairness, Beauty.

PULING [*puuler*, F. to sing small] sickly, weakly, crazy.

PULUOSITY [*puluositas*, L.] abundance of, or being full of Picas.

PULUOUS [*puluosus*, L.] full or abounding with Fleas.

A **PULK**, Hole of standing Water. N. C.

P U

To PULL [Pulian, Sax. *pullen*, Du. *Peffer*, Dan.] to pluck, drag, hale, &c.
 PULLA, a Pool or Lake of standing Water. O. L.

PULLAILE, Poultry. *Chaucer*.
 PULLATION, a hatching Chickens. L.
 PULLEN [poulain, O. F.] Poultry.
 PULLET [poulet, F.] a young Hen.
 PULLET [in a Ship] a close Room in the Hold.

PULLEY [poulie, F. or of pull, Eng.] one of the Mechanick Powers; a Wheel which by Means of a Rope running in its Channel heaves up great Weights.

PULLEY Piece, an Armour, for the Knees; also that part of the Boot which covers the Knee.

To PULLULATE [pulluler; F. *pullulatum*, L.] to spring or come up young, to bud forth.

PULMONARIA Arteria [in Anatomy] a Vessel in the Breast which conveys the Blood from the Right Ventricle of the Heart to the Lungs. L.

PULMONARIA Arteria Venosa [Anatomy] a Vessel that having received the Blood out of the Pulmonary Artery, discharges it self into the left Ventricle of the Heart.

PULMONARIUS, one who is diseased in the Lungs. L.

PULMONARY [pulmonarius, L.] belonging to the Lungs.

PULMONICK [un pulmonique, F.] a Consumptive Person.

PULP [pulpa, L.] that Part of Fruit which is good to eat.

PULP [in Pharmacy] the soft part of Fruits, Roots, &c. which is extracted by soaking or boiling.

PULPIT [pulpitum, L.] anciently the higher Part of a Stage, on which the Musicians were; a Desk to Preach or make an Oration in.

PULPOSITY [pulpositas, L.] fulness of Pulp, Substance, &c.

PULPOUS [pulposus, L.] full of Substance, fleshy, nourishing, rich.

PULSATION, a knocking or striking, the beating of the Pulse. F. of L.

PULSE [puls, L.] all Sorts of Grain, contained in Hoods, Husks, or Shells.

PULSE [pulsus, L.] a beating or knocking against.

PULSE [among Physicians] the beating of the Arteries.

PULSE [among Naturalists] is the Stroke with which any Medium is affected by the Motion of Light, Sound, &c.

PULSION [pulsus, L.] the driving or forcing of any Thing forward.

PULVERIZATION [pulveratio, L.] a reducing to Powder.

P U

To PULVERIZE [pulveriser, F. *pulverizare*, L.] to reduce any Body to Powder.

PULVERULENT [pulverulentus, L.] full of Dust or Powder, dusty.

PULVIS, Powder. L.

PULVIS Fulminans [among Chymists] a Composition, which being put in a Shovel over a gentle Fire, will go off with a Noise like that of a Musket.

PULVINATA [in Architecture] a Freeze which swells out like a Pillow. L.

PUMICATED [pumicatus, L.] made smooth like or with a Pumice Stone.

PUMICE Stone [pumex, L.] a spongy crumbling Stone useful in engraving, polishing, &c.

PUMP [pompe, Du. *pumpe*, Dan.] an Engine for drawing Water.

To PUMP [pompen, Du.] to draw Water, &c. to sit a Person by a fly Enquiry.

The PUMP Sucks [Sea Term] is when the Water being out, it draws up nothing but Wind and Froth.

PUMP Brake [in a Ship] the Pump-handle.

PUMP Can, a Vessel to pour Water into a Pump to fetch it and make it work.

PUMP Dale } [in a Ship] the Trough
 PUMP Vale } in which the Water which is pump'd out runs, and so out at the Scupper Holes.

PUMPS, a Sort of Shoes without Heels.

To PUN [Punian, Sax.] to pound or beat; also to quibble or play with Words.

To PUNCH [poinconner, F.] to bore with a Punch; to thrust one with the Fist, Elbow, &c.

A PUNCH [poincon, F.] a Tool to make Holes with, &c.

PUNCH, a Composition made of Brandy, Lemons, Water, &c. for common drinking.

PUNCH } a short and thick
 PUNCHINELLO } Fellow, a Stage Popper.

PUNCHINS [in Architecture] are short Pieces of Timber, placed to support some considerable Weight.

PUNCHION [poisson, F.] a Vessel of Wine containing 84 Gallons.

PUNCHION [poincon, F.] a Chizel.

PUNCTATED Hyperbola [in Mathematicks] is an Hyperbola, whose Oval conjugate is infinitely small, that is a Point.

PUNCTILIO [puntillo, Span. *pointille*, F. *punctulum*, L.] a little Point or Trifle.

PUNCTUAL [punctuel, F.] that does a Thing as it were to a Point given.

PUNCTUALITY [punctualite, F.] exactness.

PUNCTUATION [punctuation, F.] the Method

Method of Pointing and making Stops in Writing.

PUNCTUM, a Point or Prick. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Lachrymale* [among *Anatomists*] an Hole in the Nose, by which the Matter of Tears passes to the Nostrils. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Saliens*, a little Speck or Cloud, which appears in a brood Egg, and seems to leap, before the Chicken begins to be hatch'd. *L.*

PUNCTUM *Lineans* [in *Mathematicks*] is that Point of the generating Circle, which in the Formation of either Simple Cycloids, or Epicycloids produces any Part of a Cycloidal Line. *L.*

PUNCTURE [*punctura*, *L.*] a prick or pricking, any Wound made by a pointed Instrument.

PUNCTURE [among *Surgeons*] a Fracture of the Skull Bone, by a pricking Instrument.

PUNDBRETH [*Pund-bjreth*, *Sax.*] an unlawful taking Cattle out of a Pound.

PUNFALDA, a Pound, a Pinfold. *O. L.*

PUNDLE, an ill shaped and ill dress'd Creature, as *she is a very Pundle.*

PUNGENCY [of *pungens*, *L.*] a pricking or sharpness.

PUNGENT [*pungens*, *L.*] pricking, sharp.

PUNGER [*pagurus*, *L.*] a Sea Crab-Fish.

PUNICE, to punish. *Chauc.*

PUNICK [*punicus*, *L.* of *peni*, *L.* the *Cartbaginians* who were accounted a perfidious People] as a punick Faith, Falshood, Treachery, Perjury.

To PUNISH [*punir*, *F.* of *punire*, *L.*] to inflict bodily Pain upon one, who has committed an Offence, to correct, to chastise.

PUNISHABLE [*punissable*, *F.*] fit to be punish'd.

PUNISHMENT [*punitio*, *F.* *punitio*, *L.*] Correction, Chastisement.

PUNITIVE, relating to, or of the Nature of Punishment.

PUNITORY Interest [in *Civil Law*] is such Interest of Money as is given for Delay or Breach of Trust.

PUNK [*Skinner* derives it of *Pung*, *Sax.* a Leather Wallet, *q. d.* an old shrivell'd Whore, like a piece of shrivell'd Leather] an ugly ill-favoured Strumper.

PUNTER, a Term at the Game of Backer.

PUNTO, a Point. *Ital.*

PUNY [*puisne*, *F.*] little, peaking, weakly; also younger, as a *Puny Judge.*

PUPIL [*pupille*, *F.* *pupilla*, *L.*] a Fatherless Child, one under Age or Ward; also a Tutor's Scholar at the University.

PUPPIS *Vena* [among *Anatomists*] a Vein which spreads itself about the hinder part of the Head.

PUPPY [of *puppe*, *Du.* and *Teut. poupee*, *F.* of *pupus*, *L.* a little Infant or Baby] a Whelp of Bitches, &c. also an unexperienced, raw Fellow.

PURA *Eleemosyna* [*i. e.* pure Alms] a Tenure or holding of Lands in *Scotland*, peculiar to Churchmen. *L.*

PURBLIND [*q. d.* *poore-blind*] short-sighted.

To PURCHASE [*pourchasser*, *F.*] to obtain or get, by buying, &c.

To PURCHASE [in *Law*] is to get Lands with Money, &c. or by any other Agreement.

To PURCHASE [among *Sailors*] is to draw, as, they say, *the Capstern purchases apace*, . *e.* draws in the Cable apace.

PURCHASE, Bargain, Boot.

PURE [*purus*, *L.*] simple, uncompound; chaste, clean, neat; meere, downright.

PURE *Hyperbola* [in *Mathematicks*] is one without any Oval, Node, Spike, or conjugate Point.

PURFLE [*pourflee*, *F.*] a Sort of Trimming for Womens Gowns; also an Ornament about the Edges of musical Instruments, such as Viols, Violins, &c.

PURFLED [of *pourflier*, *F.*] flourished with a Needle. *Spenc.*

PURFLEW [in *Heraldry*] a Term made Use of to express Ermines, Peans, or any other Furrs, when they make up a Bordure round a Coat of Arms, as, *He bears Gules, a Bordure Purflew verry*, meaning, that the Furr of the Bordure is *verry*.

PURGANTIA [among *Physicians*] purging Medicines. *L.*

PURGATION, a Scouring or Cleansing. *F.* of *L.*

PURGATION [among *Physicians*] a purging by Stool.

PURGATION [in *Law*] is the clearing one's self of a Crime.

PURGATION [*Canonical*] is when the Party suspected makes Oath in the Spiritual Court, that he is clear of the Crime laid to his Charge, and brings Neighbours to swear, upon their Consciences, that he swears truly.

PURGATION *Vulgar*, was either by Combat, or Tryal by Fire or Water.

PURGATIVE, that is of a purging Quality, apt to purge. *F.*

A PURGATIVE [*purgatif*, *F.*] a purging Medicine.

PURGATORY [*purgatoire*, *F.* *purgatorium*, *L.*] an imaginary Place of Purgation for the Souls of the Faithful, according to the *Roman Catholick Creed*, where they

they are to be purified by Fire before they are admitted to the State of perfect Bliss.

PURGATORY [*purgatorious*, L.] of a purging Quality.

To **PURGE** [*purger*, F. of *purgare*, L.] to cleanse the Body from all Humours; also to clear one's self of a Crime.

A **PURGE**, a cleansing Medicine.

PURIFICATION, the Act of Purifying and Cleansing. F. of L.

PURIFICATION [among *Chymists*] the cleansing of a Metal, &c. from the Mixture of other Metals and Dross, F. of L.

PURIFICATION [of the *Virgin Mary*] a Festival called *Candlemas day*.

A **PURIFICATORY** [*purificatoire*, F. of *purificatorium*, L.] a Linen Cloth with which a Romish Priest wipes the Chalice and his Fingers after the Absolution.

To **PURIFY** [*purifier*, F. *purificare*, L.] to make pure or clean.

To **PURIFY** [in *Alchymy*] is to separate Gold or Silver from other Metals which are mixed with them.

PURIM [פּוּרִים, H. i. e. Lots] a Feast among the *Jews*, appointed by *Mordecai*, in Memory of their Deliverance from *Haman's* Conspiracy.

PURIST [*puriste*, F.] one who affects to speak or write neatly and properly.

PURITANS [*puritain*, F.] a Nickname given to the Dissenters from the Church of *England*.

PURITANNICAL, of, &c. the *Puritans*.

PURITY } [*purete*, F. *puritas*,
PURENESS } L.] being pure, unmix'd or clear; Honesty, Innocence, Uprightness.

PURL [contract of *purfle*, of *pourfile*, F.] a kind of Edging for Bone Lace.

PURLE, Ale or Beer in which Wormwood is infus'd.

To **PURL** [*proliquare*, L.] to run with a murmuring Noise as a Stream does.

To **PURLOIN** [*pourloigner*, F.] to pilfer or filch.

PURLEU } [*pour lieu*, F.] all that
PURLIEU } Space, near any Forest, which being anciently Forest, is afterwards separated from the same by Perambulation.

PURLIEU-MAN, who has Land with in the *Purlieu*, and 40 s. a Year Free hold.

PURLINS [in *Architecture*] Pieces of Timber which lye a cross the Rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their Length.

PURPARS [*old Law*] is that Share of an Estate, which being held in Common by Copartners, is by Partition allotted to either of them.

PURPLE [*pourpre*, F. *purpura*, L. *purpeln*, Teut. *porpox*, Gr.] a Purple

Colour; also the Dignity of a Dignitary in the Church, as an Archbishop, Bishop, &c. or of a great Magistrate.

PURPLE } [in *Heraldry*] a Colour
PURPURE } consisting of much Red and a little Black.

PURPLE Fever, a Fever with an inflamed Skin, particularly in the Face.

PURPORT [q. d. *quod scriptum proportat*, L.] Meaning; the Terror or Substance of a Writing.

PURPOSE [*propos*, F. of *propositum*, L.] Design, Resolution, Subject, Matter of Discourse.

To **PURPOSE** [*proposer*, F. *propositum*, Sup. of *proponere*, L.] to design, to intend, to resolve.

PURPRESTURE. See *pourpresture*.

PURPRISUM [*old Law*] a Close or Inclosure; the whole Compass of a Manour.

PURR, a Bird; small Cyder, a Drink. To **PURR**, to make a Noise like a Cat.

PURREL [*old Law*] a List ordered to be made at the End of Kersey Cloths.

PURROCK, a small Inclosure or Close of Land. O.

PURSE [*Bourse*, F. *Borsa*, Ital. *purse*, G. B. of *βύρα*, Gr. a Hide.] a little Bag to put Money in; also a Gratification of 500 Crowns given by the Grand Seigneur.

PURSE NET [among *Hunters*] a Sort of Net to take Hares and Rabbits.

PURSER [in a *King's Ship*] is an Officer, who has the Charge of the Vissuals, and is to see that they be good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a List of the Ship's Company, and sets down exactly the Days of each Man's Admittance into Pay.

PURSEVANT } [*poursuivant*, F. a
PURSUIVANT } Messenger attending upon the King in an Army; also at the Council Table, in the Exchequer, and elsewhere, to be sent upon any Message.

PURSEVANTS at Arms, the Marshals, which attend the Heralds, and usually succeed them, when they die or are preferred.

PURSINESS } [in *Horses*] a Dis-
PURSIVENESS } ease, a Shortness of Breath.

PURSLAIN [*porcelaine*, F. *portulaca*, L.] an Herb or Sallets.

PURSUANCE, what follows, Consequence, a Pursuing.

PURSUANT [*poursuivant*, F.] following, according or agreeable to.

To **PURSUE** [*poursuivre*, F. *persequi*, L.] to follow or run after, to go on with, or carry on.

PURSUIT [*poursuite*, F.] running after, Diligence, or Trouble to get any Thing.

PURSY [*poussif*, F.] over-fat, short or broken winded.

PURVEIABLE, Careful, Provident, *Chauc.*

TO PURVEY [*pourvoyor*, F.] to provide.

PURVEYANCE, providing of Corn, Fewel, Victuals, &c. for the King's House.

PURVEYER [*pourvoyer*, F.] an Officer to whom is committed the Purveyance.

PURVIEW [*pourvueque*, F. *Law Term*] the Body of an Act of Parliament beginning with, *Be it Enacted.*

PURULENT [*purulentus*, L.] full of corrupt Matter, *Mattery. F.*

PUS, Corruption or thick Matter, which issues out of a Wound or Sore. *F. and L.*

TO PUSH [*pousser*, F.] to thrust or shove.

A PUSH [of *πύσσω*, of *πυσαίνω*, Gr. to inflate] See *Pustule.*

PUSHERS, Canary Birds that are new flown, and cannot feed themselves,

PUSILLANIMITY [*pusillanimitas*, L.] Faint-heartedness, want of Courage or Generosity.

PUSILLANIMOUS [*pusillanimitas*, F. *pusillanimus*, L.] Faint-hearted, Cowardly.

A PUSLE [*poeste*, Du.] a dirty Wench.

PUSMA [*Rhetorick*] an earnest Question.

PUSS, a Name given to a Cat.

PUSTLE [*pustula*, L.] a Puff, Blister, or little Wheal on the Skin. *F.*

PUSTULOUS [*Pustulosus*, L.] full of Wheals or Blisters.

TO PUT [*Minbew* derives it of *poser*, F. *Skinner* or *Boufer*, F.] to lay, place, dispose, &c.

TO PUT UPON, to impose upon.

PUTAGE [*Law Term*] Whoredom, *F.*

PUTAIGNE, a Whore. *Chauc.*

PUTANISM [*putanism*, F.] a Whore's Trade, or Way of Living.

PUTATIVE [*putativus*, L.] reputed, supposed, commonly taken for; in Opposition to evident or unquestionable. *F.*

PUTID [*putidus*, L.] stinking, nasty, affected, unpleasant.

PUTIDITY [*putiditas*, L.] Stinkingness.

PUTLOCK } a short Piece of Timber
PUTLOG } to be put in a Hole in Building or Scaffolds.

PUTNEY [of *put*, Du. a Well, and *ea*, Sax. Water] a Town in Surrey on the Bank of the River Thames.

TO PUT OVER [among *Falcons*] a Team used of a hawk when the re-

moves the Meat from her Gorge into her Bowels, by traversing with her Body, but chiefly into her Neck.

PUTOURS, Whoremongers. *Chauc.*

PUTRE, Whoredom, *Chauc.*

PUTREFACTENTIA, [*Physick*] Things as cause the Flesh to putrify. *L.*

PUTREFACTION, Corruption, Rottentness. *F. of L.*

PUTREFACTION [among *Chymists*] is the dissolving of a Concrete or Solid Body, with a moist Heat.

PUTREFACTIVES, the same as *putrefacientia*, which See.

PUTRESCENCE [of *putrescere*, L.] Rottentness, Corruption.

PUTRID [*putridus*, F. *putridus*, L.] corrupt, rotten.

PUTRID Fever, is that kind of Fever where the Humours, or part of them, have so little Circulatory Motion, that they fall into an Intestine one and putrify.

TO PUTRIFY [*putrescere*, F. *putrescere*, L.] to corrupt or rot, to grow rotten.

A PUTTOCK Candle, the least in the Pound, put in to make Weight. *N. C.*

PUTTOCK, a long winded Kite.

PUTTOCKS [in a *Ship*] small Shrouds which go from the *Main, Fore* and *Mis-sen* Masts, to the Round Top of those Masts.

PUTTY, Powder of calcined Tin; also a Composition us'd for Printers to fill up Holes in Wood, and by Glaziers to fasten Glass in Sashes.

PUTURA [*Old Law*] a Custom of taking Man's Horse's and Dog's Meat of the Tenants Gratis, within the Bounds of a Forest, claimed by the Keepers of Forests.

A PUZZLE, a dirty Slut. See *Pussle.*

TO PUZZLE [q. d. to *posse*, of to *posse*] to contound, to put to a *Non-plus*.

PYCNOSTYLUS [*πυκνόςτυλος*, Gr.] a Building, the Pillars whereof stand so very close, that their Distance from one another is only a Diameter and half of the Column. *L.*

PYCNOTICKS [*pycnotica*, L. of *πυκνότης*, Gr.] Medicines which are of a thickening Quality.

PYE [*pie*, F. *pica*, L.] a Mag-pye, a Bird.

PYEBALD, of two Colours.

PYELOS [*πύελος*, Gr.] a Cavity in the Brain through which the *Pilegm* passes to the Palate and Nostrils.

PYGME [*πυγμα*, Gr.] the Length from the Elbow to the End of the Hand, when the Fist is closed.

PYLORUS [*πυλός*, Gr.] a Keeper of a Gate, a Porter. *L.*

PYLORUS [*Anatomy*] the lower Orifice of the Ventricle which lets the Meat out of the Stomach into the Intestines.

PYNANDE, painful, *Chauc.*

PYRAMID [*pyramide*, F. *pyramis*, L. *pyramis*, Gr.] an Obelisk, &c.

PYRAMID [among *Geometricians*] is a solid Figure, whose Sides are bounded by plain Triangles, and ending in a Point at the *Vertex*, the Base whereof may be a triangle, a Square, &c.

Optick PYRAMID [in *Opticks*] the Figure which the Rays drawn out in Length, from any Object thro' any transparent Medium (where they end in a Point) make to the Eye.

PYRAMIDS [of *Egypt*] vast Piles of building, which were raised up Spire-wise, and served as Monuments for the Kings of that Country; anciently accounted one of the seven Wonders of the World.

PYRAMIDAL } [*pyramidalis*, F.]
PYRAMIDICAL } belonging to, or in the Form of a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDALES Musculi [among *Anatomists*] Muscles of the Nostrils and the *Uddomcu*, which take their Name from their Figure resembling a Pyramid.

PYRAMIDALIA [in *Anatomy*] the Pyramidal Vessels, certain Vessels which prepare the Semen.

PYRAMIDALIS Succenturiatus Musculus [in *Anatomy*] one of the Muscles of the lower Belly, lying on the *Rectus*. L.

PYRAMIDOGRAPHY [of *πυραμίδος* a Pyramid, and *γραφη*, Gr. Description] Description of Pyramids.

PYRENOIDES [*πυρηνοειδής*, Gr.] a Process of the 2d Vertebra of the Back.

PYRETICKS [of *πύρετος*, Gr. a Fever] Medicines which cure Fevers.

PYRETOLOGY [*πυρετολογία*, of *πύρετος* and *λογία* Discourse, Gr.] a Discourse, Description, or Treatise of Fevers.

PYRIFORMIS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Thigh; so call'd from its resembling a Pear.

PYRITES [*πυρίτης*, Gr.] the Fire-stone.

PYROBOLI [*πυροβόλος*, of *πῦρ* Fire and *βόλος* a Cast of *βέλος*, Gr.] certain Fire Works used by the Antients. L.

PYROENUS [of *πῦρ* Fire, and *οἶνος* Wine, Gr.] rectified Spirit of Wine.

PYROMANCY [*pyromantia*, of *πυρ* Fire, and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] Soothsaying by Fire.

PYROTECHNY [*pyrotechnie*, F. of *πῦρ* Fire, and *τεχνη* Art, Gr.] the Art of making Fire-works; also the Art of Chymistry which makes use of Fire as the sole Instrument in its Operations.

PYROTECHNICK, of *Pyrotechny*.
PYROTICKS [*pyrotica*, L. of *πυρ* Fire, and *τικος*, Gr.] Causticks, Medicines, which apply'd to the Body grow violently hot, and cause Redness, Blisters, Ripeness &c.

PYRRHICHIUS [*πυρρῆχιος*, Gr.] a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse, consisting of two short Syllables.

PYRRHONISM, the Doctrine of *Pyrrho* the Greek Philosopher, the first Founder of the *Scepticks*, who taught that there was no Certainty of any Thing.

PYRY [of *Pyrus*, L.] a Pear Tree. *Ch.*
PYTHAGOREAN } belonging to *Py-*
PYTHAGORICAL } *thagoras* the Philosopher, or relating to the Transmigration from one Body to another.

PYTHAGOREAN System [in *Astronomy*] is the same as the *Copernican*.

PYTHAGORAS [of *Πυθαγόρας* to enquire, and *ἀγορά* a Sermon] a famous and learned Philosopher at *Samos*, who lived *Anno Mundi* 3360, about the Time that *Nebuchadnezzar* besieged the Temple of *Jerusalem*; he, for Modesty Sake called himself *Φίλος Σοφίας*, a Lover of Wisdom, whereas the learned Men before him were called *Σοφοί*, i. e. Wise Men. He travelled for Knowledge as far as *Aegypt* and *Babylon*, and at last set up in *Italy*. He held the Transmigration of Souls, and forbid the eating of Flesh.

PYTHAGORICK Tetrahys, was a Point, a Line, a Surface, and a Solid.

PYTHON [*πύθων*, Gr.] a Familiar or Prophefying Spirit; and one possess'd with it. F. L.

PYTHONESS [*pythonisse* F. of *pythonissa*, L. *πυθωνίσσα*, Gr.] a Woman so possess'd, a Prophetess, a Sorceress.

PYULCUS [*πυλκός*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument, wherewith corrupt Matter is evacuated.

PYX [*pyxis*, L. of *πέγξ*, Gr.] a Vessel in which the Host is kept in Popish Countries.

PYXIS [among *Anatomists*] the hollow part of the Hip Bone.

PYXIS Nautica, the Mariner's Compass. L.

Q.

Q. IS often an Abreviation of Question. Also of *Quasi*, L. as if, though.

Q. D. an Abreviation of *quasi dictum*, L. as if it were said.

Q. E. D. [among *Mathematicians*] stands for *Quod erat demonstrandum*, L. i. e. which was to be demonstrated.

Q. PL. [in *physicians Bills*] stands for *quantum placet*, L. i. e. as much as you please.

Q. S. [in *physicians Bills*] stands for *quantum sufficit*, i. e. as much as will do, or is a sufficient Quantity.

QUAB [quabbe, Du.] a Fish, otherwise called a Water Weasel.

Quack } [Quacksalver, Teut. of Quack, frivolous, trifling, and Salve, Du. Sea's; Sax. an Ointment] a Mountebank, a bold and ignorant Pretender to the Art of Physick.

To QUACK [quacken, Du.] to make a Noise like a Duck.

QUACKING *cheat*, a Duck. *Cant.*

QUACKING of *Titles* [among *Booksellers*] the putting new and different Titles to Books which have not had a good Sale, and publishing them for new.

QUADRAGATA *Terra*, a Team of Land, or as much as may be tilled by 4 Horses.

QUADRAGEMINI [with *Anatomists*] four Muscles of the Thigh.

QUADRAGESIMA, the fortieth. L. QUADRAGESIMA *Sunday* [7. d. 40 Days from *Easter*] the 1st Sunday before Lent.

QUADRAGESIMAL [Quadragesimalis, L.] belonging to Lent. F.

QUADRAGESIMALS, Mid-Lent Contributions, Offerings made by People to their Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUADRANGLE [Quadrangulus, L.] a Figure in Geometry having four Angles and as many Sides. F.

QUADRANGULAR [Quadrangulaire, F. of Quadrangularis, L.] belonging to, or in the Form of a Quadrangle.

QUADRANT [Quadrans, L.] a 4th Part.

QUADRANT [in *Mathematicks*] is an Arch containing the fourth Part of a Circle, or 90 Degrees.

QUADRANT [among *Mathematicians*] is an Instrument of great use in Practical Geometry, Navigation, &c.

QUADRANT [among *Gunners*] is an Instrument for levelling, mounting, or lowering a Piece of Ordnance,

QUADRANT of *Altitude* [of an *Artificial Globe*] a thin Brass Plate divided into 90 Degrees, and fitted to the Meridian.

QUADRANTAL [Quadrantalıs, L.] belonging to a Quadrant.

A QUADRANTAL, a Figure which is every Way square like a Die. L.

QUADRANTAL *Triangle* [Geometry] a Spherical Triangle; having a Quadrant for 2 of its Sides, and 1 right Angle.

QUADRANTATA *Terra*, the fourth part of an Acre of Land. O. L.

QUADRATE [Quadratus, L. 4 Square.

To QUADRATE [*Cadrer*, F. *Quadrat*, L.] to agree with or answer.

To QUADRATE a *Pieci*, [among *Gunners*] is to see that it be duly placed well pois'd on the Carriage.

QUADRATE *Line of Shadows* [on *Quadrant*] is a Line of natural Tangents placed on the Limb of it, for the more ready Measuring of Heights.

QUADRATICK, four-square.

QUADRATICK *Equations* [Algebra] square Equations, or such wherein the highest Power of the unknown Quantity is a Square.

QUADRATRIX, a Square or square Figure.

QUADRATS [among *Printers*] a certain square Pieces of Metal, to fill the void Spaces between Words, or at the end of short Lines.

QUADRATURE of the *Circle* [among *Mathematicians*] is the finding of some other right lined Figure equal to the Area of a Circle, or a Right Line equal to its Circumference.

QUADRATURE [Quadratura, L.] Square, or the squaring of any Thing.

QUADRATURE of a *Figure* [in *Mathematicks*] is the finding of a Square equal to the Area of it.

QUADRATURE of the *Parabola*, the same as *parabolick Space*, which see.

QUADRATURES of the *Moon*, [in *Astronomy*] are the medial Points of her Orbits, lying between the Points of Conjunction and Opposition.

QUADRATUS *Femoris*, [among *Anatomists*] is a Muscle of the Thigh so called from its square Figure. L.

QUADRATUS *Genæ* [among *Anatomists*] is a large square Muscle, spread over the whole lower Region of the Face. L.

QUADRATUS *Lumborum* [among *Anatomists*] is a short thick Muscle, situated in the Region of the Loins.

QUADRENNIAL [Quadrennis, L.] belonging to the Space of four Years.

QUADRIGATA *Terra*. See *Quadragesima Terra*.

QUADRIGEMINI [Anatomy] 4 small Muscles which turn the Thigh to the outside.

QUADRILATERAL [Quadrilaterus, L.] having four Sides.

QUADRILATERAL *Figures* [in *Geometry*] are Figures whose Sides are Right Lines, making as many Angles.

QUADRINOMIAL *Root* [among *Algebraists*] is a Root which consists of 4 Names or Parts.

QUADRIPARTITE [Quadrivartitus, L.] divided into four Parts.

QUADRIPARTITION [*Mathematicis*] a dividing by 4, or taking the 4th part of any Number or Quantity. *L.*
QUADRIREME [*Quadriremis, L.*] a Gallie or Vessel with 4 Oars on a Side.
QUADRISYLLABLE [*Quadrissyllabus, L.*] a Word consisting of 4 Syllables.
QUADRIVIAL [*Quadrivialis, L.*] counting of four Ways or Turnings.
QUADRUPEDE [*Quadrupede, F. of quadrupes, L.*] a four-footed Beast.
QUADRUPEDAL [*Quadrupedus, L.*] having four Feet.
QUADRUPEDAL } *Signs* [*Astronomical*]
QUADRUPEDIAN } *my* } Signs which represent the Figure of 4 footed Beasts.
QUADRUPLE [*Quadruplex, L.*] four times as much, four Fold. *F.*
QUADRUPPLICATE, a Thing folded or repeated four Times. *L.*
QUADRUPPLICATION, a doubling of a Thing four Times. *L.*
QUÆ PLURA, a Writ which lies where Inquisition has been made by the Eschequer of such Lands and Tenements as a man dies seized of, and all that was in his possession, was thought not to be found by the Office.
QUÆSTA, an Indulgence or Remission of Penance, which was exposed to Sale the Popes. *O. L.*
QUÆSTUS, Gain Advantage, Profit. *L.*
QUÆSTUS [in *Law*] Land gained by labour and Industry, which does not depend by Hereditary Right.
QUAFF [of *Cax*, *Sax.* nimble. *d.* to drink briskly] to drink large draughts. to Tipple.
QUAGMIRE [*Minshew* derives it of *quatio*, to shake, *q. d.* Quakemire] a marshy or boggy Place.
QUAID, subdued, *Spenc.*
QUAIL [*Quaglia, Ital.*] a Bird.
QUAIL [*coagulare, L.*] to curdle Milk.
QUAIL [*quæten, Du.*] to languish, *enc.*
QUAINT [*Coint, F.*] neat, fine, accomplished; also odd, strange.
QUAINT GIRES, strange Fits. *O.*
QUAKE [*Cpacian, Sax.*] to tremble, to shake or shiver.
QUAKERISM, the Doctrine or Opinion of the Quakers.
QUAKERS, a Modern Sect, who took their Name first from their strange Gesticulations and quaking Fits.
QUALE JUS, a Writ Judicial, which is that where a Religious Person has Judgment to recover Land, &c. to enquire whether the Party hath any Right to recover such Land, &c. *L.*

QUALIFICATION, a particular Faculty or Endowment. *F. of L.*

To QUALIFY [*Qualifier, F.*] to give one a Qualification, to make him fit; also to temper, appease, or pacify.

QUALITY [*Qualite, F. of Qualitas, L.*] Condition, Nature, Inclination, Habit; also Title or Honour, Noble, Birth.

QUALITY [among *Philosophers*] any Property or Affection of any Being, whereby it affects our Senses so and so, and acquires such a Denomination.

The Four First QUALITIES } [among
Tactile QUALITIES } *Naturalists*] are Heat, Cold, Moisture Dryness.

The Four Second QUALITIES [among *Chymists*] are Volatility, and Fixity, Corrosiveness and Corruptibility.

Occult QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] the Antients did so term those Qualities, of which no rational Solution, or Account could be given in their Method, or according to their Principles.

Sensible QUALITIES [in *Philosophy*] are such as are the more immediate Objects to our Senses.

QUALM [*Cpealme, Sax.* Death, of Cuellan, *Sax.* to kill, *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *quæna*, *Gr.* Conception] a fainting Fit, a Scruple of Conscience.

QUALMISH, troubled with or subject to Qualms.

QUAM diu se bene gesserit [i. e. as long as he shall behave himself well] a Clause frequently us'd in Letters Patents for the Grant of Offices, particularly in those of the Barons of the Exchequer.

QUANDARY [*Qu'n diray je. F. i. e.* what shall I say?] a Study or Doubt what to do, Suspense of Mind.

QUANTITY [*Quantite, F. of Quantitas, L.*] any thing that is susceptible of more or less, of Number or Measure; as Bigness, Extent, Number.

QUANTITY [among *Grammarians*] is the Measure of Syllables, as to their being pronounced long or short.

QUANTITY [among *Logicians*] Universals, Predicaments, &c.

QUANTITY [among *Mathematicians*] is whatsoever is capable of being Estimated, Numbered, or Measured.

Moral QUANTITY, is that which depends upon the Manners of Men, and the free Determination of their Wills, as the Prices and Value of Things, &c.

Natural QUANTITY, what Nature furnishes us with in Matter and its Extensions, and in the Powers and Forces of Natural Bodies, as Gravity, Motion, Light, &c.

Rational QUANTITY, is that arising from the Operations of the Understanding

only, such as the Largeness or Narrowness of the Mind's Capacity.

QUANTITY *Discret*, is that whereof the Parts are not united together by a common *Vinculum* or Band, as Number.

QUANTITY *Continued*, is that whereof the Parts are knit together, within some common Term or Terms, as *Magnitude*.

QUANTITY *Permanent*, is Extension into Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

QUANTITY *Successive*, is that which is applied to Time and Motion.

QUANTITY *Transcendental*, the Continuation of any Being, Existence, Time, &c.

The QUANTITY of Matter [in any mix'd Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of its Magnitude and Density.

The QUANTITY of Motion [in any Body] is the Measure which arises from the joint Consideration of the Quantity of Matter in, and the Velocity of the Motion of that Body.

QUANTITIES *Compound* [in Algebra] are such as are joined together by the Signs x and $-$ are express'd either by more Letters than one, or else by the same Letters unequally repeated.

QUANTITIES *Simple* [in Algebra] are such as have but one Sign, whether Positive or Negative.

QUANTUM *Merit* [i. e. as much as he deserved] an Action of the Case grounded on a Promise of paying a Man, so much as he should deserve.

To QUAPPE, to quake, to shake, to pant, to tremble.

QUARANTAINE [i. e. Forty] a Denying of Entrance into a healthful Place for 40 Days, to those Persons who are supposed to come from any infected Place. *F.*

QUARANTAINE [in Law] the Benefit which the Law of England allows to the Widow of a Landed Man deceased or continuing 40 Days, after his Decease in his Capital Messuage or chief Mansion-house.

QUARANTAIN [among Ecclesiasticks] the Season of Lent, which is the Forty Days preceding Easter.

QUARE *ejecit infra Terminum*, a Writ for a Lessee cast out of his Farm before his Term is expired. *L.*

QUARE *impedit*, a Writ for one disturbed in the Right of his purchased Advowson, against him who disturbs him. *L.*

QUARE *incumbavit*, a Writ against a Bishop, concerning a Benefice within six Months after a Vacancy, while two others are contending at Law for the Right of Presentation. *L.*

QUARE *intrusit Matrimonio non satisfacto*, a Writ which lieth against a Tenant, who after convenable Marriage offered to him by his Lord, marrieth another and entrench his Land, without Agreement made with his Lord and Guardian. *L.*

QUARE *non admittit*, a Writ which lieth against a Bishop who refuses to admit his Clerk, who has recovered in a Plea of Advowson. *L.*

QUARE *obstruxit*, a Writ lying against him who tences up his Ground so, that they who have a Right cannot pass. *L.*

QUARE *non permittit*, is a Writ which lieth for one who has a Right for a Turn to present against the Proprietary. *L.*

QUARELIS [Carreaux, *F.* Quadrils, *O. F.* Quadrilli, *Ital.*] short, thick, square Darts, that out of Cross-bows. *chauc.*

QUARENTENA, a Furlong, a quantity of Land containing forty Perches. *O. R.*

QUARENTENA *Habenda*, a Writ for a Widow to enjoy her Quarentaine.

QUARERIA, a Quarry of Stone. *O.*

QUARREL [Quercelle, *F.*] Strife, Brangle, Dispute.

QUARREL of Glass [Quarreau, *F.*] a Pane or square Piece.

QUARREL [in Law] any Action Real or Personal.

To QUARREL [Quareller, *F.*] to fall out, to dispute, to find Fault with.

QUARRELLOUS, quarrelsome, full of Complaint. *Stakes.*

QUARRELSOM [Quercelleux, *F.*] apt to Quarrel.

QUARRINGTON [Devonshire] a very fine early Sort of Apple.

QUARRY [Carriere, or Quarriere, *F.*] a Place where Stones are digged out.

QUARRY [among Falconers] any Fowl flown at and killed.

QUARRY [Hunt] a Reward given Hounds after they have taken the Game.

To QUARRY [Hunting Term] to feed upon the Quarry.

QUART [q. d. quarta pars, *L.* the fourth part] an English Measure, the fourth part of a Gallon. *F.*

QUART [at the Game called Picket] a Sequence of four Cards. *F.*

QUARTA } [in Musick Books] signi-

QUARTO } hes Four, or the Fourth in Number. *Ital.*

QUARTFAGOTTA, a small Bassoon. *L.*

QUARTAN *Ague* [Quartana, *L.*] n. *Ague* whose Fit returns every fourth Day.

QUARTATION [among Refiners] a Way of purifying Gold by melting three Parts of Silver with one of Gold, and then casting the Mixture into *Aqua Fortis*, which dissolves the Silver and leaves the Gold in a black Powder at the Bottom.

QUAR-

QUARTELOIS, Surtouts or upper Garments, with Coats of Arms quartered on them; the Habit worn anciently by English Knights, in warlike Expeditions.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F. *quarta pars*, L.] the fourth part of any thing.

QUARTER [in Weight *Aver-du-pois*] is Twenty-eight Pound.

QUARTER [in Measure] is 8 Bushels or the 4th part of a Chaldron.

QUARTER [in Carpentry] a Piece of Timber 4 Square and 4 Inches thick.

QUARTER [in Heraldry] is a Partition made of just a fourth Part of the Field, made by two right Lines, as *He bears Argent a Quarter Gules*.

QUARTER [*quartier*, F.] is the sparing of the Lives, and giving good Treatment to a conquer'd Enemy.

QUARTER [of a Ship] is that Part of the Ship's Hull which lies from the Steerage-Room to the Transom.

FLAT QUARTER } a Ship is said to
BROAD QUARTER } have a Flat or

Broad Quarter, when the Tuck or Trussing of it lies deep in the Water.

QUARTER [at a Siege] is an Encampment upon any of the chief Avenues or Passages which range about the Place besieged to prevent Relief or Convoys.

To QUARTER [of *quartier*, F. of *quarta pars*, L. a fourth Part] to break or cut into Quarters or four Parts.

QUARTER Bullet, a Bullet quartered into four or eight Parts.

QUARTER Days, the Days which begin the 4 Quarters of the Year, viz. the 25th of March, called the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; the 24th of June, Midsummer-Day, or the Feast of *St. John Baptist*; the 29th of September, *Michaelmas-Day*, or the Feast of *St. Michael* the Arch-angel; the 25th of December, *Christmas-Day*, or the Nativity of Christ.

QUARTER-Deck [of a Ship] that aloft the Steerage, reaching to the Round House.

QUARTERIDGE, Money paid quarterly.

QUARTERING [*Sea Term*] when a Ship under Sail goes at large, neither by a Wind, nor before a Wind, but as it were betwixt both, the Seamen say, *The Ship goes Quartering*; also when a Ship sails with a quarter Wind.

QUARTERING [in Gunnery] is when a Piece of Ordnance may be so travers'd as to shoot on the same Line, or the same Point of the Compass, as the Ship's Quarter bears.

QUARTER Master [at Land] one whose Office is to see out for good Quar-

ters, for the whole Army or any Part thereof.

QUARTER Master General, one who provides Quarters for the whole Army.

QUARTER Master [of a Regiment of Foot] one who provides Quarters for his Regiment, every Regiment having one.

QUARTER Master [of a Troop of Horse] one who provides Quarters for his Troop, every Troop having one.

QUARTER Master [at Sea] an Officer whose Business is to Rummage, Stow, and Trim a Ship in the Hold; to overlook the Steward in his Delivery of Viſuals to the Cook, pumping and drawing out Beer, &c. and to mind the Ships Loading; these are more or fewer according to the Ship's Burthen.

QUARTER pierced [in Heraldry] is a Term us'd, when there is a Hole or Square Figure made in the middle of a Cross.

QUARTER Round [in Architecture] a Member or Ornament in Cornices of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Orders.

QUARTER Sessions, a Court held Quarterly by the Justices of the Peace in every County, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

QUARTER Staff, a long Staff us'd by Foresters, Park-keepers, &c.

QUARTER Wind [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind comes in from the Main Mast Shrouds, even with the Quarter.

QUARTERN, a Measure, the fourth Part of a Pint.

QUARTERS, the Place or Places where Troops are lodg'd.

Winter QUARTERS, the Place where Troops are lodg'd during the Winter; the Space of Time between 2 Campaigns, as, *The Winter Quarters will be but very short*.

QUARTERS [of Refreshment] a Place or Places where Troops that have been harrass'd are put in to recover Strength or Health, during some time of the Campaign.

QUARTERS [in a clock] are little Bells which sound the Quarters of an Hour.

QUARTILE Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Aspect of the Planets when they are 90 Degrees or three Signs distant from each other, and is thus mark'd

QUARTO, a Book, whereof 4 Leaves make a Sheet. L.

QUARTODECIMANS, Christians in the 2d Century, who maintain'd that *Easter* ought always to be kept upon the 14th of the Moon of the first Month, in Conformity to the Custom of the *Jews*.

QUARTZUM, a Metallick Stone.

To QUASH [*quassen*, Du. *quatschen*, Teut. *Casser*, F. *Quassare*, L.] to overthrow

throw or make void, to spoil or bring to nothing, to disappoint, to defeat.

QUASI *Modo Sunday* [of *Quasi modo gen'i*, *Asc.* being the first Words of the Latin Hymn sung at Mass on that Day] Low Sunday, or the next after *Easter*.

To QUASSATE [*quassatum*, L.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSATION, a Shaking or Brandishing. L.

QUATER Cousins [*quatre cousins*, F. *i. e.* fourth Cousins] the last Degree of Kindred; whence when Persons are at Variance, 'tis said they are not *Quater* or *Cater Cousins*.

QUATERNARY [*quaternaire*, F. *quaternarius*, L.] belonging to a Quaternior.

QUATERNIO } a Book or Volume in
QUATERNUS } Quarto. O. R.

QUATERNION, the Number 4, as a Quaternion or File of 4 Soldiers. L.

QUATRIN, a Staff of 4 Verses. F.

QUATUOR *Four*, L. [in *Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for 4 Voices. *Ital.*

QUAVER, a Measure of Time in Musick, being half a Crochet; also a Shake or Trill in Singing.

To QUAVER [of *quavere*, L. to shake] to run a Division with the Voice.

QUAVIVER [of *Aqua Viva*, L.] a Sort of Fish, delighting in Water of a strong Stream, a Sea-Dragon.

QUAY, a broad Space of Ground upon the Shore of a River or Harbour, pav'd for the loading and unloading of Goods.

QUEBACH, a Place full of Shrubs or Brambles, a thick bushy Plot of Ground full of Shrubs and Brambles.

QUEAN [of *Cpen*, *Sax.* *quinde*, Dan. a Woman; *q. d.* a common Woman; or *quene*, Du. a prizing Woman, or *Cpene*, *Sax.* a barren Cow, because Harlots are for the most part barren] a Whore, a Drab, a Jade, a nasty Slut.

QUEASY [of *quettschen*, Teur. to offend] sickish at Stomach, apt to Vomit.

QUEED, the Devil. O.

To QUEEM [*Cpemen*, *Sax.*] to please. *Spenc.*

QUEEN [of *Cpene*, *Sax.* a Wife, or *Konigin*, Teur. the Wife or Consort of a King, or a Sovereign Princess that holds the Crown by Right of Blood; also a Term at Cards and Chess play.

QUEEN Dowager, the Widow of a King, which lives upon her Dowry.

QUEEN'S-College, a College in Oxford so called from Queen *Billippa*, Wife to King *Edward III.* founded by *Robert de Egl. sh. Id.* her Chaplain, A. D. 1340.

QUEEN Gold, a Royal Revenue belonging to every Queen of England, du-

ring her Marriage to the King, arising from Fines, Offerings, Grants, Pardons, &c.

QUEEN'S Swan-Herd, a Keeper of the Royal Swans.

QUEER, odd, fantastical, sorry. *Cant.*

QUEEST [of *quæsius*, L. a Complaint] a Ring Dove.

QUE *Estate* [in *Law*] is a Plea whereby a Man intitling another to Land, *Asc.* saith, that the same Estate he had, he had it from him.

QUE *est in sine*, a Term of Art in any Action of Trespass, *Asc.* signifying a direct Justification of the very Act complain'd of by the Plaintiff as a wrong. F.

QUEINT, quench'd; also strange. O.

QUEINTISES, Devices, Odnesses. O.

To QUELL [*Cpellan*, *Sax.* to kill, *quæten*, Teur. to afflict] to restrain or keep under, to conquer, to subdue. *Spenc.*

To destroy, to kill. *Chauc.*

QUEM *Redditum reddat*, a Writ to cause a Tenant to Atton.

To QUEME [of *Cpemen*, *Sax.*] to please. *Spenc.*

To QUENCH [*Cpencan*, *Sax.*] to put out or extinguish.

QUENE [*Heraldry*] the Tail of a Beast.

QUENTIN, a Sort of Linen Cloth.

QUERELA, a Complaint. L.

QUERELA *coram R'ge* *Asc.* *Consilio*, a Writ calling one to justify a Complaint made before the King and Council. L.

QUERELA *Frescæ Forciæ*, a Writ of fresh Force.

QUERELOUS [*querulus*, L.] full of Complaints. *Chauc.*

QUERENT [*querens*, L.] an Enquirer, one who comes to consult an Astrologer.

QUERIMONIOUS [of *querimoniosus*, L.] complaining, making moan.

QUERIST [of *querere*, L.] an Enquirer.

QUERISTA, a Querister, a Boy who sings in the Quire of a Church. O. L.

QUERK } a Cavi, shift or fetch.

QUIRK } a Cavi, shift or fetch.

QUERN [*Cpceorn*, *Sax.* *Quand* *quern*, Dan.] a Hand-Mill.

QUERN, a Churn. *Shakesf.*

QUERPO. See Cuerpo.

QUERRIES [of *Ecurie*, F.] the Grooms of the King's Stables.

QUERROUR, one that works in a Quarry. *Chauc.*

A Gentleman of the QUERRY [*Ecuyer*, F.] a Gentleman whose Office is to hold the King's Stirrup when he mounts on Horse-back.

QUERULOUS [*querulus*, L.] apt to complain, moanful, doleful.

To QUERY [*querere*, L.] to put a Question.

QUESE [*of questus*, L.] to search after. *Milton*.

QUESTED [among *Astrologers*] the Thing, or Person enquired after. *I*.

QUEST [*of an Oren*] the Side of it. *N. C.*

QUESTED *Pies*, &c. *Pies* crushed by each other. *N. C.*

QUEST, Exploit. *Spenc.*

QUEST-Men, Persons chosen yearly, in every Ward, to enquire into Abuses and Mildemeanours, especially such as relate to Weights and Measures.

To QUEST [*of quester*, F. *questum*, L. to seek] to go in quest of, or seek out as Hunting Dogs do, to Vent or Wind as a Spaniel does.

QUESTA [*old Law*] an Inquest or Inquiry made upon the Oath of a Jury.

QUESTION [*questio*, L.] a Demand to which an answer is required, a Doubt. *F.*

To QUESTION [*questionner*, F. or *questionari*, L.] to ask questions, to call question, to doubt.

QUESTIONABLE, that may be called in question, doubtful.

QUESTIONIST [at *Cambridge*] one who is a Candidate for his Bachelor of Arts Degree.

QUESTOR [*questor*, L.] a publick Treasurer, the Chamberlain of a City.

QUESTUS [*in Law*] Land which does not descend by Hereditary Right, but is acquired by our own Labour and Industry.

QUESTUS *est nobis*, a Writ against him to whom the Thing is alienated that causeth the Nuisance. *L.*

To QUETCH, to budge or stir, to cry. QUETH, to bequeath. *Chauc.*

QUEUE de *bironte* [Fortification] a kind of Out-work called a Swallow-Tail. *F.*

QUIA *Improvide*, a *Supersedeas* granted for a Clerk of the Chancery, sued against the Privilege of that Court. *L.*

To QUIBBLE, to pun or play with Words, to equivocate; to move as the Guts do.

A QUIBBLE, an Equivocation.

To QUICK, to stir. *Spencer.*

QUICK [*Cpic*, *Sax.* quick, *Du.*] Agile, Nimble, Brisk.

To QUICKEN [*Cpiccan Sax.* quicken, *Du.*] to make or become alive, as a Child in the Womb; also to hasten.

QUICK *Beam*, a kind of wild Ath.

QUICK *Sands*, the Sands which thake and tremble, and often swallow up what what is passing over them.

QUICK *Scab*, a Distemper in Horses.

QUICK *Silver*, a Mineral.

QUIDDANY } [*of Cydonium*, or *Cydo-*
QUIDDENY } *niatum*, L.] a Conserve of Quinces.

QUIDDITY [*of quid*, L. what] the Essence or Being of a thing; also a querk or subtile question.

QUID *Juris Clamat*, is a Writ for the Granting of a Reversion, when the particular Tenant will not Attorn. *L.*

QUID *pro quo* [*in Law*] the reciprocal Performance of both Parties to a Contract.

QUID *pro quo* [among *Physicians*] is when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another.

QUIDE or *Cud*, the inner Part of the Throat in Beasts.

QUIESCENCY, a State of Rest.

QUIESCENCY [*quiescens*, L.] at Rest.

QUIET [*quies*, L.] that is at Rest, Peaceable; also Rest or Peace. *L.*

QUIETARE [*old Records*] to acquit or discharge. *L.*

QUIETE *clamare* [*in Law*] to quit Claim, to renounce all Pretention of Right.

QUIETISM, the Doctrine or Opinions of the *Quietists*.

QUIETISTS, a Sect of religious Persons, among the Roman Catholicks, who hold that Religion consists in the Rest and Internal Recollection of the Mind.

QUIETUS *est* [*i. e.* he is acquitted] a Term used by the Auditors of the Exchequer, in Acquittances to Accountants, &c.

A QUILL [*Minshew* derives it of *kühl*, Teut. of *Caulis*, L.] a Stalk, Feather, &c. pull'd from the Wing of a Fowl.

A QUILT, [*Coisvre*, or *Couette*, F.] a Covering for a Bed.

QUINARIUS, the Number 5. *L.*

QUINBOROUGH [*i. e.* the *Queenborough*] a Castle in *Kent*, built by *Edward III.* in Honour of his Wife *Philippa*.

QUINCE [*malum cotoncum*, L.] a Sort of Apple with a Downy or Cottony Coat.

QUINCUNX, 5 Ounces or Inches. *L.*

QUINCUNX [*in Astrology*] an Aspect when Planets are distant five Signs.

QUINDECAGON [*of quinze* *im*, L. and *Δεκαγων* *Gr.*] a plain Geometrical Figure with 15 Sides and Angles.

QUINIBLE, a Treble. *Chauc.*

QUINQUAGESIMA *Sunday* [so called from its being about the 50th Day before *Easter*] Shrove-Sunday.

QUINQUE *Five* [*in Musick Books*] signifies Musick composed for five Voices. *Ital.*

QUINQUEANGLED Figure [*of quinque* and *angulus*, L.] a Geometrical Figure having five Angles.

QUINQUENNIAL [*quinquennialis*, L.] belonging to the Space of five Years.

QUINQUINA, a Drug called the Jesuits Bark. *F.*

QUINSEY [*sq*uinance, *F.* of *κυναιχὴ*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Throat.

QUINT, a Sequence of 5 Cards of the same Colour at the Game called Picquet. *F.*

QUINT *Exaſt*, the last Call of a Defendant, sued to an Outlawry. *O. L.*

QUINTA } signifies five or the fifth.
QUINTO } *Ital.*

QUINTAIN, a Sport yet in use at Marriages in *Shropshire*, and elsewhere, in which running a Tilt on Horseback with Poles against a thick Post fixt in the Ground, who breaks most Poles has the Prize, formerly a Peacock, now a Garland. *F.*

QUINTAL [*q. d.* *Centale* of *Centum*, *L.* a 100] an Hundred Pound Weight.

QUINTESSENTIAL, of quintessence.

QUINTILE [*in Astrology*] the Disposition of 2 Planets distant from one another, a fifth Part of a Circle or 72 Degrees. *L.*

QUINTILIANS [so called of *Quintilla*, whom they follow'd as a Prophetess] Christian Hereticks, Followers of *Montanus*, among which Women were Priests and Bishops, and the Eucharist Bread and Cheefe.

A QUINTINE, a Measure. *Shakes.*

QUINTUPLE [*quintuplus*, *L.*] five Fold, or five Times as much as another.

QUINZAIN, a Staff of 15 Verses. *F.*

A QUIP, a Jeer or Flout.

QUIRE [*choeur*, *F.* *chorus*, *L.* of *Χῆρος*, *Gr.*] that Part of a Church where Divine Service is performed.

QUIRE of Paper [*Cayer*, *F.*] 24 or 25 Sheets.

QUIRISTER [*chorista*, *L.*] one who sings in the Quire of a Cathedral, &c.

A QUIRK, a Shift or Caval.

QUIRRY. See *Querry*.

QUISHIN, a Cushion. *Chauc.*

QUISTREL, a proud, twartling Gossip. *O.*

QUISTRON [probably of *questionaris*, *Lat. Barb.*] one that goes about begging Alms, under Pretence of preaching and selling Indulgences. *Chaucer.*

QUIT [*quite*, *F.*] safe or free from.

To QUIT [*quitter*, *F.*] to leave or forsake, part with, leave off or give over.

QUITCH Grass, an Herb.

QUIT claim [*in Law*] is the releasing a Man from any Action one hath or might have against him.

QUIT Rent [*in Law*] a small Rent of Acknowledgment, payable by the Tenants of most Manours.

QUITTED, required. *Spenc.*

QUITE [of *quite*, *F.* or *quietus*, *L.*] wholly, thoroughly, altogether.

QUITTASOLE, an Umbrello. *Spenc.*

QUITTER, the Matter of a Sore or Ulcer.

QUITTER-Bone [with *Farriers*] a hard round Swelling on the Cronet, between a Horse's Heel and the Quarter.

QUIVER [*Cocejn*, *Sax.*] a Case for Arrows.

To QUIVER, to shiver or shake.

QUO Jure [*i. e.* by what right] a Writ to compel one to shew by what Right he challenges common Pasture. *L.*

QUO Minus, a Writ which lies for one who has a Grant of *House-Boot* and *Hay-Boot*, in another Man's Wood. *L.*

QUO Warranto, a Writ against him who usurps a Franchise of the King's, or him who intrudeth himself as Heir into Land.

QUOD Clerici Beneficiati, &c. a Writ to exempt a Clerk of the Chancery, from Contribution towards the Proctors of the Clergy in Parliament. *L.*

QUOD clerici non eligantur in Officio Bailivi, a Writ which lies for a Clergyman, who is about to be made a Bailiff, Beadle, or such like Officer. *L.*

QUOD ei Deforciat, a Writ that lies for a Tenant, against him who entered and took away the Land recovered.

QUOD Permittat, a Writ for his Heir that is disseized of his common of Pasture against the Heir of the Disseizor.

QUOD Persona nec Prebendarii, a Writ which lies for Spiritual Persons disseized in their spiritual Possessions for a Payment of the 15th, with the Rest of the Parish.

QUODLIBET [*i. e.* what you please, or every thing] a quirk or quibble. *L.*

QUODLIBETS

QUODLIBITICAL Questions } [*in the Schools*
at an *University*] Questions ingeniously
disputed *Pro* and *Con*.

QUODLIBITARIANS, such as follow their own Fancies.

QUOIL, a Stir or Tumult. See *Coil*.

QUOIL } [of *Koller*, *Teut.* a Collar]

COIL } the Ring of a Cable, &c.

when the Turns are laid upon one another.

To QUOIL [*Sea Term*] to lay the Turns of a Rope round after such a manner.

QUOIN } [of *Cuing*, *F.* *Cuneus*, *L.*] a

COIN } Wedge fastened on the Deck

close to the Breech of the Carriages of the great Guns, to keep them firm up to the Ship's Sides.

QUOINS [*Architectura*] Stones and Bricks plac'd in the Corners of a Building.

Contick QUOINS, short, three-edged

Quoins to be put between Casks, &c.

QUOIT [*Coete*, *Du.*] a round Iron to play with.

QUOOK, did quake. *Spenc.*

QUORUM [*i. e.* of which] as *Justice of the Quorum*, so called because some Matters of Importance cannot be transacted without their Presence or Assent.

QUOTA, a Share or Contribution. *L.*

QUOTATION [*Citatio*, *L.*] a Quoting or Citing.

To QUOTE [*Citer*, *F. Citare*, *L.*] to cite, alledge, or bring in an Author or Passage.

QUOTH [of *Cyðan*, *Sax.* to say] with.

QUOTIDIAN [*Quotidien*, *F. Quotidianus*, *L.*] that happens every Day, daily.

QUOTIENT [*Quotiens*, *L.*] Number that thews *Quoties*, or how many times the Divisor is contained in the Dividend. *F.*

QUOTED, cloyed, glutted. *S. C.*

QUYKE, a quick or living Beast. *O.*

QUYSSEN, a Cushion. *O.*

R A

R In a Physician's Bill, stands for *Recipe*, *L.* Take.

R. frequently stands for *Rex*, a King, and *Regie* of Royal. *L.*

To RABATE [*Rabatre*, *F.*] a Hawk said to *Rabate*, when by the Motion of the Hand, she leaves pursuing her Prey or Quarry, and recovers the Fift.

RABBIT [*Robbe*, *Du.* *Minshew* derives it of *רָבִיב* *H.* to multiply, but *Rinner* of *Rapidus*. *L.* because of their Agility and Swiftness] a Cony.

To RABBIT [among *Carpenters*, &c.] to channel Boards.

RABBETING [with *Shipwrights*] the cutting in the Planks into the Keel.

RABBIN [*רַבִּי* *H.* [*i. e.* Master, or Rabbi] [*רַבִּי*] a Doctor or Teacher of the Jewish Law.

RABBINICAL, of the Rabbies.

RABBINIST [*Rabiniste*, *F.*] one who follows, or is skill'd in the Doctrines or Opinions of the *Rabbies*.

RABBLE [of *Rabelen*, *Du.* to prate, or *Rabula*, *L.* a Brawler, or *Αραβος*, *Gr.* a Tumult] the Dregs of the People.

RABDOMANCY [*Ραβδομαντεία*, *Gr.*] Divination by Rods or Staves.

RABIATE [*Rabiosus*, *L.*] enraged, mad. *Ch.*

RABID [*Ravidus*, *L.*] mad, furious, outrageous.

RABINET, a small Piece of Ordnance, between a Falconer and a Base.

RABIOSITY [*Rabiositas*, *L.*] Madness, Furioutrness, Outragiousness.

RABIOUS [*Rabiosus*, *L.*] Mad, Outragious, Ravenous.

RACE [*Razza*, *Ital.* *Radix*, *L.*] Lineage, Family, Stock; a Root, as of Ginger. *F.*

RACE, the Course or Running of Persons on Foot or on Horse back, striving who shall get to the Goal before the other.

RACE. *Remet.* *N. C.*

RACEMIFEROUS [*Ractmifer*, *L.*] Cluster-bearing.

RACHA [*רַקַּח* *Heb.*] Shallow, Empty.

RACHEL [*רַחֵל* *Heb.* *i. e.* a Sheep] one of *Jacob's* Wives.

RACHET [*La* Term] a Fine paid for the Redemption of a Thief. *F.*

RACINE, a Root. *F. chauc.*

RACK of Mutton [*Ρακκα*, *Sax.*] a Neck of Mutton.

RACK [*Racke*, *Du.*] a torturing Engine, to force a Confession from an Offender.

RACK [in *Horsemanship*] a Pace in which a Horse neither trots nor ambles, but is between both.

RACK, a wooden Frame to hold Fodder for Cattle; or to put Bottles in.

To RACK [*racken* *Du.*] to torture Offenders upon a Rack.

To RACK Wines [of *Reccan*, *Sax.* to cure] to draw off from the Lees.

To RACK [*Reccan*, *Sax.*] to cure, *N. C.*

RACK-Vintage, the second Voyage made into *France* for racked Wines.

RACKET [*Raquette*, *F. Racette*, *Fr.*] an Instrument to throw the Ball with at Tennis Play; also a Scir, a Hurly-Burly, Noise, or Disturbance.

RACKOON, a Creature in *New England* like a Badger, with a Tail like a Fox.

RACY [spoken of Wine] a Wine that by Age has lost its luscious Quality.

RAD did read. *Spenc.*

RADEVORE, Tapestry. *chauc.*

RADIÆUS *Externus* and *Internus*, [in *Anatomy*] are two Muscles of the Wrist, one of which serves to bend it, and the other to stretch it out.

RADIAL Curves [*Geometry*] Curves of the Spiral kind, whose Ordinates all terminate in the Center of the including Circle, and appear like so many Semi-Diameters.

RADIANCE } [of *Radians* *L.*] bright-

RADIANCE } nefs.

RADIANT [*Radieuz*, *F. Radians*, *L.*] casting forth Rays, bright, shining, sparkling.

RADIATE Flowers [among *Botanists*] such whose Flower Leaves grow in the Manner of Rays.

RADIATING Point [in *Opticks*] is that Point from whence the Rays of Light issue, or are darted out.

RADIATION, a darting or casting forth Rays or Beams of Light. L.

RADICAL [*Radicalis*, L.] belonging to the Root, inbred. F.

RADICAL Moisture [among *Physicians*] the Fundamental Juice of the Body, said to nourish and preserve the natural Heat, as Oil does a Lamp.

RADICAL Question [among *Astrologers*] is a Question proposed when the Lord of the Ascendant and Lord of the Hour are of one Nature and Triplicity.

RADICAL Sign [in *Algebra*] the Sign of the Root of any Number or Quantity, as ($\sqrt{\quad}$) is the Mark which expresses the Root *Age*.

RADICALITY, a being Radical, or a Quality which has Relation to a Root.

To **RADICATE** [*Radicatum*, L.] to take Root.

RADICATED [*Radicatus*, L.] rooted, or that has taken Root.

RADICLE (*Radicula*) [among *Botanists*] that Part of the Seed of a Plant, which upon its Vegetation becomes its Root.

RADISH [*Radic*, i. e. *Sax.* *Radis*, F. *Rabatus*, L. *Ραδιζ*, Gr.] a Root well known.

RADIUS, a Ray or Beam of the Sun. L.

RADIUS [among *Anatomists*] is the upper and lesser Bone of the Arm; also the greater Bone of the Leg.

RADIUS [among *Astrologers*] is the Configuration or Aspect of two Stars.

RADIUS [in *Geometry*] is a Right Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to its Circumference.

RADIUS [in *Opticks*] a straight Line full of Light, or an inlightening made by a Right Line.

RAD-KNIGHTS, were certain Servitors; who held their Lands by serving their Lord on Horseback.

RADIX [*Anatomy*] the Sole of the Foot.

RADIX, the Root of a Tree or Plant. L.

RADIX [in *Astrology*] the Ground Work, from whence is inferred the Reason of computing the Motions of the Heavenly Bodies, relating to such a Person or Thing.

RADIX [among *Grammarians*] a Primitive or Original Hebrew Word.

RADLINGS, Windings of a Wall. N. C.

RAERS [of a Cart] the Rails on the Top of it.

To **RAFFLE** [*Raffler* F.] to play with three Dice, wherein he that throw the greatest Pair or Pair-Royal wins.

RAFFLE-NET, a Sort of Fishing Net.

RAFT, a Float-boat of Timber.

RAFT, bereit, deprived. *Spenc.*

RAFTER [*Raftern*, *Sax.*] a Piece of Timber for Building. *Du.*

RAFTICK Quoins, Stones and Brick which stick without the Brick-work (the Edges being scraped off) in the Corner any Building.

RAFUL Knives, a Rabble. O.

A **RAG** [*ῥαγ*, C. Br. *Junius* derives it of *ῥαγμα* or *ῥαγή*, or *ῥαγε* Gr.] a Tartar, an old Piece of Cloth.

RAG [among *Hunters*] is a Company or Herd of young Colts.

RAG Bolts [in a *Ship*] Iron Pins fit of Jags or Earbs on each Side.

RAGE [*Rabbia*, Ital. of *Rabies*, L. Fury, Madnes.]

To **RAGE**, to play the Rogue. *Char.*

RAGERIE, Roguery, wanton Trick *Charc.*

RAGGAMUFFIN, a sorry, rascally ragged Fellow.

RAGGED [*Ragade*, *Sax.* Torn] beset with Rags, jagged or notched.

A **RAGGED Hawk** [with *Falconer*] is a Hawk that has its Feathers broken.

RAGGULED or *couped*, a Term applied to a Branch that is saw'd from a Tree, or to a Stock so separated from the Root.

RAGGULED [in *Heraldry*] is when the Out-lines of an Ordinary are ragged or notched after an irregular Manner.

RAGMAN, a Statute appointed by *Edward III.* for hearing and determining all Complaints done 5 Years before.

RAGOO [*Ragout*, F.] a high seasoned Dish of Meat.

RAGOUNCES, a Sort of precious Stones. *Chauc.*

RAG-WORT, an Herb.

RAIDE, *Drest*. *Shakesp.*

RAILS [*riegel* Teut.] a wooden Fence to enclose a Place.

To **RAIL**, to run along. *Spenc.*

To **RAIL** [*Railler*, F. to deride, *ῥεν*, *Du.* to prate, *ragler*, *Du.* Cackle] to Scold, to use harsh opprobrious Words.

RAIL [*Raig*, *Sax.*] a Woman's Garment, as a Night-rail.

RAIVENT [q. d. *Arrangement* of a *rayer*, F. which *Minshew* derives of *Age* Gr. to fit, or *tepe* Teut. Order] Art. Garments.

To **RAIN** [*Renian*, *Sax.* *reigent* *Du.* *regner*, *Dan.*] to fall down in Drops.

RAIN [*Ren*, *Sax.* *regen*, *Teut.* a *Du.*

an.] a Vapour exhaled by the Sun, which falls upon the Earth.

A RAIN BOW [Renboğa, Sax.] a Meteor of divers Colours.

RAIN Deer, a Sort of Stag in Muscovy & other Places.

RAIN [Honey, Sax. Rangier, F.] a Rod to measure by.

To RAIN, to reign. Spenc.

RAINY [Reinig, Sax.] moist with, or apt to Rain.

RAIP, a Rod to measure Ground.

To RAISE [of Arijan, Sax. rissen, Du. reiser, Dan.] to lift or lift up; to pry or gather, to prefer or advance.

RAISED in Flesh [among Falconers] is when the Hawk prospers or grows Fat.

RAISIN, a dried Grape. F.

RAISING [in Horse-manship] is one of the 3 Actions of a Horse's Legs, the other 2 are the Stay and the Tread.

RAISTY or Rasty, a Term used of a Horse when he will stand still, and will not go backwards nor forwards.

To RAIT, to put into Water, to Season, as Timber, Flax, &c. N. C.

RAKE [Race, Sax. raecke, Du. rachen Teur.] a Tool for Husbandry.

A RAKE [Paxix, Gr. ἄραξ, H.] a rofigure Man.

To RAKE [raeckelen, Du. rechen, Teur. Racler, E.] to gather with a Rake.

The RAKE [of a Ship] so much of her hull, as hangs over both ends of her Keel.

The Rake [of the Rudder] the hindermost Part of it.

RAKEE [Falconry] a Term used of a Hawk that flies out too far from the fowl.

RAKESTELE, a Handle of a Rake. O.

RAKER, one who cleanses the Streets.

RAKING a Horse, drawing his Ordnance with the Hand out of his Foundation.

RAKING Table [among Architects] a Member hollowed in the Square of a Pedestal, or elsewhere.

RAKLY, rash, hasty, Chauc.

RALLERY [Raillerie, F.] a close or secret Jibe, pleasant drolling, or playing upon another in Discourse.

To RALLY [Railler, F.] to play and droll upon, to banter, or jest.

To RALLY [Railler, F.] to gather together dispersed Troops.

RALPH [of Rabe Counsel, and ulph, Sax. Help, Rodolpbus, L.] a Name of Men.

RAM [Ram, Sax. rans, ramm, Teur.] a Male Sheep; a Warlike Engine, made use of anciently to batter Walls, &c.

To RAM [perhaps of Hjemman, Sax. to trouble, or rammest, Teur. to make a Noise in Moving] to beat or drive in.

RAM'S Head, an Iron Leaver, to heave up great Stones with.

RAM'S Head [in a Ship] is a great Block or Pulley into which the Ropes called Haliards are put.

RAMADAM, the Mahometan Lent.

RAMAGE [of Ramus, a Branch] Boughs or Branches of Trees.

RAMAGE, the chirping, singing, or warbling of small Birds. F. Chauc.

A RAMAGE Hawk, one that is Wild and Coy, as having been long among the Boughs preying for it self.

RAMAGE [Falconry] a Falcon retains this Name till he has left the Eyrie, being so call'd in May, June, July and August.

To RAMBLE [q. d. Re-ambulare, L.] to go up and down, to go astray.

RAMBOOZE } a Drink, chiefly drank
RAMBUZE } at Cambridge.

To RAME, to reach. N. C.

RAMEKIN [Ramequin, F.] roasted Bread and Cheese, a Welsh Rabbit.

RAMENTS [Ramenta, L.] Scrapings.

RAMEQUINS [in Cookery] small Slices of Bread, covered with a Farce of Cheese, &c. bak'd in a Pie-pan. F.

RAMIFICATION, a Collection of small Branches, issuing out of large ones. L.

RAMILIA, the Branches or Heads of Trees cut off or blown down. O. L.

RAMISH, that smells rank like a Ram or Goat.

RAMIST, a Follower of Peter Ramus, a noted Writer.

RAMMER, an Instrument for driving Stones or Piles into the Ground; also a Rammer of a Gun.

RAMOLADE [in Cookery] Sauce made of Parsley, Anchovies, Capers, Chibbols, Pepper, Salt &c.

RAMOSE } [Ramosus, L.] full of
RAMOUS } Boughs.

RAMOSITY [Ramositas, L.] fullness of Boughs.

To RAMP [Ramper, F.] to rove, frisk, or jump about.

To RAMP, to Paw like a mad Horse. Spenser!

RAMPANT, Ramping, Wanton. F.

RAMPANT [in Heraldry] is when a Beast of Prey is reared on his hinder Legs in a Fighting Posture.

RAMPERT } [Ramper, F.] is a great
RAMPIER } Massy Bank of Earth, rais'd about the Body of a Place.

RAMPICK, a Tree which begins to decay at the Top through Age. O.

RAMPIONS, a Root proper for Sallets.

RAMSEY [of Es, Sax. Water or an Isle; and rans q. d. Ram's-Isle] in Huntingtonshire.

RAMSONS, the Herb Suchrams.

RAMUS, a Branch, or Arm of a Tree.
 RAMUS [among *Anatomists*] any Branch of the greater Veils.
 RAMUS *Anterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein, which passes under the Muscles of the Bone of the Arm call'd *Ulna*. L.

RAMUS *Posterior* [in *Anatomy*] a Branch of the Subcutaneous Vein of the Arm, running near the Elbow. L.

RANCID [*Rancidus*, L.] Mouldy, Musty.

RANCIDITY [*Ranciditas*, L.] Mouldiness, Mustiness.

RANCOUR [*Rancour*, F. of *Rancor*, L.] a concealed or secret Judge, Spite, Spleen.

RAND [rand, Teut. a Margin] the Seam of a Saoc.

A RAND [of *Beef*] a long, fleshy Piece, cut out from between the Flank and Buttock.

RANDAL [*Camden* takes it to be a Corruption of *Ranulph*, and derives it of *rein*, Teut. pure, and *ulph*, Sax. help] a proper Name.

RANDOM [*Random*, F. Uncertainty, *Randello*, Ital. Unadvisedly] without Aim, Rashly, Inconsiderately.

RANDOM [in *Gunnery*] a Shot made when the Muzzle of a Piece of Ordnance is rais'd above the Horizontal Line, and is not designed to shoot directly forward.

RAN-FORCE-RING [of a Gun] that which is next before the Touch-hole.

To RANGE [*Ranger*, F.] to dispose, or place in its Rank or Order; to rove or stray about; also to sift through a Sieve.

RANGE [*Rangée*, F.] a Row or Rank, a Ramble or Jaunt; also a Beam which is betwixt two Horses in a Coach.

RANGE [in *Gunnery*] is the Line a Shot goes in from the Mouth of a Piece.

RANGER [of a *Forest*] an Officer, whose Business is to walk daily through the Forest or Park, and to prevent all Trespasses done in his Bailiwick at the next Forest Court.

RANGES [in a Ship] two particular Pieces of Timber.

RANGLEER, a kind of Stag so called, by Reason of his lofty Horns, resembling the Branches of Trees.

RANGLE [among *Falcons*] is when Gravel is given to a Hawk to bring her to her Stomach.

RANINÆ *Vena* [in *Anatomy*] the Frog-Veins, certain Veins which appear under the Tongue. L.

RANK [rank, Teut. *Rancidus*, L.] stinking, noisom, smelling strong.

RANK [Rank, Sax.] that shoots forth too many Branches or Leaves, over-fruited.

RANK Full as a River, Rank, i. e. Full. *Shakesp.*

RANK as a Rook [Old *France*] Hoarse as a Rook.

A RANK [*Milit. Disc.*] the straight Line which the Soldiers of a Battalion or Squadron make, as they stand Side by Side.

To RANKLE [*Rancere*, L.] to grow rank, to fester.

To RANSACK [q. d. *Reinsaccare*, of *Re* Neg. in, and *Saccus*, L. to rob Sacks] to plunder or rifle.

RANSOM [*Rancon*, F.] Money paid for the Redeeming of a Captive, or for the Pardoning some notorious Offender,

To RANSOM [*Ranconner*, F.] to pay a Ransom for, to redeem.

To RANT [randren, Du.] to rage, rave, or swagger.

A RANT, an extravagant Flight in Expression, Poetry, &c.

RANTERS, a Sect called the Family of Love.

RANULA [in *Anatomy*] a Swelling under the Tongue. L.

RANULARES [among *Anatomists*] the Branches of the outward Jugular Veins which run to the Tongue. L.

RANUNCULUS, a Flower call'd a Crow-Foot. L.

To RAP [Rappan, Sax. *ῥαπιζω*, Gr.] to strike.

RAPACIOUS [*Rapace*, F. *Rapax*, L.] ravenous, greedy.

RAPACITY } [*Rapacite*, F. *Ra-*
 RAPACIOUSNESS } *pacitas*, L.] Ravenousness, Extortion, Greediness.

RAPE [*Rapa*, L.] a wild Radish; also the Stalks or Grapes dry'd.

RAPE [*Rapt*, F. of *Rapere*, L.] the Act of Violence, committed on the Body of a Woman; also the carrying away a young Virgin with Intent to ravish her.

RAPE [or the *Forest*] a Trespass done in it.

RAPES [in *Staffex*] certain Divisions of the County, much the same as an Hundred.

RAPE WINE, a sort of small Wine, made of Rape or Stalks of Grapes.

RAPHAEL [Rapha] Heb. i. e. the Healing of God] the Name of an Angel.

RAPID [*Rapide*, F. *Rapidus*, L.] swift, quick, that has a boisterous or violent Motion.

RAPIDITY } [*Rapidité*, F. *Rapidi-*
 RAPIDNESS } *tas*, L.] quickness, swiftness, quickness.

RAPIER [*Rapier*, F.] a long Sword, made only for Thrusting.

RAPILY, quickly, hastily, *Chauc.*

RAPINE [*Rapina*, L.] Robbery Pillage, a taking a Thing by open Force. F.

RAPPAREES, certain *Irish* Robbers.

RAPSODY [*rapsodie*, F. *rapsodia*, L. of *parodia*, Gr.] a Connecting together or Repetition of a vast Number of Heroick Verses but more commonly a tedious and impertinent Spinning out of a Discourse to no Purpose or Benefit to the Reader.

RAPT [*raptus*, L.] ravished, transported.

RAPTOR, a Seizer or Taker-away by Force. L.

RAPTOR [*Law Term*] a Ravisher of men.

RAPTO *Hæredis*, a Writ for the taking away an Heir holding in Socage.

RAPTURE [*raptura*, L.] an Ecstasy or Transport of Mind.

Poetical RAPTURE, the Heat of a Poet's Fancy.

RAPIURED, transported, ravished.

RARE [*rarus*, L.] that happens but seldom, uncommon, excellent, singular, scarce, hard to be got. F.

RARE [*Physical Sense*] thin; rawish.

RARE [*in Philosophy*] thin not compact.

RARE Bodies [*Philosophy*] such whose Parts are not so closely connected together, but take up more Room in Proportion to their Matter, than other Bodies do.

RAREFACIENTIA [*in Physic*] rarifying Medicines, such as by dispersing the Humours, enlarge the Pores of the Body. L.

RAREFACTION, a separating the Parts of a Body, and making them take up more room than they did before. F. of L.

RAREFACTIVE, that rarifies.

RARE-Lines. See *Rattlings*.

To RARIFY [*rarifio*, F. *rarefacere*, L.] to make thin.

RARITY [*rareté*, F. of *raritas*, L.] a rare thing, Curiosity; also a Rareness, Uncommonness, Scarcity.

RARITY [among *Philosophers*] Thinness, oppos'd to Density or Thickness.

RASANT *Line of Defence* [*in Fortification*] is a Line drawn from a Point in the Curtain, razing the Face of the Bastion, and therefore shews how much of the Curtain will clear and scowr the Defence.

RASBERRY. See *Rasp-berry*.

RASCAL [*racaille*, F. or of *ῥακία*, Gr. according to *Casaubon*] a Rogue, a Villain, a paltry Fellow.

RASCAL-Deer, [of *Rascal*, Sax.] a lean Deer.

RASCALITY [probably of *racaille*, F. ruff-ruff] the base Rabble, Scum or Dregs of the People.

To RASE [*raser*, F.] See *Raze*.

RASH [*rash*, Du. *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *ῥασις*, Gr. impetuous, but *Camden* of *θερασις*, Gr. bold] over-hasty, unthinking, precipitate.

RASH, loosed with dryness. N. C.

RASHNESS, Hastiness, Precipitateness.

RASION, a scraping, a shaving. L.

RASIS, a kind of hard Pitch. L.

RASHEL, Trash, Trumpery. O.

RASOR [*rasoir*, F. of *rasum*, L. to shave] an Instrument to shave with.

RASP [*raspa*, Ital. *raspe*, F.] a Sort of File.

To RASP [*rasper*, Teut. *rasparen*, Ital. *raspar*, F.] to file, to pare into Shavings.

RASPATORY, an Instrument to chip Bread with; also a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape foul and scaly Bones.

RASURE [*rasura*, L.] a shaving or scraping, a Dash through Writings.

A RAT [*rat*, F. *ratta*, Span. *ratze*, Teut. *ratte*, Du.] a House Animal.

RATS-Tail [*in Horses*] a Disease.

RATAFIA, a delicious Liquor made of Apricocks, Cherries, &c. with their Kernels, bruised and infused in Brandy.

RATALLY, according to a certain rate, by equal Portions.

RATCH [*in Clock Work*] a Sort of Wheel, which serves to lit up the *De-tents* every Hour, and to make the Clock strike.

RATCHETS [*in a Watch*] are the small Teeth at the bottom of the Barrel, which stop it in winding up.

RATE [of *rata*, Sc. *portione*, L. or *Lepare*, Sax. Condition] Price, Value, Proportion, Tax, Rank.

To RATE, to set a Price or Value upon, to Tax or Assess.

To RATE [of *Iratus*, L. angry, or *Rache*, Sax. fierce, or *rattelen*, Du.] to reprove or chide.

RATE *Tithe*, a Duty paid by the Owners of Cattle, when kept in a Parish for less than a Year.

RATEEN [*ratine*, F.] a sort of Stuff.

RATH [*Raθ*, Sax.] early ripe. *Spem*.

RATHE, to choose. *Spem*. Also soon, early. *Cham*.

RATHER [*Raθor*, Sax.] to be more willing.

RATIFICATION, a ratifying or confirming. F. of L.

RATIFICATION [*in Law*] the Establishing a Clerk in a Prebend.

To RATIFY [*ratifier*, F. *ratificare*, L.] to confirm or establish, especially by a publick Act.

RATIO, Reason, Consideration, Regard. L.

RATIO [with *Mathematicians*] the Rate or Proportion, which several Quantities or Numbers have one to another.

RATIO [*in Gunnery*] is the mutual Habitude or Relation of two Quantities of the

the same kind, to one another, in Respect of their Quantity.

RATIOCINABLE [*ratiocinabilis*, L.] that hath the use of, or done with Reason.

To **RATIOCINATE** [*ratiociner*, F. *ratiocinari*, L.] to Reason.

RATIOCINATION, a rational debating, arguing or disputing, a reasoning; the Art of exercising the Faculty of reasoning. F. of *L.*

RATIOCINATIVE [*ratiocinativus*, L.] belonging to ratiocination.

RATION, a Share or Proportion of Meat, Drink, or Forage, given to Seamen or Soldiers, to subsist themselves, and their Horses for one Day. F.

RATIONABILI Parte Bonorum, a Writ for a Widow claiming her Thirds. L.

RATIONABILIBUS Divisis, a Writ for the settling the Boundaries, between two adjoining Lordships or Manours. L.

RATIONABILITY [*rationalitas*, L.] reasonableness.

RATIONAL [*rational*, F. *rationalis*, L.] endowed with reason, reasonable.

RATIONAL Quantities [*in Mathematicis*] are those between which there is any expressible Reason or Proportion.

RATIONAL Way of erecting a Figure [*Astrology*] a particular Method of distributing the Spaces of the 12 Houses.

RATIONALE, a rational Account. L.

RATIONALITY [of *rationalis*, L.] reasonableness; the Property of being a reasonable Creature.

RATIONIS OS [among *Anatomists*] the Bone of the Forehead.

RAT Lines [*in a Ship*] are those Lines which make the Ladder Steps, to get up the Shrouds and Puddocks.

RATS Tails, a venomous Disease in Horses.

A **RATTLE** [*rattel*, Du.] a Child's Toy.

To **RATTLE** [*Heutan*, Sax. *ratolen*, Du.] to make a Noise.

To **RATTLE** [*ruttefn*, Teut.] to Scold at.

To **RATTLE in the Sheath** [spoken of a Horse] is when he makes a Noise in the skinny Part of his Yard.

To **RATTLE** [of a Goat] to make a Noise through Desire of Copulation.

RATTLE-Snake, a large Snake in Virginia, having a Rattle in its Tail.

RATTLING Cove, a Coachman. *Cant.*
RATTLING Mumpers, Beggars at Coaches. *Cant.*

RATTLINGS. See *Rat Lines*.

RATTOON, a West-Indian Fox.

To **RAVAGE** [*ravager*, F.] to ransack, to lay Waste.

RAVAGE, Waste, Spoil, Havock. F.

RAUCITY [*raucité*, F. *raucitas*, L.] hoarseness.

To **RAVE** [*ravasser*, F. *reben*, Du.] to be Light-headed, to talk Idly, to Doat.

To **RAYEL** [*rahesen*, Du.] to snarl up as hard twisted Thread.

To **RAYEL out**, to run into Threads, as slight Cloth not closely wove does.

RAVEL Bread, a middle sort of Bread. *Kent.*

RAVELINS [*in Fortification*] are Works raised on the Counterscarp, before the Curtain of a Place, and serve to cover the Gates of a Town, and the Bridges; they consist of two Faces, forming a Salient Angle, and are defended by the Faces of the neighbouring Bastions.

RAVEN [*raße*, Du. *raße*, Teut. *Ræxen*, Sax. of *Ræxian* to snatch, from its rapacity] a Bird well known.

RAVENISH, black as a Raven. *Chauc.*

RAVENOUS [of *Ræxen* or *rapina*, L. or *ravissant*, F. or *ravineux*, F. violent] greedy, glutinous.

RAVESHING, rapid. *Chauc.*

RAUGHT, reached. *Chauc.*

To **RAVIN** [of *Ræxian*, Sax. to snatch] to devour or eat greedily.

RAVISABLE, ravenous. *Chauc.*

To **RAVISH** [*ravir*, F. of *rabere*, L.] to take or snatch away, to commit a Rape upon a Woman; also to please exceedingly, to Charm.

RAVISHMENT [*ravissement*, F.] the ravishing of a Woman; also a rapture or transport of Joy.

RAVISHMENT de Gard, a Writ for him who took from the Guardian the Body or his Ward.

To **RAUK**, to scratch. *N. C.*

RAUNSOUNDE, put to Ransom. *Ch.*

RAW [*Heap*, Sax. *rauw*, Du.] spoken of Meat uncooked; or a Sore, having the Skin flaid or rubbed off.

RAWLINS [of *raoul*, F. *Radulph*, by adding the Patronymick Termination *us*, q. d. *Ralph's* Son] a Surname.

To **RAY**. See to *Ree*.

RAY [*raia*, L.] the Fifth Thornback.

RAY [*raye*, *rayon*, F. *radius*, L.] a Beam of the Sun, or any Star.

RAY [*in Opticks*] is a Line supposed to pass through the Eye toward the Object, or from the Object toward the Eye.

Common **RAY** [*in Opticks*] is a Right Line drawn from the Point of Concourse of the two Optical *Axes*, through the middle of the Right Line, which passes by the Center of the Eye.

RAY Principal [*in Perspective*] is the perpendicular Distance between the Eye, and the vertical Plane or Table.

RAY

RAY [of *Reflection*] is the Right Line whereby Reflection is made.

RAY [of *R. fraction*] a right Line whereby the Ray of Incidence changes in Restitude, or is broken in traversing the second Medium, whether it be, thicker or thinner.

RAY of *Incidence* [in *Catoptricks*] is a right Line, that falls from some Point of an Object upon the Surface of a Looking Glass, &c.

RAY of *Incidence* [in *Dioptricks*] is a Ray of Light that passes in a Right Line, from a certain Point of the visible Object in one Medium, until it meet with a second Medium.

RAY *Clot*, Cloth that was never coloured nor dyed.

RAY, Array. *Spenc.*

RAY *Grass*, a Sort of Grass, good to improve cold clayey Ground.

RAYMUND [of *rein* pure, and *mund* a Mouth, *Teut. i. e.* one who abtains from wanton Discourses] a Sirname or Christian Name.

RAYS, or Beams of the Sun, or Rays of Light [among *Philosophers*] are either according to the *Atomical Hypothesis*, those very Minute Particles or Corpuscles of Matter, which continually issuing out of the Sun, do thrust on one another all around in Physically short Lines; or else as the *Cartesians* assert, they are made by the Action of the Luminary on the contiguous Ether and Air, and so are propagated every Way in straight Lines, through the Pores of the Medium.

RAYS *Convergent* [in *Opticks*] are those which going from divers Points of the Object, incline towards one and the same Point tending to the Eye.

RAYS *Divergent* [in *Opticks*] those which going from a Point of the visible Object, are dispersed, and continually depart one from another, according as they are removed farther from the Object.

RAYS *Parallel* [in *Opticks*] those that keep an equal Distance from the visible Object to the Eye, which is supposed to be infinitely remote from the Object.

To RAZE [*razer*, F.] to lay even with the Ground, pull down.

RAZORS [among *Hunters*] the Tusshes or Teeth of a Boar.

RAZOUR. See *Rasor*.

To REACH [*Ræcan*, *Sax. reketen*, *Teut.*] to be extended; to take or lay hold of, to bring; also to strain to vomit.

REACH, the Distance as far as a Line can be extended, a Bow Gun, &c. can carry, or as a Man can come at.

REACH [*Sea Term*] the Distance be-

tween any two Points of Land that lie in a right Line one from the other.

REACTION [among *Philosophers*] as the *Reaction* or *Reciprocal Motion* of one part of Matter against another.

To READ [*Rædan*, *Sax. reuen*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to read a Book.

To READ [*Arædan*, *Sax. ræven*, *Du.*] to guess, to divine or foretel.

READ } [*Ræð*, *Sax. reu*, *Teut.*] Coun-
REDE } sel or Advice. O. A Proverb,
Doctrine or Prophecy. *Spenc.*

To RE-ADJOURN [*re-adjourner*, F.] to adjourn again.

RE-ADMISSION [of *Re* and *admissio*, L.] the Act of re-admitting.

To RE-ADMIT [of *Re* and *admittere*, L.] to admit or receive again.

READING [*Camden* draws it from *re-
din*, C. Br. Fern which groweth there-
abouts in great abundance, but *Leland* from
the meeting together of other Waters with
the River *Rbeg*] a Town in *Berkshire*.

READY [*Tejpeða* and *Ræð*, *Sax.*
Thjwædd, C. Br.] prepared; also prompt or inclined to.

To make READY [*Tejpeðian*, *Sax.*
reeden, *Du.*] to prepare.

REAFAN [so called from a *Raven*, em-
broidered upon it by King *Lodbroke's*
Daughter] the Banner or Flag of the
Danes.

REAFFORESTED [*Law Term*] made
Forest again.

REAKS [of *Rex*, L. a King, or *Rice*,
Sax. Dominion] as to *Play Reaks*, i. e. to
Domineer or Hector; to shew mad Pranks.

REAL [*realis*, L.] that is indeed
true.

REALGAL, red Arsenick.

REALITY [*realité*, F. *realitas*, L.]
real Existence, the Truth of the Matter.

REALITY } [in *Law*] is opposed to
REALTY } Personality.

To REALIZE, to cause a being real,
to admit as a reality.

REALM [*royaume*, F. *reme*, Ital. of
regnum, L.] a Kingdom.

REAM [*riem*, *Du. rame*, F.] a Quan-
tity of 20 Quires of Paper.

To RE-ANIMATE [of *Re* and *Animatum*,
L.] to revive, to put in Heart again.

To REAP [*Rippan*, *Sax.*] to cut down
Corn.

A REAPER [*Rijter*, *Sax.*] one who
cuts down Corn.

REAR [*Arriere*, F.] the hindermost
part of an Army.

REAR [*Thjpeje*, *Sax.*] thin, rawish,
as Eggs &c. boiled, rare.

REAR-Admiral, the Admiral of the
third Squadron or a Royal Fleet.

REAR

REAR-Guard, the last of three Lines of an Army drawn up in Batalia.

REAR Half-Files [*Military Term*] the three hindermost Ranks when a Battalion is drawn up six deep.

REAR-Rank [*Military Term*] the last Rank of a Battalion or Squadron.

To REAR [*Anglian, Sax.*] to raise or set up an end, to train or bring up.

To REAR a Boar [*Hunting Term*] is to disloage him.

To REAR an End [*in Horsesmanship*] is when a Horse rises to high before, as to endanger his coming over upon his Rider.

To RE-ASCEND [*of Re and Ascendere, L.*] to ascend or get up again.

REASON [*raison, F. ratio, L.*] thinking; that Faculty of the Soul, whereby we judge of Things; the Exercise of that Faculty; Argument, Proof, Cause, Matter.

REASON [*in Arithmetick*] the Reason or Rate betwixt two Numbers, is a certain Proportion, especially the Quotient of the Antecedent, divided by the Consequent.

REASON [*in Geometry*] is the mutual Habit or Comparison of two Magnitudes of the same kind, one to the other, in Respect to their Quantity.

REASON [*among Logicians*] an Argument either necessary or probable; or a proper Answer to the Question, Why is it so?

To REASON [*raisonner, F. ratiocinari, L.*] to discourse upon, or about a thing, to dispute or argue.

REASONABLE [*raisonable, F. ratiocinabilis, L.*] agreeable to the Rules of Reason; just, right, conscionable.

REASONABLE Aid [*Law Term*] a Duty claim'd by the Lord of the Fee of his Tenants, to marry his Daughter, or make his Son a Knight.

To RE-ASSEMBLE [*reassembler, F.*] to Summon again; to meet together again.

To RE-ASSIGN [*reassigner, F.*] to assign again.

A RE-ASSIGNATION, a new Assignment. *F.*

To RE-ASSUME [*of Re and Assumere, L.*] to re-take, to take upon one's self again.

A RE-ASSUMPTION, a taking again, a re-assuming.

REATHEN, soon. *O.*

RE-ATTACHMENT [*Law Term*] a second Attachment of one formerly attached and dismiss'd the Court without Day.

To RE-BAPTIZE [*of Re and baptizare, L.*] to Baptize again.

REBAPTIZERS, a Sect in the third

Century, who re-baptized all Hereticks, contrary to the Custom of the Church.

To REBATE [*rabatre, F.*] to channel, to chamfer, to blunt or check.

To REBATE [*in Traffick*] to discount in receiving Money, as much as the Interest comes to, for the Time 'tis paid before it becomes due.

To REBATE [*in Heraldry*] is to set a Mark of Dishonour in an Escutcheon.

REBATE } [*rabat, F.*] the Act
REBATEMENT } of rebating, a Discount upon the Payment of ready Money.

REBATEMENT [*in Heraldry*] the Diminution of Figures in a Coat of Arms.

REBATO, a Head-dress. *Shakes.*

REBECCA [*רִבְקָה, H. Fat and Full*] the Wife of Isaac.

REBECK, an old Trot. *Chauc.*

REBECK [*rebec, F.*] a musical Instrument, having three Strings.

REBEL [*rebelle, F. rebellis, L.*] one who openly rebels against the Prince or State.

REBEL [*in a Law Sense*] one who willfully breaks a Law, or a Villain who disobeys his Lord.

To REBEL [*rebellor, F. rebellare, L.*] to rise up in Arms, to revolt against one's Sovereign.

REBELLION, a rising against, or taking up Arms against the Supreme Power. *L.*

REBELLIOUS [*rebelle, F. rebellis, L.*] apt to rebel, disobedient.

REBELLIOUS Assembly [*in Law*] a gathering of 12 or more Persons, intending to change any Laws, Statutes, &c. destroy Enclosures, break down Banks, &c.

REBELLUM [*Old Law*] a Re-joinder, Replication to Answer in a Court of Equity.

REBESK. See *Arabesk.*

REBINARE Terram, to give a second Stirring or Ploughing to Land that lies Fallow. *C. L.*

REISOLA [*with Chymists*] a Medicine for the Jaundice made of Urine.

To REBOUND [*rebondir, F.*] to leap back, or bounce up again as a Ball does.

REPUFF [*rebuff, Ital. rebuffade, F.*] a notable Repulse or Opposition, a rough Denial, a disdainful or scappish Answer.

To REBUKE [*rebucher, F.* to stop the Mouth] to reprove or check.

REBUS [*rebus, L.* to Things] a Device or Symbol represented in a Picture with a Motto alluding to one's Name.

REUSSIS [*Heraldry*] such Coats as bear a Re-embance to the Sir-name of the Person, as Castles for *Castleton*, &c.

To REUT, to rebound, recoil, repel. *Spencer.*

REBUTTER [*Law Term*] is when the Doce repelleth the Heir, by Virtue of a Varrat made by the Donor. F.

TO RECALCITRATE [*Recalcitratum*, .] to ki k backwards, or to kick back with the Heel. L.

TO RECALL [of *Re* and *kallen*, Du.] o call back, or to call home.

TO RECANT [*Recantare*, L.] to recall what one has said or written before.

RECANTATION, a revoking or un-aying. L.

TO RECAPACITATE, to put one again n a Capacity of doing any thing.

TO RECAPITULATE [*Recapituler*, F. *recapitulatum*, L.] to rehearse briefly, or sum up the Heads of a former Discourse.

RECAPITULATION, Recapitulating.

RECAPTION [*Law*] a second Distreis of one formerly ditraigned for the same Cause; a Writ lying for the Party thus ditraigned, in Order to his obtaining a Remedy.

TO RECEDE [*Recedere*, L.] to go back or retire, to depart from.

RECIPT [*receite*, F. *receptum*, *receptio*, L.] the Act of Receiving; an Acquittance for Money received; a Medicine prescribed for the Cure of Diseases.

RECEIVABLE [*recevable*, F. *receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

TO RECEIVE [*recevoir*, F. *recipere*, L.] to take what is given, paid or put in- to one's Hands; also to entertain or Har- bour.

RECEIVER [*receveur*, F.] a Person who receives; the Name of a Chymical Vessel.

RECEIVER [of the *Fines*] an Officer who receives the Money of all such who compound with the King.

RECEIVER General [of the Dutchy of *La caster*] an Officer who gathers in all Fines, Forfeitures, Assessments, &c. with in that Dutchy.

THE RECEIVER is as bad as the Thi.f. Tho' this Maxim seems more Cen- sorious than the Law which inflicts only Transportation on the Receiver, and Death on the Felon, yet it is true in Fact, be- cause such Persons are in their Principles as dishonest, though they have not Cou- rage to venture their Necks in the Em- ployment, according to the Greek, *Ἀμφο- τερὶ κλαπτε καὶ ὁ δέξασθαι, καὶ ὁ κλέψαι.*

RECENT [*recens*, L.] new, fresh, late- ly done or happened. F.

RECEPTABLE [*receptabilis*, L.] that may be received.

RECEPTACLE [*receptaculum*, L.] a Place to receive or keep Things in. F.

RECEPTACULUM Chyli [among *Ana- tomists*] a Caviy into which all the Lacte- al Veins empty themselves. L.

RECEPTARII Medici, those who set up for Physicians upon the Stock only of many Receipts, without being able to rea- son upon their Properties or Efficacies.

RECEPTION, receiving any thing, or entertaining any Person. F. of L.

RECEPTION [in *Astrology*] an acci- dental Dignity, happening in two Planets, when they are received in each others Houses.

RECEPTITIOUS [*receptitius*, L.] re- ceived or kept to one's use from ano her.

RECEPTIVE, apt or fit to receive.

RECEPTIVITY, a being Receptive.

RECESS } [*recessus*, L.] a Re-
RECESSION } treating or Withdraw-
ing; a Place of Retreat or Reiret-
ment. L.

RECESSION of the Equinoxes [*New Astronomy*] is the going back of the Equinoctial Points every Year about 50 Seconds.

RECITATIVO. See *Recitatif*.

RECEVOIRS, large Basons, Cisterns, or Recepsals for Water.

TO RECHACE [*rechasser*, F.] to drive back to the Place where the Game was first started or rowzed.

RECHE [of *Reccan*, *Sax.*] to care for, to value, to regard. *Chauc.*

A RECHEAT [among *Hunters*] a Les- son which Huntmen wind upon the Horn.

RECHILESS [*Reccleay*, *Sax.*] care- less, negligent, improvident.

RECIVIDATION, a relapsing or falling sick again.

RECIDIVOUS [*Recidivus*, L.] falling back.

RECIDIVUS Morbus [among *Physici- ans*] a Relapse or falling back into the same Distemper, in which he was be- fore. L.

RECIPE [*i. e.* Take] a Physician's Bill, ordering what Medicines the Apothecary should make up for a Patient.

RECIPIENT [*recipiens*, L.] a Recei- ver, a Vessel made vast or luted to the Beak of an Alembick, Retort, &c. to re- ceive the Matter wh ch is raised or forced over the Helm by the Fire. F.

RECIPROCAL [*reciproque*, F. of *re- ciprocus*, L.] mutual, interchangeable, that is returned on both Sides.

RECIPROCAL [in *L gick*] is said of Terms, which have the same Signification, and may be turned either Way.

RECIPROCAL Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have the Antecedents and Con- sequents of the *ratio* in both Numbers.

RECIPROCAL Proportion [in *Arith- metick*] is when of four Numbers, the fourth is lesser than the second, by so much as the third is greater than the first.

To RECIPROCATÉ [*reciproquer*, F. *reciprocatum*, L.] to requite, to be even with.

RECIPROCATION, an interchanging or returning like for like. *F.* of *L.*

RECIPROICORNOUS [*reciprocicornis*, L.] that hath Horns turned backward and forward again, as Rams have.

RECISION, a cutting or paring off, a disannulling and making void. *F.* of *L.*

A RECITAL } [*recit*, F. *recitatio*, L.] Relation, Account, Report, a Rehearsal, a saying without Book.

RECITATIVE [*recitativ*, F.] belonging to Recitation.

RECITATIVE *Musick*, a Sort of Singing that comes near to plain Pronunciation, after the Manner as Dramatick Poems are rehearsed upon the Stage.

RECITATIF } [in *Musick Books*]

RECITATIVO } signifies the Adagio or grave Parts, in Cantata's, Motets and Opera's; a particular Way or Manner of Singing, which those grave Parts require. *Ital.*

RECITATIVE *Style*, a Way of Writing fitted for that Purpose.

To RE ITE [*recitar*, F. of *recitare*, L.] to relate or rehearse.

RECIT^o, is an Abbreviation of Recitativo, which see.

To RECK, to reckon. *Sp.* To care. *O.*

RECK. Care. *O.*

RECKANS, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire. *N. C.*

RECKETH, valueth, thinketh, reflects. *Shakesp.*

To RECKON [Reccan, *Sax.* *reconnen*, Du. *reconen*, Teut.] to cast up or count; to esteem, to believe or think.

He that reckons without his Host, must reckon again.

This though a tripping Proverb, has a farther Meaning than Persons making their own Reckoning at a Tavern or Ale-House, and is usually applied to such Persons, who are apt to be partial in their own Favour, flattering themselves with the Advantages they tancy to be on their Side in any Affair, and making no Allowances for the Disadvantages that will or may attend them, so, *Ci fa conto Senza l' Hoste fa conto due volte*, say the *Italians*, and *Qui compte sans son hoste il lui convient compter deux fois*, the *French*.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched

This Proverb has its Rise from that *Vain* of anticipating our Enjoyments before we come at them, we are always brooding in our *Dreams*, and hatching in our *Minds* what we would have to come to pass before Things are ripe for it, and this *Hasti-*

ness oftentimes makes us over-shoot our *reason*, and forfeit our *Prudence*, in reckoning that our own that is not so much as in *Being*. But this Proverb deborts us from speaking confidently of our having, or as good as having *Things* in our *Power* and *Possession*, which are far off still, only in *Expectancy*, and depend wholly upon *Providence*, and not as the *Latins* say, *Ante Victoriam canere triumphum*. And the *Greeks*, *Πη τῆς φωνῆς συζῆται τὸν λόγον*.

A RECKONING [reckeninge, Du. *rechnun*, Teut.] an Account.

To RECLAIM [*richaimare*, Ital. *ore* and *clamare*, L.] to reduce to amendment of Life, to recall or turn back from ill Courses, to take up, to leave off Vices.

To RECLAIM [*Falconry*] as to reclaim a Hawk, is to tame or make it gentle.

To RECLAIM, a Partridge is said to reclaim when she calls back her young ones.

RECLAMATION, a crying out against *Lat.*

RECLINATION of a Plane [in *Dialling*] is the Quantity of Degrees which any Place lies or falls backwards from the Vertical or upright Plane. *F.* of *L.*

RECLINING Plain [in *Dialling*] a Plane which leans from you when you stand before it.

RECLINED [*reclinatus*, L.] lying upon the Back.

To RECLINE [*reclinare*, L.] to lean backwards.

A RECLUSE [*reclus*, F. *reclusus*, L.] shut up; also a Monk or Nun, that is shut up, and may not stir out of the Religious House.

REC^o, is an Abbreviation of recitativo, which see.

To RECOGNATE [*recogitatum*, L.] to consider or think upon a Thing over again.

RECOGNISANCE } *reconnissance*, F.
RECOGNIZANCE } *recognitio*, L.] Bond or Obligation, acknowledged in some Court of Record, or before some Judge.

RECOGNIZANCE of *Affize*. [*Law Term*] the Verdict of twelve Men impanelled upon a Jury, when a Man is attainted of *Disseisin* with Robbery.

To RECOGNIZE [*reconnitre*, F. *recognoscere*, L.] to take Knowledge of to acknowledge.

RECOGNISEE [in *Law*] the Person to whom one is bound in a Recognizance.

RECOGNISOR [in *Law*] one who enters into such a Bond or Obligation.

RECOGNITION, Acknowledgment, Examination, Review. *L.*

RECOGNITIONE, *per Vim & duriciem facta*, a Writ to send for a Record touching a Recognizance, which the Recognisor affirms to have been acknowledged by Hardship and Force.

RECOGNITIONEM Adnullando, Sec. a Writ for disannulling a forged Recognizance.

RECOGNITORS [in Law] a Jury impanelled upon an Assize.

To **RECOIL** [*reculer*, F.] to fly or draw back, as a Gun does.

RECOIL [*recul*, F.] the Motion or Run which a Cannon takes backward when fired.

To **RECOIN**, to coin over again.

To **RECOLLECT** [*Se recolliger*, F. *recolligere*, L.] to reflect in one's Mind, to call a Thing to Mind.

RECOLLECTION, a searching after, a calling or bringing to Mind those Ideas of which the Mind had formerly thought.

RECOLLECTS [*recollets*, F.] a branch of the *Franciscan* Friars.

RECOMFORT, to comfort again. *Ch.*

To **RECOMMENCE** [*recommencer*, F.] to commence or begin again, or a new.

To **RECOMMEND** [*recommander*, F. *recommandare*, L.] to commit to one's Favour, Protection, or Care.

RECOMMENDABLE [*recommandable*, F.] that deserves to be, or may be recommended.

RECOMMENDATION, a commending or setting forth any Person to another. *Fr.*

RECOMMENDATORY, which serves to recommend.

To **RECOMPENCE** [*recompenser*, F. *recompensare*, L.] to require, to make amends.

RECONCILEABLE [*reconciliable*, F.] that may be reconciled.

To **RECONCILE** [*reconcilier*. F. *reconciliare*, L.] to make those Friends again who were at Variance; to make to agree what seems contrary.

RECONCILIATION } a making those
RECONCILEMENT } Friends which
were at Variance. *F. of L.*

RECONDITE [*reconditus*, L.] secret, hidden.

RECONDITORY [*reconditorium*, L.] a Store-house.

To **RECONDUCT** [*reconduire*, F.] to conduct or lead back again.

RECONVENTION [*Civil Law*] a contrary Action brought by the Defendant.

To **RECORD** [*recorder*, F. *recordare*, L.] to Register or Enroll.

To **RECORD** [among *Fowlers*] to begin to sing, or tune Notes as a Bird does.

RECORD [*recordum*, L.] Testimony, Evidence, Witness; a publick Act enrol-

led; or an authentick and uncontroulable written Testimony, contained in Rolls of Parchment, and preserved in Courts of Record.

RECORDA, Records containing the Judgments and Pleadings in Suits tried before the Barons of the Exchequer. *L.*

RECORDARE Facias, a Writ directed to the Sheriff, to remove a Cause from an inferior Court to the King's Bench or Common Pleas. *L.*

RECORDATION, a Remembring.

REORDER a judicious Person, for the most Part well skilled in the Law, whom the Mayor, or other Magistrates of any City or Town incorporate, having a Court of Record, associates to himself, for his better direction in the Execution of Justice and Proceedings according to Law.

RECORDO *de processu mittendis*, a Writ to call a Record and the whole Process, out of an Inferiour, into the King's Bench Court.

To **RECOVER** [*rec uvir*, F. *recupere*, L.] to get again, to restore to Health, to be on the mending Hand.

RECOVERABLE [*recouvrable*, F.] that may be recovered.

RECOVERY [*recouvrement*, F. *recuperatio*, L.] a regaining or getting again, *q. d.* Remedy, Help.

RECOVERY [in Law] is an obtaining any thing by Judgment or Trial at Law.

True RECOVERY [in Law] is an Actual or Real Recovery of any thing, or the Value of it by Judgment.

Feigned RECOVERY } is a certain
Common RECOVERY } Form or Courte
in Law, } for the better assuring one's Title to Lands or Tenements.

To **RECOUNT** [*raconter*, F. *racontare*, Ital.] to relate.

To **RECOUPE** [*recoufer*, F.] to cut again, to reply quickly and sharply, to defalk or discount.

A **RECOUPE** [in Law] is a quick and sharp Reply to a peremptory Demand.

RECOUR'D, recovered. *Spenc.*

RECOURSE [*recours*, F. *of recursus*. L.] Application, Refuge, Address; also Passage, Return.

RECREANT [*recredente*, Ital. *q. d. recedens*, T] a faint-hearted or cowardly Fellow; out of Hope, untrusty. *Spenc.*

RECREANTISE, Cowardise. *O.*

To **RECREATE** [*recreer*, F. *recreatum*, L.] to refresh, to divert, or delight.

RECREATION [*q. d.* a Creating a new] a pleasing Divertisement after Labour; Refreshment, Pastime. *F. of L.*

RECREATIVE, which serves to recreate, diverting, pleasant. *F.*

RECREAUNCE, Falshood, Treason. *Ch.*

RECREAUNT, one who betrays his Trust, Cowardly; an Infidel.

RECREENTIALS [of *re* and *Credentia*, L.] an Answer to the Credential Letter of an Ambassador.

RECREMENT [recrementum, L.] any superfluous Matter in the Blood or Body, or any of its Parts.

RECREMENT [with *Chymists*] a Term us'd when any Liquor is distilled over again several Times.

RECREMENTITIOUS [recrementitiosus, L.] being on to Recrements.

RECREMENTS [in *Physick*] such Juices as are separated in the several Glands of the Body for proper and peculiar Uses; as the Spirits, the Lymphs, the Gall, &c.

To RECRIMINATE [recriminare, F. *re-criminatum*, L.] to return an Accusation or Reproach; to charge one's Accuser or lay the Fault that he is accused of to him that accuses him.

RECRIMINATION, an Accusation in which the Party accused charges the Accuser with the same Fault or some other. F. of I.

RECRUDESCENCE [of *recrudescere*, L.] a growing a fresh, raw, or sore again.

RECRUDESCENCE [with *Physicians*] is when a Disease, being about to end, begins to grow worse again.

To RECRUIT [recri-ter, F.] to supply or fill up; to re-enforce.

RECRUIT [recriue, F.] new or fresh Supply.

RECRUITS [Military Art] are new Men raised to strengthen the Forces on Foot.

RECTANGLE [of *rectus* and *angulus*, L.] a right or straight Angle, made by the falling of one Line perpendicular upon another. F.

RECTANGLE [in *Geometry*] besides the preceding, is a Parallelogram, the Angles whereof are right.

RECTANGLE [in *Arithmetick*] is the Product that arises from the Multiplication of two Lines, one by another.

RECTANGLED Triangle is a Triangle that has one Right Angle

RECTANGULAR [in *Geometry*] a Figure is said to be Rectangular, when one or more of the Angles are equal.

RECTA *Directrix* [in *Conick Sections*] a Line made by the mutual Intersection of the Vertical Plane, with that of the Base. L.

RECTA PRISCA REGIS, a Right the King claimed of taking out of every Ship laden with Wines, one Butt before the Mast, and another behind it. L.

RECTATION, a Claim of Right or

an Appeal to the Law for the Recovery of such a claimed Right.

RECTIFICATION, a rectifying or making right. F. of L.

RECTIFICATION [with *Chymists*] is the distilling over again any Spirit, in order to make it more fine and pure.

RECTIFICATION of *Curves* [in *Mathematicks*] is the assigning or finding a straight Line equal to the curved one.

RECTIFIER, a Person who rectifies.

RECTIFIER [with *Navigators*] an Instrument to find the Variation of the Compass, and to rectify the Ship's Course.

To RECTIFY [re-ctifier, F. *re-ctificare*, L.] to set to rights again, to correct or mend.

To RECTIFY [with *Chymists*] is to distil any Spirit over again, in order to make it more pure.

To RECTIFY a *Globe*, is to bring the Sun's Place in the Ecliptick on the Globe to the Brass Meridian, &c.

To RECTIFY a *Nativity* [among *Astrologers*] is to bring the Estimated Time of a Person's Birth to the Real and true one.

RECTILINEAL Angle, } [re-ctilig e,
RECTILINEAR Angle, } F. *re-ctilinus*, L.] an Angle consisting of Right Lines.

RECTI MINORES [in *Anatomy*] are two small Muscles of the Head, let into the middle of the *Os Ocipitis*. L.

RECTITUDE [re-ctitudo, L.] rightness, uprightness. F.

RECTITUDINES [in *Law*] Rights or Legal Dues, belonging to God or Man. L.

RECTITY [re-ctitas, L.] Rightness, Evenness.

RECTIO, a Writ of Right, trying both for Possession and Property, and if the Cause be lost, there is no Remedy.

RECTO de *Advocatione Ecclesie*, a Writ for him that claims the Advowson to himself and his Heirs in Fee. L.

RECTO de *Dote*, a Writ whereby a Woman demands her whole Dowry. L.

RECTO de *Dote unde nihil habet*, a Writ whereby a Woman having a Dowry assured she demands her Thirds. L.

RECTO de *Custodia terre & heredis*, a Writ for a Guardian in Socage, or appointed by the Ancestor's Will, against a Stranger that enters upon the Land, and takes the Body of the Heir. L.

RECTO de *rationali parte*, a Writ for a Copartner to recover his Share. L.

RECTO *quando domum rem-ssit*, is when the Lord in whose Signiory the Land lies, remits the Cause to the King's Court. L.

RECTO *sur disclaimer*, a Writ which lies where a Lord avows upon his Tenant, and the Tenant disclaims to hold of him.

RECTOR [*reſteur*, F.] a Governour or Ruler; alſo the Parſon of a Pariſh Church, the Principal of a College, &c. L.

RECTORIAL, belonging to a Rector or Rectory.

RECTORY [*reſtorat*, F. *reſtor-ia*, L.] Pariſh Church, Parſonage, or Spiritual Living with all its Rights, Glebes, Tithes, &c.

RECTUM, a Tryal in common Courſe of Law. O. L.

RECTUM *Inteſtinum* [among *Anatomiffs*] the ſtraight Gut. L.

RECTUS in *Curia* [i. e. Right in Court] ſignifies one who ſtands at the Bar, and no Man objects any thing againſt him; alſo one that has reverſed an Outlawry. L.

RECTUS *Femoris* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Leg, inſerted to the upper Part of the Bone, called *Tibia*. L.

RECTUS *Internus Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head inſerted to the fore *Appendix of the Os Occi, itis*. L.

RECTUS *Internus Minor* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head inſerted to the *Os Occipitis* under the former.

RECTUS *Lateralis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head, implanted to the *Os Occipitis*, in the Space made by the *Proceſſus Mamillaris* and *Styloides*. L.

RECTUS *Major* [in *Anatomy*] a Muſcle of the Head, inſerted to the hinder part of the *Os Occipitis*. L.

RECTUS *Muſculus* [among *Anatomiffs*] one of the Muſcles of the lower Belly.

To RECULE, to recoil. *Spenc.*

RECVLVER]*Racul*], *Sax.*] a Place in *Kent*.

RECUMBENCY [of *recumbere*, L.] a relying or depending upon.

RECUMBENT [*recumbens*, L.] in a lying Poſture.

RECOVERABLE [*recuperabilis*, L.] recoverable. *Chauc.*

RECUPERATION, a recovering. L.

RECUPERATORY [*recuperatorius*, L.] belonging to recovery.

To RECUR [*recourir*, F. *recurrere*, L.] to run back or return.

To RECURE, to recover, to repair. *Spencer.*

RECURRENT [*recurrens*, L.] running back.

RECURRENT *Nerves* [with *Anatomiffs*] a Branch of the *Par Vagum*, firſt aſcending and afterwards deſcending and imparted to the *Larynx*.

RECURSION, a running back. L.

RECURVATION, a bending backwards. L.

RECURVITY [*recurvitas*, L.] a bending backwards.

RECUSABLE [*recuſabilis*, L.] refuſable, or that may be reſuſ'd.

RECUSANCY [of *recuſare*, L. to reſuſe] Non-Conformity to the eſtabliſhed Church.

RECUSANTS [*recuſantes*, L.] Roman Catholicks who reſuſe to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

RECUSSABLE [*recuſſibilis*, L.] that may be beaten back.

RECUSSION [*recuſſus*, L.] a ſhaking again, or a beating back.

RED [Red, *Sax.* *roed*, *Da.* *red*, *Dan.* *rhund*, *C. Br.* *rouge*, F.] a lively Colour, repreſenting the Quality of Fire.

REDDOUR, Violence. *Chaucer.*

RED *Gown*, a Diſtemper to which new born Children are ſubject.

RED *Stank* [Red *ſcanca*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED *Sbanks*, the Herb *Aſte-smart*. N. C.

RED *Start* [Red *ſtept*, *Sax.*] a Bird.

RED *Sreak* [Red-*ſtepnice*, *Sax.*]

RED *Water* [in a *Horſe*] that which iſſues from a Wound or Sore.

REDACTED [*redactus*, L.] forced back.

REDAN } [in *Fortification*] an ir-
REDENT } dent Work made in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw, with *Saliant* and re-entring Angles. F.

REDBRIDGE [Red-*brige*, *Sax.* i. e. Bridge of Reeds] in *Hampſhire*.

REDARGUATION, a diſproving or conſturing. L.

REDDENDUM [to be yielded or paid] a Law-Word uſ'd for the Clause in a Leaſe, &c. whereby the Rent is reſerved to the Leaffor. L.

REDDITARIUM, a Roll or Rental in which the Rents and Services of a Manour are ſet down. O. L.

REDDITARIUS, a Renter, a Tenant. O. L.

REDDITION, a giving again or reſtoring, the Surrender of a Place. F. of L.

REDDITION [in *Law*] a judicial Acknowledgment that the Land or Thing in Queſtion belongs to the Demandant.

REDDITIVE [*redditivus*, L.] belonging to Addition.

REDE [Rede, *Sax.*] Advice, Counſel, Help.

REDEISS, Helpleſs. O.

To REDEEM [*redimere*, F. *redimere*, L.] to buy off; purchaſe again; recover.

REDEEMABLE, that may be redeemed.

REDEEMER [*redemptor*, F. *redemptor*, L.] a Ransomer, Deliverer, Saviour.

To RE-DELIVER [of *Re* and *Deliverer*, F.] to deliver, or give up again.

To RE-DEMAND [*redemander*, F.] to ask or require again.

REDEMPION, a ransoming or delivering. F. of L.

REDEMPTIONAL [*redemptionalis*, L.] of or pertaining to redeeming.

REDICULUS, a certain imaginary Deity, worshipped by the Romans for bringing Hannibal from Rome.

To REDENIGRATE, to recover in Blackness. L.

To REDINTEGRATE [*redintegratum*, L.] to restore or make new, to begin a-fresh.

REDINTEGRATED [*redintegratus*, L.] begun a-fresh or renewed.

REDINTEGRATION a making whole again, a renewing. L.

REDINTEGRATION [with *Chymists*] a restoring any mix'd Body whose Form is destroy'd to its former Nature and Constitution.

REDISSEISIN, a second Disseisin.

REDITA [in *Musick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.*

REDITUARIES, a Branch of the *Franciscan Friars*.

REDOLENCE, a sweet Smell. *Chau.*

REDOLENT [*redolens*, L.] yielding a sweet Smell or Scent.

REDONATION, a restoring or giving back that which was taken away. L.

To REDOUBLE [*redoubler*, F. of *reduplicare*, L.] to double again, to encrease, to grow violent.

REDOUTABLE, feared, honoured, revered. *Chauc.*

REDOUBTED [*redoute*, F.] dreadful, much feared.

REDOUBTS [in *Fortification*] small Forts of a square Figure, which have no Defence but in the Front. F.

To REDOUND [*redonder*, F. *redundare*, L.] to abound over and above, to turn to.

REDOUR, turning or doubling. O.

To REDRESS [*redresser*, F.] to set to rights again, to reform.

REDRESS [of *redresser*, F.] amends.

To REDRESS a Stag [among Hunters] is to put him off his Changes.

RED-Start, a Bird.

REDUBBERS [Law Term] are such as buy stolen Cloth, knowing it to be stolen, and turn it into some other Form or Colour, that it may not be known.

To REDUCE [*reduire*, F. *reducere*, L.] to bring back, restore, subdue or bring under Subjection, to bring or turn into.

REDUCIBLE [*reductibile*, F.] that may be reduced.

REDUCING Scale, a Mathematica Instrument to reduce any Map or Draught.

REDUCT [among *Chymists*] a Powder by which calcined Metals and Minerals are reduc'd again to their *Regulus*, or pure Substance.

A REDUCT [*reduit*, F.] an advantageous Piece of Ground, entrench'd and separated from the rest of the Camp by a Foss, for an Army to retire to in Case of a Surprize. *Military Term.*

REDUCTION, a reducing or bringing back. F. of L.

REDUCTION [in *Aritmetick*] is a reducing of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. into their least or greatest Parts.

REDUCTION Ascending [in *Aritmetick*] is a reducing a lower Denomination into a higher, as Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pounds, and the like in Weights, &c.

REDUCTION Descending [in *Aritmetick*] is a reducing a higher Denomination into a lower, as Pounds into Shillings, Shillings into Pence, &c. and the like of Weights, &c.

REDUCTION of Equations [in *Algebra*] is the reducing them into a proper Order or Disposition for an Equation.

REDUCTION [in *Astronomy*] is the difference between the Argument of Inclination, and the Eccentric Longitude.

REDUCTIVE, that serves to reduce. F.

REDUNDANCY [*redondance*, F. *redundantia*, L.] an over-flowing, abounding or exceeding, superfluity.

REDUNDANT [*redondant*, F. *redundans*, L.] overflowing, abounding, exceeding, superfluous.

REDUPLICATED [*reduplicatus*, L.] doubled again.

REDUPLICATION, a redoubling. L.

REDUPLICATION [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure wherein a Verse ends with the same Word that the following begins.

REDUPLICATIVE, that redoubleth or may be doubled often.

REDUPLICATIVE Propositions [in *Logick*] those in which the Subject is repeated.

REE, a Portuguese Coin, 40 of which are equal to Six-pence English.

To REE } to handle Corn in a Sieve so
To RAY } that the chaffy or lighter

Part may gather to one Place. C.

REE, as all is on a Ree [of *Plow*, Gr. to flow] all is on a River, or overflowed with Water. *Essex.*

REED [H]n²⁰⁰, Sax. *ried*, Teut.] a Plant growing in Fenny or watery Places; Straw bound up for Thatching.

REED, a Jewish Measure of three Yards three Inches.

RE

To RE-EDIFY [*reédifier*, F. of *Re* and *Edificare*, L.] to rebuild or build up gain.

REEF [*Sea Term*] a particular way of olling or tucking up a Sail.

REEFED *Top-Mast* [*Sea Term*] is when the lower part of the Top-Mast being crack'd and cut off, the Remainder is set in the Step again.

REEK [*Djpeac*, *Sax.*] a Mow or Heap of Corn, Hay, &c.

REEK [*Rec*, *Sax.* *reuck*, Du. *rauch*, Teut.] a Steam or Vapour.

To REEK [*Recan*, *Sax.* *ranchen*, Teut.] to cast a Steam or Smoke.

To REEK, to wear away, as *His Sickness reaks him*, i. e. wastes or wears him away.

REEK-*Stavel*, a Frame of Wood set on Stones, upon which a Mow of Hay or Corn, &c. is raised. C.

REEKS, reckons. *Spenc.*

To RE ENTER [*reutrer*, F. of *Re* and *Intrare*, L.] to enter upon or take Possession of again.

To RE-ESTABLISH [of *Re* and *Etalir*, F. of *Stabilire*, L.] to establish or settle again.

To REEL [*rollen*, Du. to stagger.

A REEL [*Reol*, *Sax.*] a Device to skain Yarn, &c. O.

To REEM [of *Djnaman*, *Sax.*] to cry, lament or bewail. *lancafb.*

REEVE or *Bepeya*, *Sax.*] the Bailiff of a Franchise or Manour.

To REEVE [probably of *Reaxian*, *Sax.* *raffen*, Teut to snatch] a Term us'd by Sailors, for to put in or pull through.

REEVES [of *Reya* or *Bepeya*, *Sax.* a Tax-gatherer] a Sirname.

RE-EXAMINATION, a second Examination.

To RE-EXAMINE [of *Re* and *Examiner*, F. or *Examinare*, L.] to examine again or a-new.

RE-EXTENT [*Law Term*] a second Extent on Lands or Tenements.

REFECTION, a refreshing, a Repast or Meal. F. of L.

REFECTIVES [*reficientia*, L.] Medicines which refresh and renew Strength.

REFECTORY } [*refectoire*, F. *refec-*
REFECTUARY } *torium*, L.] a Dining Room; a Room in a Monastery, where the Friars or Nuns eat together.

To REFEL [*refellere*, L.] to disprove by Argument, to Confute.

To REFER [*referer*, F. *referre*, L.] to send back, to direct to a Passage in a Book; to leave to one's Judgment or Determination.

REFEREE, an Arbitrator, to whom a Law Business is referred.

RE

REFERENCE [of *referer*, F. or *referre*, L.] a Mark in a Book, directing the Reader to the Margin, or some other Place; also a giving up a Matter to be determined by Arbitrators.

REFERENDARY [*referendaire*, F. *referendarius*, L.] an Officer in the Court of Chancery, the Master of Requests.

REFERRIBLE, that may be referred to.

To REFIGURE, to recollect. *Chaucer.*

To REFINE [*raffiner*, F. *raffinare*, Ital.] to make finer, to purge and purify.

To REFINE upon, to handle nicely, to make critical Remarks.

REFINING, the Art of separating other Bodies from Gold and Silver.

To REFIT a Ship [*reficere*, L.] to fit it out again.

To REFLECT [*reflechir*, F. *refletere*, L.] to beat or send back Light or Heat.

To REFLECT upon a Person, to speak ill of, to Censure or Reproach.

To REFLECT upon a Thing, to think seriously of it.

REFLECTION } a beating or return-
REFLEXION } ing back; also Meditation, Consideration; also Reproach, Censure. F. of L.

REFLECTION [*in Catopricks*] is when a Ray of Light falling on a hard or polished Body, is turn'd back into the Air, is an Angle equal to that of its Incidence.

REFLECTION [*in Natural Philo-*
sophy] is the regress or return that happens to a moving Body, upon its meeting another Body which it cannot penetrate.

REFLECTION [*in Metaphysics*] is that Notice which the Mind takes of its own Operations, and the Manner of them.

Ray of REFLECTION } is that by
REFLECT RAY } which the Reflection is made upon the Surface of a reflecting Body.

REFLECTION [*of the Moon*] is her third Inequality of Motion.

REFLECTING Dials } are such as are
REFLEXIVE Dials } made by a little Piece of a Looking-Glass-Plate, so plac'd as to reflect the Rays of the Sun on the Top of a Cieling, &c. where the Dial is drawn.

REFLEXIBILITY, an Aptness or Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEXIVE, capable of reflecting; apt to beat or return back.

REFLEXIVE, capable of reflecting, apt to beat or return back.

REFLEXIVITY, a being reflexive, the Quality of that which reflects.

REFLORESCENCE [*reflorescere*, L.] to begin to flourish or blossom again.

To REFLOW [*refleur*, F. of *refluere*, L.] to flow back.

REFLU-

REFLUENT [*refluens*, L.] flowing back.

REFLUX [*refluxus*, L.] a flowing back, the Ebbing of the Sea or Tide.

To REFOCILLATE [*r.focillatum*, L.] to refocus or cherish.

REFOCILLATION, a refocusing, &c.

To REFORM *reformer*, F. *reformare*, L.] to put in the Old or in a better Form; to mend; also to take up or amend from ill Courses.

To REFORM [*in Military Affairs*] is to reduce a Body of Men, either by disbanding the Whole, or only breaking a Part, and retaining the rest.

To REFORM [among *Falcons*] a Hawk is said so to do, when she prunes or picks her Feathers.

REFORM [*reformo*, F.] reforming, reformation; a disbanding some part of an Army.

REFORMADO, an Officer, who having lost his Men, is continued in whole or half Pay; a Volunteer in a Man of War. *Span.*

REFORMATION, the Act of reforming, an Amendment of Manners, Errors or Abuses. F. of L.

REFORMED [*les reformez*, F.] the Protestants of the reformed Religion.

REFORMER [*reformateur*, F. *reformato*, L.] a Person who reforms.

REFORMISTS, Monks whose Discipline or Rules have been reformed.

To REFRACT [of *refragari*, or *refractum*, L.] to break back again, to resist.

REFRACTARY [*refractaire*, F. *refractorius* [*fractavius*, L.] obstinate, unruly, headstrong.

REFRACTED [*refractus*, L.] broken back again, as a *refracted* Beam or Ray of Light; also weakened.

REFRACTED Angle [*in Opticks*] the Angle which is contained between the *refracted* Ray and the Perpendicular.

REFRACTED Dial, such as shews the true Hour only by the Means of some *refracting* transparent Fluid.

REFRACTION *Astronomical*, the Refraction produc'd by the Atmosphere, whereby the Star appears more elevated above the Horizon than really it is. F. of L.

REFRACTION [*in Dioptricks*] is the Variation of a Ray of Light, from that right Line in which its Motion would have continued, were it not for the Resistance made by the Thickness of the *Medium*, through which it passes.

REFRACTION [*in a Philosophick Sense*] Incurvation or Change of Determination in the Body moved, which happens to it just when it enters, or in some

Cases rather before it enters a different Medium.

REFRACTION *Horizontal*, is that which makes the Sun or Moon appear just on the Edge of the Horizon, when they are as yet somewhat below it.

REFRACTION *from the Perpendicular* [*in Dioptricks*] is when a Ray falling, inclin'd from a thicker Medium, into a thinner, as from Glass into Air, in breaking, departs farther from that Perpendicular.

REFRACTION *to the Perpendicular* [*in Dioptricks*, is when a Ray falling, inclin'd from a thinner or more Diaphanous *Medium*, upon a thicker or less transparent one, in breaking comes nearer the Perpendicular.

REFRACTIVE, of or belonging to Refraction.

REFRAGABILITY [*refragabilitas*, L.] refractoriness.

REFRAGABLE [*refragabilis*, L.] that may be withstood.

To REFRAIN [*refrenare*, F. *rastrenare*, Ital. of *Re* and *Frenare*, L.] to bridle, to forbear, to keep one's self from.

REFRANGIBILITY [of *Re* and *Fragibilitas*, L.] the Quality of what is refrangible.

REFRANGIBLE [of *e* and *Fragibilis*, L.] capable of being refracted.

REFREIDE, to refrain. *Chauc.*

REFRENATION [with *Astrologers*] is when a Planet applying to another by Conjunction or Aspect, before it draws near, becomes retrograde. L.

To REFREIVE, to refrain for fear. O.

To REFRESH [*refraichir*, F. *refrescare*, Ital. *refrigerare* L.] to recruit one's self, to renew or revive.

REFRESHMENT [*refrascissement*, F.] that which serves to refresh.

REFRET [*refrein*, F.] the Burden of a Ballad or Song.

REFRETE, full fraught. O.

To REFRIDEN, to cool. O.

To REFRIGERATE [*refrigeratum*, L.] to refresh, to cool.

REFRIGERATION, a cooling, &c. F. of L.

A REFRIGERATIVE, a cooling Medicine. F.

REFRIGERATORY [*refrigeratorius*, L.] cooling.

A REFRIGERATORY [*refrigeratorium*, L.] that part of an Alembick, which is placed about the Head of a Still, and filled with Water to cool it.

A REFRINED Hawk [with *Falcons*] one who sneezes, and casts Water through her Nostrils.

REFT, bereft, deprived. *Spenc.*

REFUGE [*refugium*, L.] a Place of
 ety to flee to. F.
 REFUGEE, a French Protestant, fled
 Refuge from the Persecution in France.
 REFULGENT [*refulgentia*, L.]
 ghtness, Splendor.
 REFULGENT [*refulgens*, L.] shining,
 ltering, bright.
 REFULLUS Aque [*Old Law*] High
 ater, that Return of a Stream, when it
 topped for the Use of a Mill.
 To REFUND [*refunder*, F. *refundere*,
] to pay or give back Money that has
 n paid.
 REFUSAL [*refus*, F.] a Refusing, a
 nial.
 To REFUSE [*refuser*, F. *recusare*, L.]
 deny the granting of a Suit, or the do-
 of any thing.
 REFUSE [*refus*, F.] the Dross of
 tal, Ore, or any other Thing.
 REFUTANTIA, an Acknowledgment
 renouncing all future Claim. O. L.
 REFUTATIO *Feuda*, the Loss of a
 adal Tenure by forfeiting. C. L.
 REFUTATION, a disproving by Argu-
 ats what has been alledged by another.
 of L.
 To REFUTE [*refuter*, F. *regutare*, L.]
 disproves, to convince by Reason.
 To REGAIN [*regagner*, F.] to gain a
 ond Time, to get again.
 REGAL [*regalis*, L.] Royal, belonging
 the King or Queen.
 REGAL of France, a costly Ring offer-
 y by a King of France, to St. Thomas of
 urtherbury, worn afterwards by King
 nry VIII.
 REGAL Fishes, such Fishes, as by the
 ng's Prerogative belong to him, as
 hales, Sturgeons, &c.
 To REGALE [*regaler*, F.] to treat,
 ft, or entertain.
 A REGALE } [*regal*, F.] a noble
 A REGALIO } Treat or Entertainment.
 REGALE [among *Chymists*] a kind of
 ment with which Gold is purified.
 REGALE *Episcoporum*, the Temporal
 d Legal Privileges of Bishops. C. L.
 REGALIA, the Rights of a King or
 een; the Ensigns of the Royal Dignity.
 REGALITY [*regalitas*, L.] Royal-
 ts, Grandeur.
 To REGARD [*regarder*, F.] to look
 on with Concern, heed, have respect to.
 REGARD, Consideration, Respect, Ac-
 ount. F.
 REGARD [of a *Forest*] the overseeing
 d viewing of it; also the Compass of it.
 REGARDANT [in *Heraldry*] a Lyon,
 such kind of Beast of Prey, painted
 oking behind him.

REGARDER [of a *Forest*] an Officer
 whose Business is to take the regard of it
 and overlook all the other Officers.
 REGEL, a fix'd Star in *Orion's* Foot.
 REGENCY [*regence*, F.] the Govern-
 ment or Governors of a Kingdom, during
 the Minority or Absence of a Prince, by
 one or more of the Subjects.
 To REGENERATE [*regenerer*, F. *rege-
 neratum*, L.] to beget again, to cause to be
 born again.
 REGENERATE [*regeneratus*, L.] born
 a second Time, new born.
 REGENERATION [with *Divines*] a
 new and spiritual Birth. F. of L.
 REGENT [*regens*, L.] ruling or go-
 verning.
 A REGENT [*un regent*], F.] one who
 governs a Kingdom during the Minority of
 a Sovereign Prince, or under one who is
 incapable of reigning.
 To REGERMINATE [*regerminatum*,
 L.] to Spring or Bud up again.
 REGIBLE [*regibilis*, L.] easy to be
 ruled, governable.
 REGICIDE [of *rex* and *caedo*, L.] a
 King-killer; or the Murder of a King. L.
 REGIFICAL [*regificus*, L.] royal,
 stately, pompous, magnificent.
 REGIMEN } [*regimen*, L. *regiment*,
 REGIMENT } F.] Government; Rule.
 REGIMEN [with *Grammarians*] the
 Cases of a Noun governed by a Verb.
 REGIMEN [with *Physicians*] the Me-
 thod to be observed by a Patient, with re-
 spect to his Diet, &c.
 REGIMENT [*M. T.*] a Body of sever-
 al Companies of Foot Soldiers, or Troops
 of Horse, commanded by a Colonel. F.
 REGIO *Assensus*, a Writ whereby the
 King or Queen gives Royal Assent to the
 Election of a Bishop.
 REGION [*regio*, L.] a Country, Coast
 or Quarter. F.
 REGION [with *Geographers*] a large
 Extent of Land, inhabited by many Peo-
 ple of the same Nation.
 REGION *Elementary*, a Sphere bound-
 ed by the Orb of the Moon, comprehen-
 ding the Atmosphere of the Earth.
 REGION *Ethereal* } [in *Cosmography*]
 REGION *celestial* } is that vast Ex-
 tent of the Universe, that contains the
 Heavens with all their Host.
 REGION *Planetary* [with *Astrolo-
 gers*] that Part of the Heavens, where
 the Neighbouring Planets move.
 REGIONS [in *Astronomy*] are certain
 particular Divisions of the Air.
 Upper REGION of the Air [with *A-
 stronomers*] is that Part of it which is a-
 bove the Tops of the highest Mountains.

The *Middle REGION of the Air*, is that which reaches from the Tops of the highest Mountains, down to the Lower Region of the Air.

Lowest REGION of the Air, that Part of it which we live in, and which is bounded by the Reflection of the Sun Beams.

Lowest REGION [among *Anatomists*] the lowest Part of the Abdomen, which is distinguished into three Regions, the Lower, Middle, and Upper.

REGISTER [*registre*, F. *registrum*, L.] a Memoria, or Book of publick Records.

A REGISTER [*registrarius*, L.] an Officer, who keeps Registers.

REGISTER [of a *Parish Church*] a Book wherein Marriage, Baptisms, and Burials are registred.

REGISTER [among *Chymists*] a Contrivance in Furnaces to make the Heat immediately more intense or remiss, by letting more or less Air come to the Vessel.

To *make REGISTER* [with *Printers*] is to make the Pages and Lines fall exactly one upon another.

To REGISTER, to record or enter in a Register.

REGISTRY [*registrum*, L.] the Office where Records are kept; also the Books and Rolls there kept, especially those wherein the Proceedings of the Chancery or any Spiritual Court are recorded.

REGIUS Professor [*i. e.* the King's Professor] a Title of every Reader of the 5 Lectures in the University, to called from King *Henry VIII.* who founded them. L.

REGIUS *Morbis*, the Jaundice, a Disease. L.

REGNANT [*regnans*, L.] Principal, Chief, Governing.

REGNARDISM, the Subtilty of *Regnard*, or a Fox.

REGNATIFE, fit for reigning. *Chauc.*

REGNI, an ancient People of *Britain*, that formerly had the Shires *Surrey* and *Suffex*, and Part of *Hampshire* in Possession.

REGOLA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a Rule or Canon. *Ital.*

To REGORGE [*regorger*, F.] to bring or cast up, to Vomit.

REGRATE, Regret, Sorrow; also Courtesy, Esteem. O.

REGRATER } [*regrater*, F.] a Huck-
REGRATOR } ster, or one who trims up old Wares for Sale; but it is commonly taken for him who buys and sells any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair, or within 5 Miles thereof.

To REGRATE [*regrater*, F.] to drive a Huckster's Trade.

REGRATERIA, a selling by Retail.

REGRESS [*regress*, F. *regressus*, L.] returning or coming back.

To REGRET [*regretter*, F.] to lament or grieve for.

REGRET [*regretto*, Ital. of *Re Neg* and *Gratum*, L.] Grief, Sorrow, Reluctancy, Unwillingness to do a Thing. F.

REGUERDONED, Rewarded, *Chauc.*

REGULA, a Rule or Pattern. L.

REGULA [in *Old Records*] the Book of Rules or Orders of a Monastery.

REGULAR [*regulier*, F. of *regularis* L.] according to Rule, Orderly.

REGULAR Body [in *Mathematicks*] is a Solid, the Surface whereof is composed of equal and similar Figures.

REGULAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are such as have their Sides and Angles alike equal one to another.

REGULARITY [*regularité*, F.] agreeableness to Rules, exactness, strict Order.

REGULARS, such as live under some Rule or Obedience, and lead a Monastick Life, *hyc.* regular Clergy.

To REGULATE [*reguler*, F. *regulatum*, L.] to set in Order, to govern, direct or guide; to frame or square; to determine or decide.

REGULATION [*reglement*, F.] the Act of Regulating. L.

REGULATOR, one who regulates or directs. L.

REGULATOR [among *Watchmakers*] a small Spring belonging to the Balance Pocket-Watches.

REGULUS } [among *Chymists*] is the
REGULE } purest Part of any Metal or Mineral, when the Faces or Dregs are separated or taken away.

To REGURGITATE [of *re* and *Gurgitatum*, L.] to swallow again.

REHABILITATION [in the *Canon Law*] is a re-enabling or restoring to former Ability. F.

REHEARSAL, Relation, Report; also private practising.

To REHEARSE [of *re* and *hear*] to relate or tell, to repeat,

To REHEARSE, to practise in private, in order to publick Performance.

REHOBOAM [רְחֹבָם] *H. b. i.* the Breach of the People] King *Solomon's* Son.

To REJECT [*rejeter*, F. *rejectionem*, L.] to cast off, to refuse, to slight or despise.

REJECTABLE, that may be rejected.

REJECTANEOUS [*rejectioneus*, L.] cast away, unprofitable, nothing set by.

REJECTION rejecting or casting off. Lat.

REIGHT, reached. O.

To REIGN [*regner*, F. *regnare*, L.]

rule as a King or Sovereign Prince; to be in Vogue.

REIGNOUS, ruinous. *O.*

REILETH, rowleth. *Chauc.*

To RE-IMBARK [*reimbarquer*, *F.*] take Shipping again.

RE-IMBARKATION [*re-imbarquement*, *F.*] a going on Ship-board again.

To RE-IMBURSE [*reimbursen*, *F.*] to pay back again, to re-pay.

RE-IMBURSEMENT, a paying back.

RE-IMPRESSION, a second Edition of Book.

REIN, Government. *O.*

REINARD [*Renard*] a Fox.

REINARD [of *rein*, *Teut.* uncorrupt, and *ard*, *Du.* Nature, honestly-minded] proper Name.

REINER } of *rein*, *Teut.* and *ehr*,

RAINER } *Du.* Honour, *g. d.* one whose good Name is unstained] a Surname.

To RE INFECT [of *re* and *infectum*, .] to infect or corrupt again.

RE-INFECTA [*without Success*] as Ambassadors are said to return. *L.*

To RE-INFORCE [of *re* and *Enforcer*, *F.*] to add new Force or Strength, to recruit.

RE-INFORGED ring [of a Cannon] that which is next after the Trunnions, excite them and the Vent.

RE INFORCEMENT, Recruit, Supply; Re-intorcing.

To RE-INGRATIATE *one's self with me*, is to get into his Favour again.

REINS [*reinas*, *F.* of *renes*, *I.*] the Kidneys; certain Bowels, whose Office is to strain the Urine, and cause it to run thro' the Vessels called *Ureters*, into the Bladder.

REINS [probably of *regere*, *L.* to rule] the Leather Thongs of a Bridle, or two long Slips of Leather, one on each Side of a Curb or Snaffle, which the Rider or Driver holds in his Hand to keep a Horse in Subjection.

To RE-INSTATE [of *re*, *in*, and *Status*, *L.*] to restore to the former State and Condition.

To RE-INTEGRATE [*reintegrer*, *F.*] to restore one to his own.

To REJOYCE [*rejoir*, *F.*] to fill with Joy, to Delight, to be Merry or Glad.

REJOYNDER [in *Law* is an Answer or Exception to a Replication, a second Answer. *F.*

To REJOYN [*rejoindre*, *F.*] to join again, to get together again, to reply.

To REJUMBLE, as it *rejumles in my Stomach*, i. e. it rises or works in my Stomach. *N. C.*

REIT, Sedge, or Sea-Weed. *O.*

To RE-ITERATE [*reiterer*, *F.* *reiteratum*, *L.*] to do the same thing over again.

To REKE [*Recan*, *Sax.*] to care for. *O.*

REKELAGIS, Rakings, Revelings. *Ch.*

REKILNESS, Rashness. *O.*

REJUVENESCENCY [of *rejuvenescere*, *L.*] a growing young again.

To RELAPSE [*relapsus*, *L.*] to fall sick again, to commit the same Fault.

A RELAPSE of *re* and *lapsus*, *L.*] a falling or sliding back, most commonly into a Disease or Sickness. *F.*

To RELATE [*relatare*, *Ital.* *relatum*, *L.*] to tell or give an Account of; to belong to, to be agreeable or answerable.

To RELATE, to bring back again. *Sp.*

RELATERS, they who stand at Advantage with Darts to kill Deer. *O.*

RELATION, Rehearsal of some Adventure Battle, Siege &c. *F* of *L.*

RELATION [in *Logick*] one of the ten Predicaments or Accidents belonging to Substance.

RELATION, Respect, Regard.

RELATION *Inharmonical* [in *Musical Compositions*] is a harsh Reflexion or Flat against itary in a Cross Form.

RELATIONS, Kindred, as Kins-men or Kins-women.

RELATIST, a Reporter.

RELATIVE [*relativus*, *L.*] having Relation or Nearness to some other thing.

RELATIVE Gravity, the same with *Specific Gravity*, which see.

RELATIVE Propositions [among *Logicians*] are those which include some Relation of Comparison.

RELATIVE Terms [in *Logick*] when there is a Sort of Opposition, yet such as that the one cannot be without the other.

A RELATIVE [with *Grammarians*] a Word, which in Concord answers to some Word foregoing, called the Antecedent.

To RELAX [*relaxare*, *L.*] to loosen or slacken; to yield or give way.

RELAXANTIA [among *Physicians*] loosening Medicines. *L.*

RELAXATION, Loosening, Slackening; a Respite or breathing Time. *F* of *L.*

RELAXATION [*Anatomy*] a Dilatation of the Parts or Vessels of the Body.

RELAXATION [in *Law*] a Release or Discharge.

A RELAY [of *rallier*, *F.*] a Place where the Dogs are placed in Readiness, to be cast off, when the Game comes that Way; or the setting of fresh Dogs upon a Wild Beast.

RELAYS [*relais*, *F.*] fresh Hounds or Horses; the Stage where they are kept.

To RELEASE [*relacher*, or *relaiser*, F. *rilasciare*, Ital. *relaxare*, L.] to set at Liberty, to let go, to free from.

A RELEASE [*relaxatio*, L.] a Discharge, a setting at Liberty, a General Acquittance.

A RELEASE [in *Law*] a Deed, by which Actions, Estates, Rights, &c. are extinguished, transferred, or abridged.

A RELEASMENT [*relachement*, or *relasement*, F.] a releasing or discharging.

To RELEGATE [*releguer*, F. *relegatum*, L.] to banish for a Time only.

RELEGATION, such a Banishment. L.

To RELENT [*rallentir*, F. *rallentare*, Ital.] to wax soft, to grow pitiful and compassionate; to sweat or give like Marble; to abate as the Extremity of Heat and Cold.

RELEVATION [*relevement*, F.] a raising or lifting up again. L.

To RELEVISH [in *Law*] is to admit one to Main-prize upon Surety.

RELICKS } [*reliques*, F. *reliquie*,

RELIQUES } L.] Remains of the Bodies or Clothes of Saints, preserved by Roman Catholics with great Veneration.

A RELICT [*relicta*, L.] a Widow.

RELICTA *Verificatio* [in *Law* *Phrase*] as when a Defendant re-inquires his Plea or Proof, and thereupon Judgment is entered for the Plaintiff.

RELIEF [*relevatio*, or *relevo*, Ital.] Charitable Assistance, Comfort, Succour, Supply. F.

RELIEF [*relevamen* or *releivum*, L.] a Fine formerly paid to the King by every one that came to an Inheritance of Land held in Capite, or Military Service.

RELIEF, see *relievo*.

RELIEF of a *Hare*, the Place where the goes to feed in the Evening.

To RELIEVE [*relevare*, F. of *relevare*, L.] to supply the Wants and Necessities of another; to Succour.

To RELIEVE the Guard } [*Mili-*

To RELIEVE the Trenches } tary *Phrase*] is to bring fresh Men upon the Guard or Trenches, and to send those to Rest, who have been upon Duty before.

RELIEVO [in *Masonry*, *Carving*, &c.] Imbossed Work, the Protuberant setting or standing out of any Figures or Images above the Plain on which they are formed, and 'tis extinguished into *Alto*, where it rises much or after the Life, and *Basso* when it rises but a little.

Basso RELIEVO [i. e. *Low relief*] when the Work is but little raised.

Alto RELIEVO [i. e. *High relief*] when the Work is much raised.

RELIGATION, a binding fast, a tying back. L.

RELIGION, the Worship of a Deity, Piety, Godliness. F. of L.

RELIGIONIST, a Professor, or strict Observer of Religion.

RELIGIOUS [*religieux*, F. *religiosus*, L.] belonging to Religion, Devout, Godly.

RELIGIOUSITE, the religious. *Chaucer*.

To RELINQUISH [*relinquere*, L.] to forsake, to yield up or part with.

RELICUARY [*reliquaire*, F.] a Shrine or Casket in which the Reliques of deceased Saints are kept.

RELIQUATOR [*reliquitaire*, F.] one who is behind hand with his Accounts.

To RELISH [*Minshew* derives it of *Re-lecher*, F. to lick again] to have a good Savour, to give a Relish or Taste; to like or approve.

RELISHABLE, that relishes or tastes well; that may be liked or approved.

To RELIVEN, to live again. *Spenc.*

RELLOLEUM [among *Chymists*] a certain peculiar Vertue of a Plant, or other mixed Body.

To RELUCT [*reluctare*, L.] to be averse to, to strive against.

RELUCTANCE [*reluctatio*, L.] a wrestling or striving against, aversion, unwillingness.

To RELYE [of *re* and *Lye*] to trust to, to depend upon.

To REMAIN [*remaindre*, F. *remanere*, L.] to be left, to stay or be behind.

The REMAINS [*remanens*, L.] all that is left of a Person or Thing.

REMAINDER [of *remaindre*, F.] that which remains or is left.

REMAINDER [in *Law*] is an Estate limited in Lands, Tenements, and Rents, to be left, after the expiring of another particular Estate.

REMAINDER [in *Mathematicks*] is the Difference or that which is left after the taking of a lesser Number or Quantity from a greater.

To REMANCIPIATE [*remancipatum*, L.] to sell or return a Commodity to him who first sold it.

To REMAND [*remander*, F. of *re-mandare*, L.] to command back again.

REMANENT [*remanens*, L.] remaining.

To REMARK [*remarquer*, F.] to observe, to take Notice of.

A REMARK [*remarque*, F.] Note or Observation; Note or Worth.

REMARKABLE [*remarquable*, F. worthy of Remark, observable, notable.

To REMBLE [q. d. *remobilizare*, L.] to move or remove. *Lincolnsb.*

To REME, to take away, to deny. O.

REMEDILESS [of *remede*, F. or *remedium*, L. and *Less*] that is not to be remedied, past Remedy.

REMEDY [*remede*, F. *remedium*, L.]
Medicine, Physick, Cure, Help.

To REMEDY [*remedier*, F.] to help.

To REMEMBER [*remembrer*, O. F. *remem'rare*, Ital. *rememorare*, L.] to call to Mind, to have in one's Memory.

REMEMBRANCE [*remembranza*, Ital. *rememoratio*, L.] remembering, memory. F.

REMEMBRANCER, one who puts in Mind.

REMEMBRANCERS [of the *Exchequer*] three Clerks there, *viz.*

The REMEMBRANCER [of the *King*] who enters into his Office all Recognizances, taken between the Barons for any of the King's Debts.

REMEMBRANCER [of the *Lord Treasurer*] one whose Office is to put the Lord Treasurer and the rest of the Judges of that Court in Remembrance of such Matters as are for the King's Benefit.

REMEMBRANCER [of the *First-Fruits*] an Officer who takes all the Compositions and Bonds for First Fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as do not pay them.

REMERCY'D [of *remercier*, F.] thanked. O.

REMES, Realms. O.

To REMEW, to refuse. O.

REMIGATION, a rowing. L.

REMINSCEANCE [*reminscentia*, L.] the Faculty or Power of remembering or calling to mind. F.

REMISS [*remis*, F. *remissus*, L.] negligent, slack, careless.

REMISSABLE, that is to be remitted or forgiven; pardonable. F.

REMISSNESS, Slackness, Carelessness.

REMISSION, Forgiveness, Pardon. L.

REMISSION [among *Naturalists*] the Abatement of the efficacy and power of any Quality.

REMISSION [among *Physicians*] is when a Distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.

To REMIT [*remittre*, F. of *remittere*, L.] to send back, to return; to slacken, to abate or grow less; to forgive.

REMITTANCE } a return of Money,
REMITTANCE } &c.

REMITTER [*in Law*] is to restore a Man to his best and most ancient Title.

REMNERANT, that which remains or is left of any thing.

REMOLADE, a Charge or Sort of Poulter's for Horses.

REMONSTRANCE, a Complaint back'd with Reasons, an expostulatory Declaration; more especially made to a Prince. F.

REMONSTRANTS, a Sect of *Arminians* in *Holland*, so called from a Writing

presented them by the States, A. C. 1639. concerning Predestination.

To REMONSTRATE [*remotrer*, F. of *Re* and *Monstratum*, L.] to shew by Reason and Instances, to make appear.

REMORA, the Sea Lamprey, a Fish. I.

REMORA [with *Surgcons*] an Instrument to set a broken Bone. L.

To REMORD, to cause. O.

REMORSE [*remords*, F. of *Re* and *Morsus*, L.] Check or Sting of Conscience.

REMOTÉ [*remotus*, L.] far, distant.

REMOVABLE [of *removere*, L.] that may be removed.

REMOVAL, removing, Change of place or Abode.

To REMOVE [*removere*, L.] to carry or go from Place to Place, to take away.

To REMOUNT [*remonter*, F.] to mount again, to set or get up again.

To REMOUNT *Cavalry* [*Military Term*] to furnish Troopers, whose Horses have been kill'd or disabled, with new Horses.

REMUABLE [of *remuer*, F.] moveable, ready, unconstant. O.

To REMUNERATE [*remunerer*, F. *remuneratum*, L.] to Recompence or Reward.

REMUNERABILITY, capableness of being rewarded.

REMUNERATION, a recompensing or rewarding. F. of L.

RENABLY, ready. O.

RENAL Artery [among *Anatomists*] an Artery, said to rise out of the *Aorta*, and to enter the Kidneys.

RENASCENCY [*renaissance*, F. of *renasci*, L.] a growing again.

RENASCIBILITY [*renascibilitas*, L.] Regeneration.

To RENAVIGATE [*renavigatum*, I.] to Sail back.

RENAVIGATION, a sailing back. L.

To RENCOUNTER [*rencontrer*, F.] to meet, or meet with.

A RENCOUNTER [*rencontre*, F.] an accidental Meeting, an unexpected Adventure.

To REND [*rendre*, F. of *rendere*, L.] to tear or pull in Pieces.

To RENDER [*rendre*, F. *reddere*, Ital. of *reddere*, L.] to return, to yield or give up; to translate out of one Language into another.

To RENDER, to separate, to disperse. C.

RENDEVOUS } [*rendez-vous*, F.]

RENDEZ-VOUS } a Place appointed for Meeting, or a Meeting Place of an Army.

RENDS, the Seams between the Planks of a Ship.

RENEGADE } [*renegat*, F. of *Re* and
 RENEGADO } [*Negando*, L.] one who
 has deny'd or renounc'd the Christian Reli-
 gion. *Ital.*

To RENEGE [of *Re* and *Negare*, L.]
 to deny. *Shakesp.*

RENES, the Reins or Kidneys. *L.*

RENES *Succenturiati* [with *Anato-*
mists] a Pair of glandulous Bodies, plac'd
 above the Kidneys.

To RENEW [*renoueller*, F. *reno-*
uare, L.] to begin anew or afresh.

RENEWAL [*renouement*, F.] the Act of
 renewing.

RENGED, compassed about. *O.*

RENIE, to deny. *Chaucer.*

RENIMED [*y. d.* running Mead] a
 Place in *Essex*, famous for the rebellious
 Meeting of the Barons against *K. John.*

RENITENCY [of *renitere*, L.] a re-
 sisting or striving against.

RENITENCY [with *Pbilosophers*] that
 Resistance there is in solid Bodies, when
 they press upon or are driven one against
 another.

RENKS, ranks. *O.*

RENNET

RENNETING } a sort of Pippin.

RENNET. See *Runnet.*

RENNISH, furious, passionate. *N. C.*

RENNIS, suns. *Spenc.*

To RENODATE [*renodatum*, L.] to
 tie again, to tie a double Knot; to untie.

RENOME [of *renom*, F.] renown.

RENOVATION, a renewing, a mak-
 ing new.

RENOVELANCES, reewings. *C.*

To RENOUNCE [*renoncer*, F. *renun-*
ciare, L.] to forsake, to quit claim, to
 deny absolutely, to disown.

RENOWN [*renom*, F. of *Re* and *No-*
men, L.] Fame, great Reputation or Note.

RENOWNED [*renomme*, F.] famous,
 very much noted.

REN-Radder, run readily. *O.*

RENT [*rente*, F. *reditus*, L.] a Sum
 of Money issuing yearly out of Lands and
 Tenements.

RENTAL, an Account of Rent, &c.

RENT Charge [*Law Term*] is where a
 Man makes over his Estate to another;
 yet reserves for himself a Sum of Money,
 to be paid annually, with a Clause of Dis-
 tress for Non-payment.

RENT Seck [*Law Term*] is that which
 a Man, who makes over his Estate, re-
 serves yearly to be paid him, without any
 Clause of Distress.

RENT Service [*Law Term*] is when a
 Man holds Lands, &c. of his Lord by
 Fealty, and a certain Rent; or Fealty,
 Service, and Rent.

RENTS of *Assize* [*Law Term*] were
 fixed and determined Rents, anciently paid
 by Tenants, in a set Quantity of Money or
 Provisions.

RENTS *Resolute* [*Law Term*] such
 Rents as were anciently payable to the
 Crown from the Lands of religious Houses.

RENTER-Warden, an Officer who re-
 ceives the Rents or Profits, belonging to a
 Company or Corporation.

RENTY, handsome, well shaped, *spoken*
 of *Hors* and *Cows*. *N. C.*

RENVERSED [*renverse*, F.] over-
 turned, turned upside down, perverted. *Sp.*

To RENUMERATE [*renumeratum*,
 L.] to pay back.

RENUNCIATION [*renonciation*, F.]
 a renouncing or disclaiming a Thing. *L.*

RE° [*in Musick Books*] is an Abbre-
 viation of *Recitativo*, which *Sec.*

To RE-OBTAIN [of *Re* and *Obtinere*,
 L.] to get again.

To REPAIR [*reparer*, F. *reparare*,
 L.] to mend, to reit.

To REPAIR [*repaier*, F.] to go or
 betake one's self to.

REPAIR, amending, refitting.

REPAIRS [*Hunting Term*] the Haunts
 or Places that the Hare runs to.

REPAIRER [*reparatur*, F. *eparator*,
 L.] a Reitorer, a Maker new of a thing.

REPAIRERS, Artificers who chase Fi-
 gures, and beaurity Sword-hilts.

REPANDITY [*reponditas*, L.] crook-
 edness or lwwagging in the Back.

REPANDOUS [*repandus*, L.] bent or
 bowed backwards.

REPARATION, a mending of Things
 fallen to decay, a making Satisfaction for
 Damages done, &c.

REPARATIONE *Facienda*, a Writ,
 when one joint Tenant, is willing to re-
 pair, and the other not, against him who
 is not.

REPARTEE [*repartie*, F.] a quick Re-
 ply, a witty sharp Answer.

REPARTITION, a dividing or sharing
 again. *F.*

REPARTITION, the regulating of a
 Tax, so that none can be over-burthen'd.

To REPASS [*repasser*, F.] to pass over
 again.

REPAST [*repas*, F. q. d. *repastus*, L.]
 a simple Meal.

REPASTUM [*Old Law*] one Meal's Meaz
 given to servile Tenants, while they were
 at Work for their Lord.

To REPEAL [*rappeller*, F. q. d. *re-*
appellare, L.] to revoke or make void a
 Law.

To REPEAT [*repetere*, F. of *repetere*,
 L.] to say the same Thing over again.

To REPE and Renne, to rap and rend, *i. e.* to procure by any Means. O.

REPEEK, a Term us'd at the Game called *Piquet*.

To REPEL [*repellere*, L.] to beat or drive back.

REPELLENCE, a repealing or disannulling.

REPELLENTS [*repellentia*, L.] Medicines which allay the Swelling of a Part, and drive the Humours another Way.

To REPEOPLE [of *Re* and *peupler*, F.] to People or Stock with People again.

To REPENT [*repentir*, F. of *Re* and *penitire*, L.] to be sorry for what one has done or omitted.

REPENTANCE [q. of *Re* and *Pœnitentia*, L.] a Sorrow for past Deeds or Offences. F.

REPENTAUNT, Penitent. *Chauc.*

REPENTINE [*repentinus*, L.] sudden.

REPERCUSSION, a driving back, or striking back. F. of L.

REPERCUSSIVE, which striketh or reboundeth back. F.

REPERTITIOUS [*repertitius*, L.] that which is found, a Foundling.

A REPERTORY [*repertoire*, F. *repertorium*, L.] a Book in which things are Methodically placed for the more ready finding.

REPETATUR [*in Musick Books*] signifies, let it be repeated or repeat. *Ital.*

REPIANO [*in Musick Books*] signifies

full, is used to distinguish those *Violins in Concerto's*, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole *Concerto*. *Ital.*

REPETITION, a Rehearsal, a saying over again. F. of L.

REPIGNORATION, a redeeming of a Pledge. L.

To REPINE [q. of *Re* and *pinere*, Dan. to torment] to grieve or grudge at.

To REPLANT [*replanter*, F.] to plant again.

REPLEADER [of *Re* and *Plaidier*, F.] to plead again to that which was once pleaded before.

REPLEGIARE [*Law Term*] is to replevy or redeem a Distress.

REPLEGIARE *de averiis*, a Writ to release Cattle distreined upon Surety to answer the Suit.

To REPLENISH [*repliner*, O. F. *replere*, L.] to fill.

REPLETE [*repletus*, L.] full, filled, replenished.

REPLETION, a being stuffed or filled up, a Surfeit. F. of L.

A REPLEVIN } releasing of Cattle or
A REPLEVY } other Goods distreined

ed by Vertue of a Writ call'd *Replegiare*; upon Surety to answer the Distreiner's Suit.

To REPLEVISH [*Law Term*] to let, one to Mainprise or Bail.

To REPLEVY [*replegiare*, L.] to recover by a Replevin; to redeem a Pledge, *Spencer*.

REPLICA [*in Musick Books*] signifies to repeat. *Ital.* as *Se replica se place*, *i. e.* repeat if you please. *Ital.*

REPLICATION [*repliquez*, F.] a making a Reply, a second Answer. L.

REPLICATION [*in Law*] the Plaintiff's Reply to the Defendant's Answer.

REPLICATO [*in Musick Books*] signifies, repeat or play over again. *Ital.*

To REPLY [*repliquer*, F. of *replicare* L.] to answer.

A REPLY [*repliquez*, F.] an Answer.

REPONCES, a sort of small wild Radishes. F.

To REPORT [*rapporter*, F. *reportare*, L.] to tell, to relate.

A REPORT [*rapport*, F.] Talk, Tale, Story, Relation, Account, Reputation.

REPORT [*in Law*] is a Relation of Cases judicially debated or adjudged in any of the King's Courts of Justice.

To REPOSE [*se reposer*, F.] to put or lay upon; to commit or leave a Thing to one's Care.

To REPOSE [*se reposer*, F.] to take one's rest.

REPOSE [*repos*, F.] rest, sleep, quiet, peace.

REPOSE [*in Painting*] is the Place where the *Masses* or great Lights and Shadows are resembled.

REPOSITION [of *Re* and *Positio*, L.] a setting again.

REPOSITION [among *Surgeons*] the reducing or setting of a Member dislocated.

REPOSITION [of the *Forest*] an Act whereby several Forest Grounds, made Purlieu, were laid to the Forest again.

REPOSITORY [*repositorium*, L.] a Store-house or Place where Things are laid up.

To REPOSSESS [of *Re* and *posseder*, F. or *possidere*, L.] to put or go into Possession again.

REPREFE, reproof. O.

To REPREHEND [*reprehendere*, L.] to reprove or rebuke.

REPREHENSION, that may be reprehended, reproveable. F.

REPREHENSIBLE, a reproving, reproof, reprimand. F. of L.

REPRESA [*in Musick Books*] signifies a Repeat, or to repeat; a Character us'd to shew where the Repeat begins. *Ital.*

To REPRESENT [representer, F. *representar*, L.] to make appear, to show, to lay before; to supply one's Place, to describe.

REPRESENTATION [*representatio*, L.] a representing, Pourtraiture, Figure, Description. F.

A REPRESENTATIVE [*representator*, L.] one who represents the Person of another. F.

REPRESENTATIVE, serving to represent. F.

REPRESENTMENT, a representing, a representation.

To REPRESS [*reprimer*, F. *repressum*, L.] to restrain, to keep back, to curb or quell.

To REPRIEVE [of *reprenere*, F.] to take back, or respite a Malefactor for some Time.

A REPRIEVE [*repris*, F.] a Warrant for the suspending the Execution of a Malefactor.

To REPRIMAND [*reprimander*, F.] to reprove sharply and with Authority.

REPRIMAND [*reprimandz*, F.] reproof, check, rebuke.

To REPRINT [of *Re* and *Emprunter*, F. or *Imprimere*, L.] to print again.

REPRISALS [*Represailles*, F.] a taking again, a seizing upon an Equivalent for the Loss sustained upon another's Account, or by another.

REPRISE, a retaking; also the Burden of a Song or Ballad. F.

REPRISES [*Law Term*] Allowances and Duties paid annually out of a Manour and Lands; as Rent Charges, Annuities, &c.

To REPROACH [*Reprocher*, F.] to upbraid or twit, to lay to one's Charge, or Tax.

REPROACH [*Reproche*, F.] upbraiding, disgrace, shame.

REPROACHABLE, that deserves reproach. F.

REPROACHFUL, abusive, shameful.

REPROBATES [*les Reprouvez*, F. *Reprobi*, L.] those whom (as some believe) God has predestinated to Damnation; also very wicked or lewd Persons.

To REPROBATE [*Reprobatum*, L.] to reject or cast off utterly.

REPROBATION, a casting out of Favour, a rejecting. F. of L.

REPROOF [of *reprover*, F.] rebuke, check.

REPROVABLE, worthy of reproof.

To REPROVE [*reprover*, F.] to check, to chide.

REPRODUCTION, a producing again, or a-new. L.

REP SILVER, Money anciently paid by lesvite Tenants to their Lords, to

be quitted of the Duty of reaping their Corn. S.

REPTILE [*reptilis*, L.] a creeping Thing, any thing that crawls upon its Belly. F.

REPTITIOUS [*reptitious*, L.] creeping.

REPTON [probably of *rein*, Teut. clean, and *run*, Sax. a Town, *q. d.* clean Town] a Town in *Derbyshire*, memorable for the Overthrows of *Aethelwald* and *Burfred*, two Kings of the *Mercii*.

REPUBLICAN [*republicain*, F.] a Commonwealth's Man.

REPUBLICK [*republique*, F. of *Res Publicæ*, L.] a Commonwealth, a free State.

To REPUDIATE [*repudier*, F. *repudiatum*, L.] to reject, put away, or divorce.

REPUDIATED [*repudiatum*, L.] put away, divorced.

REPUDIATION, a putting away, a Divorce. F. of L.

REPUDIIOUS [*repudiosus*, L.] villainous, hateful, to be rejected.

To REPUGN [*repugner*, F. *repugnare*, L.] to be against, or contrary to, to clash with.

REPUGNANCY [*repugnance*, F. *repugnancia*, L.] Aversion, Opposition, Contrariety.

REPUGNANT [*repugnans*, L.] contrary to.

To REPULLULATE [*repullulatum*, L.] to bud forth, to spring up again.

To REPULSE [*repulsus*, L.] to thrust or turn away; to reject or deny.

A REPULSE [*repulsa*, L.] Refusal, Denial.

REPUTABLE, of good Repute.

REPUTATION } Fame, Report, Cre-
REPUTE } dit, Esteem. F. of L.

To REPUTE [*r. puter*, F. *reputare*, L.] to think, count or look upon.

REQUEST [*requete*, F.] Supplication, Petition.

REQUEST [among Hunters] is putting the Dogs athirst upon the same Scent.

To REQUEST [*requerir*, F. *requisistum*, L.] to entreat or humbly desire.

To be in REQUEST, to be much sought after, to be highly esteemed.

The Court of REQUESTS, a Court much the same as the *Chancery*, now quite laid aside.

REQUIEM [*i. e.* rest, of *requiem eternam dona eis Domine*, part of the Prayer in Latin] as to sing a *Requiem*, *i. e.* to sing a Mass for the rest of the Souls of deceased Persons. L.

REQUIRABLE, desirable. *Chaucer*.

R E

To REQUIRE [*requerir*, F. *require-re*, L.] to ask or demand peremptorily, or with Authority.

REQUISIT [*requis*, F.] necessary, convenient.

REQUITAL, Reward, Acknowledgment. F.

To REQUITE [*requiter*, F.] to reward or make amends for.

RERE BOIL'D, half boiled. C.

RERE County [in the *Satutes of Westminster*] some publick Place, appointed for the Receipt of the King's Money, after the County Court is done.

RERE Mouse, a Bat.

RERE Ward [*Arriere-garde*, F.] the Rear of an Army.

RES, a Thing, Matter, Affair. L.

RES *Naturales* [*Physical Term*] natural Things which are reckon'd three in Number, viz. Health, the Causes of Health, and its Effects.

RES *non Naturales* [among *Physicians*] Things not Natural, which are reckon'd six, viz. *Air*, *Meat* and *Drink*, *Sleeping* and *Watching*, *Motion* and *Rest*, Things which are let out of, and retained in the Body, and the Affections or Passions of the Mind. *Lat.*

RES *præter Naturam* [*physical Term*] Things beside Nature, viz. Diseases, with their Symptoms, Causes and Effects. L.

RESALUTATION, a saluting again.

RESCUIT [*Law Term*] an admitting of a third Person to plead his Right, in a Cause already begun between two.

To RESCIND [*rescindere*, F. *rescindere*, L.] to cut off, to disannul, to repeal.

RECISSION } a cutting off, a disannulment

RECISION } nulling or abolishing.

F. of L.

RESCISSORY [*rescisoire*, F. *rescissorius*, L.] making void or repealing.

RESCOUS, Rescue. *chauc.*

RESCRIBENDARY, an Officer in the Court of *Rome*, who sets a Value upon Indulgences and Supplications.

RESCRIPT [*rescrit*, F. *rescriptum*, L.] a Writing in Answer to a Letter, &c.

To RESCUE [*rescurre*, F.] to save or deliver, to free from an Oppressor.

A RESCUE [*Law Term*] a Resistance against Lawful Authority.

RESCUE, Help, Deliverance.

RESCUSSOR [*Law Term*] he who commits an unlawful Rescue.

RESCUSSU, a Writ which lies for a Rescuer or Rescussor.

A RESEARCH [*researcherke*, F.] a strict Enquiry.

RESEMBLANCE, like. *chauc.*

RESEMBLANCE [*resemblance*, F.] likeness, agreeableness.

R E

To RESEMBLE [*resembler*, F.] to favour or be like.

To RESENT [*ressentir*, F.] to be sensible of, or to Stomach an Action, or Affront.

RESENTMENT [*ressentiment*, F.] a sensible Apprehension of an Injury.

RESERVATION, an unlocking. L.

RESERVATION, a reserving or keeping in Store; a Reserve or Restriction. F. of L.

RESERVATION [in *Law*] a Rent or Service, which the Grantee in any Deed obliges the Grantee to perform to him.

RESERVE [*reservatum*, L.] something kept to be used as there shall be Occasion; also Exception or Limitation. L.

To RESERVE [*reserver*, F. *reservare*, L.] to keep in Store, to lay up, to save.

To RESERVE [in *Law*] to keep or provide; as when a Man lets his Land, and reserves a Rent to be paid to himself.

Body of RESERVE, the last of the 3 Lines of an Army drawn up for Battle.

RESERVE Pear, a Pear more beautiful to the Eye, than pleasing to the Palate, ripe in July.

RESERVED [*reservus*, F. *reservatus*, L.] grave, close, not free in Discourse; laid up, kept close.

RESET [in *Law*] the receiving or harbouring an outlawed Person.

RESETTER, a Receiver of an outlawed Person.

To RESETTLE, to settle again.

RESIANCE, Residence, Abode, or Continuance in the same Place. L. T.

To RESIDE [*resider*, F. *residere*, L.] to stay, continue, or abide; also to be lodged or placed in.

RESIDENCE, continual Dwelling or Sojourning in a Place, Abode, or Dwelling-place; the Abode of a Parson on his Benefice. F.

RESIDENT [*residens*, L.] Residing, Dwelling. F.

A RESIDENT, a Minister of State, sent to continue some time in the Court of a Foreign Prince or State.

RESIDENTIARIUS [*Old Law*] a Canon installed to the Privileges and Profits of Residence.

RESIDENTIARY, of a Resident.

A RESIDENTIARY, a Resident.

RESIDUAL [*residuum*, L.] residue or remainder.

RESIDUAL Figure [in *Geometry*] the remaining Figure, after the Subtraction of a lesser from a greater.

RESIDUAL Root [in *Algebra*] a Root composed of two Parts or Members, only joined together by the Sign ---

RESIDUE [*ressau, residuum, L.*] the rest, the remainder.

To RESIGN [*resigner, F. resignare, L.*] to render, to yield or give up.

RESIGNATION, a voluntary resigning, surrendring, or giving up. *F. or L.*

RESIGNATION [among *Divines*] an entire Submission to the Will of God.

RESIGNATION [in *Law*] giving up a Benefice into the Hands of the Ordinary.

RESIGNEE [in *Law*] the Party to whom the Thing is resigned.

RESIGNER, the Person resigning.

RESIGNMENT [*resignatio, L.*] the Act of resigning or giving up.

RESILIENCY } [of *resilire, F. of re-*
RESILITION } *silire, L.*] the State
or Quality of that which is resilient.

RESILIENT [*resiliens, L.*] leaping back, rebounding.

RESINA, *Rohn. L.*

RESINA *Auri* [among *Chymists*] a *Crocus*, or Extract drawn from Gold. *L.*

RESINA *Terre*, Sulphur. *L.*

RESINACIOUS [*resinaceus, L.*] rosinny, yielding Rosin, partaking of its Nature.

RESINE [among *Chymists*] an Artificial Rosin drawn from any Plant or Drug, that abounds with resinous Particles.

RESINIFEROUS [*resinifer, L.*] bearing Rosin.

RESINOUS [*resinoux, F. resinous, L.*] full of Rosin.

RESIPISCENCE [*resipiscencia, L.*] Repentance, Amendment of Lite. *F.*

To RESIST [*resister, F. resistere, L.*] to withstand to oppose.

RESISTANCE [*resistentia, L.*] the Act of resisting or withstanding. *F.*

RESISTANCE [among *Philosophers*] the Property of solid Bodies, which resist and oppose whatever comes against them.

RESISTANCE of the Medium [in *Physics*] the Opposition against, or hindrance of the Motion of any natural Body moving in a Fluid.

RESOLVABLE [*resolubilis, L.*] that may be resolve'd.

To RESOLVE [*resoudre, F. resolvere, L.*] to clear a hard Question; to soften or melt; to design or purpose.

A RESOLVE [*resolutio, L.*] Intention, Design; Debate, Deliberation.

RESOLVDNESS, firm Disposition.

RESOLVEND [in *Aritmetick*] a Term in the Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots, &c. signifying the Number arising from increasing the Remainder after Subtraction.

RESOLVENTS [*resolventia, L.*] Medicines which dissolve and disperse.

RESOLVENTS [*Chymistry*] Liquors for the dissolving of Metals or Minerals.

RESOLUTE [*resolu, F.*] fully resolved, stout, bold.

RESOLUTION, a full Purpose or Intent to do a Thing; also Assurance, Boldness or Courage; also the solving or clearing of a Matter. *F. of L.*

RESOLUTION [among *Chymists*] a violent separating the Parts of mixed Bodies, by Means of a dissolving Ingredient.

RESOLUTION [among *Mathematicians*] a Method by which the Truth or Falshood of a Proposition is discovered in an Order contrary to that of *Synthesis* or *Composition*.

RESOLUTIVE, that is of a dissolving Quality. *F.*

RESONABLICHE, Reasonable. *Chauc.*

RESONANT [*resonans, L.*] sounding or ringing again, with an Echo.

To RESORT [of *resortir, F.*] to repair or betake one's self to.

RESORT [*resort, F.*] a meeting together of People.

To RESOUND [*resonner, F. of resonare, L.*] to ring or echo again.

RESOURCE [*ressource, F.*] something to apply back to for Succour.

RESPECT [*respectus, L.*] Esteem, Honour, Regard, Relation. *F.*

To RESPECT [*respecte, F. respectare, L.*] to shew Respect, to consider or regard, to concern.

RESPECTABLE [*respectabilis, L.*] to be respected or revered. *F.*

RESPECTFUL [*respectueux, F.*] full of Respect, submissive.

RESPECTIVE, particular, relative. *F.*

RESPECTU *Computi*, &c. a Writ for the respiting of a Sheriff's Account. *L.*

RESPERSION, a besprinkling. *L.*

RESPIRATION, breathing, an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air is taken in by the Windpipe, and by and by is driven out again.

To RESPIRE [*respirer, F. respirare, L.*] to take or tetch Breath, to breathe.

To RESPIT, to give some Respit, to put off.

RESPIT } [*Respit, F.*] breathing

RESPIRE } Time, Delay, Forbearance.

RESPLENDENCY [*resplendescencia, L.*] great Lustre or Brightness.

RESPLENDENT [*resplendissant, F. resplendens, L.*] shining or glittering.

To RESPOND [*respondre, F. respondere, L.*] to make or give an Answer.

RESPONDEAT *Superior* [*Law Phrase*] as where the Sheriffs of London are removeable for Insufficiency, 'tis said, *Respondeat Superior*, i. e. let the Mayor and Commonalty of that City answer for it.

RE

RE

RESPONDENT [*respondens*, L.] a Student in a University, who answers an Adversary in a Disputation.

RESPONDENT [in *Canon Law*] he who makes Answer to such Questions as are demanded of him.

RESPONSAL [*responsale*, L.] an Answer made by a Parish Clerk and People, during the Time of Divine Service.

RESPONSALIS [in *Law*] is he that appears in Court for another at the Day assigned. L.

RESPONSE [*responsum*, L.] an Answer; also the same as *Responsal*.

RESPONSIBLE [*responsable*, F.] apt or able to answer for a Matter, or pay Money; answerable, accountable.

RESPONSIONIS, a certain Account made to the Knights Templars by such as occupied their Lands or Stocks.

RESPONSORY Song, an Anthem in which the Choristers sing by Turns.

RESPORT, respect or Care. O.

REST [*r. ste*, F. *reste*, Ital.] the remainder, or what is left.

REST [*Reyt*, Sax. *rastt*, Teut. *rastte*, Du. *Rezzo*, Ital.] Quiet, Peace.

To **REST** [*rester*, F. *restare*, Ital.] to remain, to be left.

To **REST upon** [*Arrester*, F.] to lean or stay upon, as to *rest a Musket*, &c.

To **REST** [*Reytan*, Sax. *rastten* Teut. *russen*, Du.] to take Rest, to ease when weary, to sleep, to be quiet or still.

REST [in *Musick*] the same as *Pause*.

REST-HARROW, an Herb.

RESTAGNANT [*restagnans*, L.] marshy, overflowed.

RESTAGNATION, an overflowing or running over. L.

RESTAURATION, a restoring or re-establishment. F, of L.

RESTIBLE [*restibilis*, L.] that which is renewed or repaired every Year.

RESTINCTION, a quenching or putting out. L.

RESTINCTION [in *Chymistry*] the quenching of any Metal or Mineral in some exalting Liquor.

RESTITUTION, a restoring or giving back again. F. of L.

RESTITUTION [among *Philosophers*] the returning of Elastic Bodies to their Natural State, which is called *the Motion of Restitution*.

RESTITUTION [in *Law*] the setting of one in Possession of Lands, &c. who has been unlawfully dispossessed of them.

RESTITUTIONE extrañi ab Ecclesia, a Writ to restore a Man to the Church, which he had recovered for Sanctuary, being suspected of Felony. L.

RESTITUTIONE in Integrum, a Writ for the Bishop to recover the Temporalities or Barony of his Bishoprick.

RESTIVE } [of *restare*, L. to with-
RESTY } stand] drawing back as a Horse; headstrong, stubborn.

RESTIVENESS, a being restive.

RESTORATIVE [*restaurativus*, L.] of a restoring or Strengthening Quality.

A RESTORATIVE [among *Physicians*] a Medicine for restoring Strength.

To **RESTORE** [*restaurare*, or *restituere*, L.] to re-establish or settle again, to give up again, to return.

To **RESTRAIN** [*restringere*, F. *restringere*, L.] to keep in, to bridle or curb.

RESTRAINT [*restricō*, L.] is when any Action is hinder'd or stopp'd contrary to the Inclination or Choice of the Mind. Fr.

RESTRICT line [in *Palmistry*] is that which distinguishes and separates the Hand from the Arm.

RESTRICTION, Restraint, Limitation, Saint, F. of L.

RESTRICTIVE [of *restricō*, L.] of a binding Quality.

To **RESTRINGE** [*restringere*, L.] to bind hard, to make coltive.

RESTRINGENT [*restringens*, L.] of a binding Quality.

RESUL-ALLAH [*i. e.* the Messenger of God] a Title the *Turks* give *Mahomet*.

To **RESULT** [*resulter*, F. of *resultare*, L.] to follow or arise from.

RESULT [*resultat*, F.] Conclusion, Upholder or Issue of a Business.

RESULTANCY [*resultatio*, L.] a rebounding back.

RESULTANT [*resultans*, L.] resulting. F.

To **RESUME** [*resumer*, F. of *resumere*, L.] to take up again, as, to *resume a Discourse*, &c.

RESUMMONS, a second Summons to answer an Action.

RESUMPTION, a resuming or taking up again.

RESUMPTIVES, Medicines serving to restore decay'd Nature.

RESUPINE [*resupinus*, L.] with the Face upwards.

RESUPINATE [*resupinatus*, L.] lying with the Face upwards.

To **RESURGE** [*resurgere*, L.] to rise again.

RESURRECTION, a rising again from the Dead. F. of L.

To **RESUSCITATE** [*resuscitatum*, L.] to rise up again.

RESUSCITATION, a raising up again L.

To **RETAIL** [*retailer*, F.] to buy by the Great, and sell again by Parcels.

RETROCESSION, a going backwards. F. of L.

RETROCESSION of the Equinoxes [Astronomy] the going backward of the Equinoctial Points of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCOPIULATION, a coupling backwards. L.

RETRODUCTION, a leading or bringing back. L.

RETROGRADATION [in Astronomy] a going backward. F. of L.

RETROGRADE [retrogradus, L.] going backward. F.

RETROGADE [in Astronomy] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To RETROGRADE [retrograder, F. retrogradi, L.] to turn back, to go backwards.

RETROGRESSION, going backwards. L.

RETROMINGENCY, a staling or pissing backwards.

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REVERIES [of *rever*, F. to rave or be light-headed] Deliriums, idle talking, Conceit or Fancy. F.

To REVERSE [reverser, F. *reversum*, L.] to repeal, to make void.

To **RETAIN** [*Retenir, F. Retinere, L.*] to keep or hold back, to keep in Mind, to remember.

RETAINABLE, that may be retained.

RETAINER, one who does not continually dwell in the House of his Lord, but only uses his Name or Livery, or attends sometimes upon special Occasions.

A **RETAINING Fee**, a Fee given to a Sergeant or Counsellor at Law, to keep him from pleading for the adverse Party.

To **RETALIATE**, [*Retaliatum, L.*] to do like for like, to return.

RETALIATION, a doing like for like. *L.*

To **RETARD**, [*Retarder, F. Retardare, L.*] to delay, to hinder or stop.

RETARDATION, [*Retardement, F.*] a hindering or delaying. *L.*

To **RETARE**, [*Old Law*] to implead or prosecute at Law.

To **RETCH**, [*recken, Teut, recker, Dan.*] to stretch.

To **RETCH**, [*Heacan, Sax.*] to restrain to vomit.

RETCHLESS, slothful, lazy, careless. *O.*

RETCHLESNESS, carelessness. *O.*

RETE, a Net. *L.*

RETE [among *Anatomists*] the Caul that covers the Testicles. *L.*

RETE Mirabile, [in *Anatomy*] a fine Plexus or Weaving together of many small Arteries in the Brain. *L.*

RETE-Penny [in *Old Records*] Rate-Penny; a customary Due of a Penny for every Person paid to the Parish Priest.

RETENEMENTUM, [*Law Term*] Restraint, Detainment.

RETENTION, a Faculty of the Human Mind, whereby it retains those simple Ideas which it before reciev'd by Sensation or Reflection. *F. of L.*

RETENTION, [of *Urine, &c.*] the Stay or holding of it in the Bladder, &c.

RETENTIVE, apt to retain or hold in.

RETICENCE, [*Reticentia, L.*] Concealment, passing over in Silence. *F.*

RETICULARIS Plexus, [in *Anatomy*] the folding of the carotid Artery in the Brain, resembling a Net. *L.*

RETICULUM, [among *Anatomists*] the Caul or inner Skin that covers the Bowels; also one of the four Stomachs of Animals which chew the Cud.

RETIFORMIS Tunica, [in *Anatomy*] a Coat of the Eye, so called because it resembles a Net.

RETINACLE, [*Retinaculum, L.*] a Stay or Hold.

RETINENTIA, [*Old Law*] the Retinue of a Prince or Nobleman.

RETINUE, [of *Retenue, O. F.*] a Train of Attendants.

RETIRADE [in *Fortification*] a Trench with a Parapet. *F.*

RETIRADE Compure, a Retrenchment consisting of two Faces, making a re-entering Angle.

To **RETIRE** [*retirer, F.*] to withdraw, to depart or go away.

RETIRED [*retire, F.*] solitary, lonely; also withdrawn, departed.

RETIREMENT, Privacy, private Life, a retiring from Company. *F.*

RETORNELLO, is a *Retornel* in Music, so they call those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, which either begin a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes play a few Bars here and there, in the midst of a Song; and which also often plays a few Bars after a Song is ended. *Ital.*

RETORSION, the returning of an Argument. *F.*

A **RETORT** [*retorte, F. retortum, L.*] a Chymical Vessel of a round Figure with a hollow Beak, or Nose wreathed backward.

RETOUR, return, *Chauc.*

RETRACT } a Prick in a Horse's

RETRAITS } Foot with a Nail, &c.

RETRAHENS Auriculam [in *Anatomy*]

a Muscle of the Ear, inserted to the middle of the *Concha Auriculæ*. *L.*

RETRAIT, Picture, Pourtrait. *Spenc.*

RETRAXIT, a Term in Law, when the Plaintiff or Demandant comes into Court, and says, *He will proceed no farther.* *L.*

A **RETREAT** [*retrait, F.*] a retiring or going away; also a retiring Place; also a Beat of Drum so called.

RETREAT [in *Architecture*] a diminishing or making small.

To **RETREAT**, to retire from a Place.

To **RETRENCH** [*retrancher, F.*] to cut off, to abridge, to diminish, to lessen; also to cast up a Retrenchment.

RETRENCHMENT [*retranchement, F.*] a cutting off, or paring away.

RETRENCHMENT [in *Fortification*] any Work raised to cover a Post, and fortify it against an Enemy.

RETRENCHMENT Particular [in *Fortification*] is that which is made in Bastions after some Part of them is won.

RETRIBUTION, a making Recompence or Requital. *F. of L.*

RETRIEVE [*retrower, F. retrovare, Ital.*] to recover, get again, or repair.

To **RETRIEVE** [*Falconry*] the springing or finding, Partridges again which have been once sprung, is retrieving.

RETRIMENT [*retrimentum, L.*] Drops or Dregs.

RETROACTION, a driving back. *L.*

RETROACTIVE, driving back. *L.*

To **RETROCEDE** [*retroceder, F. retrocedere, L.*] to go backward.

RETROCESSION, a going backwards. F. of L.

RETROCESSION of the Equinoxes [Astronomy] the going backward of the Equinoctial Points of the Signs *Aries* and *Libra*.

RETROCOPIULATION, a coupling backwards. L.

RETRODUCTION, a leading or bringing back. I.

RETROGRADATION [in Astronomy] a going backward. F. of L.

RETROGRADE [retrogradus, L.] going backward. F.

RETROGADE [in Astronomy] a Planet is so called, when it appears to move contrary to the Succession of the Signs.

To RETROGRADE [retrograder, F. retrogradi, L.] to turn back, to go backwards.

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To REVERSE, to return. *Spenc.*
A REVERSE [*revers*, F.] that which is
on the back, or behind.

A REVERSE [*Fencing*] a back Stroke.
REVERSED, repealed, abolished.

REVERSED [*in Heraldry*] turned
backward, or upside down.

REVERSIBLE, that may be reversed.
French.

REVERSION, a returning, a coming
back again. F.

REVERSION [*in Law*] is when the
Possession and Estate, which was parted
with for a Time, returns to the Donor
or his Heirs; also the Right which a Per-
son has to any Inheritance or Place of Pro-
fit, after the Decease of another.

REVERSION of Series [*in Algebra*]
is a Method to find a Number from its Lo-
garithm being given.

To REVERT [*revertere*, L.] to re-
turn, as an Estate or Honour does to the
Crown.

REVES, Rents, Tithes. O.

To REVEST [*revestire*, L.] to clothe
again. *Spenc.*

REVESTIARY } [*of revestire*, L.] the
REVESTRY } Place where the
Church Vestments are kept.

REVICTION, a coming to Life again.

To RE-VICTUAL, to furnish with
fresh Victuals or Provisions.

REVIEW [*revue*, F.] a second looking
over or examination.

A REVIEW *Military*, the Appearance
of a Body of Troops under Arms, to be
viewed.

Bill of REVIEW [*in Chancery*] a Bill
taken out, when a Cause has been heard,
but some Error in Law appears, or some
new Matter is discovered after the making
of the Decree.

To REVILE [*of re and vilis*, L.] to
reproach, to taunt or rail at.

REVIN, to bereave. *Chauc.*

REVISAL, a second examination.

To REVISE [*revisum*, L.] to review,
to look over again.

A REVISE [*among Printers*] a second
Proof of a printed Sheet.

To REVISIT [*revisiter*, F.] to visit
again.

To REVIVE [*revivre*, F. of *re* and
vivre, L.] to bring to Life again, to
renew; to come to Life again, to recover.

To REVIVE [*with Chymists*] is to re-
store a mixed Body, which lies disguised by
Things mingled with it, to its natural
Form and Condition.

Bill of REVIVER [*in Chancery*] is
when a Bill has been preferred against one
in that Court, and before the Cause is

heard either Party dies, a Bill is brought
to revive the Cause.

REVIVICATION [*among Chymists*]
the procuring again some Metals in their
natural State, from the Mixtures they have
been blended into by some Preparations, as
Quicksilver is revived from Cinnabar, &c.

REVIVING [*in Law*] a renewing of
Rents and Actions, after they are extin-
guished.

To REUL, to be rude, to behave one's
self unmannerly. N. C.

A REULING *L. d.*, a Rigsby. N. C.

RE-UNION [*reunion*, F.] the Act of
re-uniting or re-joining.

To RE-UNITE [*reunir*, F.] to unite or
join together again things which were sepa-
rated.

REVOCABLE [*revocabilis*, L.] that
may be repealed or reversed. F.

REVOCATION, a repealing or revo-
king. F. of L.

REVOCATION [*in Law*] is the cal-
ling back of a Thing granted.

To REVOKE [*revoquer*, F. of *revo-
care*, L.] to call back again, to repeal or
make void; to renounce an Error.

To REVOLT [*revolter*, F.] to rebel
or rise against a Sovereign Prince or State.

A REVOLT [*revolte*, F.] rebellion,
rising.

To REVOLVE [*revolvere*, L.] to cast
about in one's Mind.

REVOLUTION, a rolling back, a no-
table Turn or Affairs of Change in Go-
vernment. F. of L.

REVOLUTION [*Astronomy*] the turn-
ing round or motion of any Body, till it
return to the same Place it was in before.

REVOLUTION of the Anomaly [*in
Astronomy*] is the Return of a Planet, to
any Point of its Eccentric, after it has
parted from it.

The mean REVOLUTION of a Planet
[*in the Zodiac*] is the return of the
Line of the mean Motion of a Planet, from
any one Point of the said Zodiac to the
same Point again.

The true REVOLUTION of a Planet
[*in the Zodiac*] is the return of the
Line of the true Motion of that Planet
from any Point of the said Circle to the
same Point again.

REVOLUTIONERS, Approvers of the
great Turn of Affairs, after the Abdication
of King James.

REVULSION [*among Physicians*] the
forcing of Humours to contrary Parts. F.
of L.

REVULSORIA [*among Physicians*] is
when the Courfe of the Blood, which
gushes out at one Part, is turned another
way, by opening a Vein in a remote Part.
Lat.

To REUSE, to extol or commend highly. *N. C.*

To REVY [*revir*, *F.*] a Term us'd in Game at Cards.

REW, rank, row. *O.*

To REWIN, to take pity. *O.*

A REWARD [of *Re* and *Weard*, *Sax.*] to recompense.

REWET, the Lock of a Gun.

RHABDOIDES [in *Anatomy*] the same as *Sagittal Suture*.

RHABDOLOGY [*Ῥαβδολογία*, *Gr.*] the Art of Numbering or Computing by *Napier's* Rods or Bones.

RHABDOMANCY [*Ῥαβδομαντεία*, *Gr.*] a Soothsaying by a rod or wand. *L.*

RHACHITIS [*Ῥαχίτις*, *Gr.*] the Rickets, a Disease.

RHAGADES [*Ῥαγάδες*, *Gr.*] little Ulcers in the Fundament. *L.*

RHAGOIDES [*Ῥαγοειδής*, *Gr.*] the third Coat of the Eye, otherwise call'd the *Uvea Tunica*.

RHANDIX, a Part in the Division of a Country in *Wales* before the Conquest.

RHANTERES [among *Anatomists*] the inward Corners of the Eyes.

RHAPSODY [*rhapsodia*, *L.* of *Ῥαψόδια*, *Gr.*] a confused Collection of Poems; or a Contexture of a great Number of Heroick Verses, especially *Homer's* Poems.

RHEGMA [*Ῥήγμα*, *Gr.*] a breaking

RHEXIS } or bursting of any Part, as of a Bone, the inner Rim of the Belly, &c.

RHETORIANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who maintained that all Hereticks had Reason on their Side, of what See & soever they were.

RHETORICAL [*retoricus*, *L.* of *Ῥητορικός*, *Gr.*] of Rhetorick, Eloquent.

To RHETORICATE [*retoricatum*, *L.* of *Ῥητορέω*, *Gr.*] to use rhetorical Figures, to speak like an Orator.

RHETORICATIONS, Turns of Rhetorick, empty or unsound reasonings.

RHETORICIAN [*retoricien*, *F.* *retor*, *L.*] one skill'd in, or a Professor of Rhetorick.

RHETORICK [*retorique*, *F.* *retorica*, *L.* of *Ῥητορικὴ*, *Gr.*] the Art of speaking well and eloquently.

RHEUM [*rhœume*, *F.* *rheuma*, *L.* of *Ῥεῦμα*, of *ῥέω* to flow, *Gr.*] a Defluxion of Humours from the Head upon the Parts beneath, as upon the Eyes or Nose.

RHEUMATICK [*rheumaticus*, *L.* of *Ῥευματικός*, *Gr.*] troubled with Rheum; also belonging to the Rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM [*rheumatisme*, *F.* *rheumatismus*, *L.* of *Ῥευματισμός*, *Gr.*] a wandering Pain in the Body, often accom-

panied with a small Fever, Inflammation, Swelling, &c.

RHINE-Land-Rode [in *Fortification*] a Measure of twelve Foot.

RHINE-Grave [in *Germany*] the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*.

RHINOCEROS [*Ῥινόκερος*, of *ῥίη* the Nose, and *κέρας* a Horn *Gr.*] a large Beast in *India*, having a Horn upon his Nose.

A RHIZOTOMIST [*rhizotomus*, *L.* *Ῥιζοτίμω*, *Gr.*] a Cutter of Roots.

RHOMBOIDAL, belonging to the *Rhemboides*.

RHOMBOIDES [*Ῥομβοειδής*, *Gr.*] a kind of Muscle *Fish. L.*

RHOMBOIDES [among *Anatomists*] a Pair of Muscles of the Shoulder-Blade, so called from their Figure.

RHOMBOIDES [in *Geometry*] a Quadrilateral Figure, whose opposite Sides and Angles are equal.

RHOMBUS [*rhombe*, *F.* of *Ῥομβω*, *Gr.*] a Turbot *Fish. L.*

RHOMBUS [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Bandage, resembling the Figure of

RHOMBUS [in *Geometry*] a Parallelogram that has all its Sides equal, but not all its Angles.

RHONCHISONANT [*rhonchisonus*, *L.*] imitating the Noise of Snorting.

RHUBARB [*rheubarbe*, *F.* *rhabarbarum*, *L.*] the Root of a Plant, good to purge Cholera and Phlegm.

RHYAS [*Ῥάσας*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eyes that causes continual watering.

RHYME [*rhythmus*, *L.* of *Ῥυθμός*, *Gr.*] Metre or Verse.

RHYPAROGRAPHER [*rhyparographus*, *L.* of *Ῥυπαρογράφος* of *Ῥυπαρός* filthy, and *γράφος* a Writer, *Gr.*] a Writer or Painter of Trifles or base Things.

RHYPTICKS [*rhyptica*, *L.*] cleansing or scouring Medicines.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old Saw is usually to such Persons as are impertinent either in Discourse or Writing, and it is indeed an intolerable Fault to be neither; for though Rhyme be but a jingle, it affords Delight by the Musicalness of its Cadence, when for Want of both Rhyme and Reason it neither delights the Sense nor improves the Intellectuals. 'Tis probable it had its Original from the famous *Sir Thomas Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, in the Time of King *Henry* the VIII. of whom it is storied, that an Author asking *Sir Thomas's* Judgment of an impertinent Book, he bid him turn it into Verse, which he did, and shows it to *Sir Thomas*, who reply'd, *Why ay, now 'tis something like,*

nor 'tis Rhyme, but before 'twas neither Rhyme nor Reason.

RHYTHM [of *ῥυθμῆ*, Gr. to bring to a Calculation] it is us'd to signify a certain Number of Pulses in any given Time.

RHYTHMICAL [*rythmicus*, L. of *ῥυθμικός*, Gr.] of or made in Rhyme.

RIB [*riibe*, Sax. and Du. *rippe*, Teut.] a side Bone of the Body.

A **RIB** [in *Archery*] a hard Goose-quill which lies between the Feathers.

To **RIB** *Roß*, to beat or bang soundly.

RIBALD, *noi y*, impudent, *ÿc.* as *Ribald Cross*. *Stakep.*

RIBALDRY [*ribaude*, F. a Whore] Debauchery or obscene Talk. *Ital.*

RIBBAND } [of *re* and *band* or *bend*]

RIBBON } a narrow sort of Silk tor

Head Ornaments, *ÿc.*

RIBAUDD, a luxurious Spendthrift, a Whoremonger. *F. Spenc.*

RIBBON [in *Heraldry*] the eighth part of a Bend.

RIBBLE RABBLE [of *rebbelen*, Du. to prate] a Mob.

RIBBELE, a Fiddle or Cittern. *C.*

RIBIBE, an old Bawd. *Cbauc.*

RIBS [in a *Ship*] are the Timbers of the Futtocks when the Planks are off.

RIBS of the Parrels [in a *Ship*] certain little long Pieces of Wood belonging to the Parrels of the Yards.

RIC [*Rÿc*, Sax.] a Kingdom.

RIC [in *Falconry*] a Swelling in a Hawk's Head, a Disease.

RICE [*ris*. F. of *Oryza*, L.] a Sort of Indian Pulse or Grain.

RICE [among *Husbandmen*] the Shrouds or Tops of Trees, small Twigs. *O.*

RICERCATE [in *Musick Books*] signifies a kind of extempore Prelude or Overture; the same the *Engliſh* call a *voluntary*. *Ital.*

RICH [*Rÿc* or *Race*, Sax. *riche*, *reich*, Teut. *ricco*, Ital.] that has great Incomes; plentiful; very precious.

RICHARD [*Verstegan* derives it of *Ric*, Sax. *Rich*, and *Hart*, i. e. liberal hearted, but *Spinner* of *Ric*, Sax. and *aetd*, Nature, Du.] a proper Name of Men.

RICHBOROUGH [formerly called *Richberge*, in the *Saxon* *Reptimuð*, *C. Br.* *Ryeh Cufyth*, i. e. the Sandy Ford] a Place in *Kent*.

RICHES [*reckesse*, F. *ricchezza*, Ital.] a vast or great Estate, Wealth.

RICHES [among *Hunters*] a Company of Martens or Sables.

RICHMOND [of *Ric*, Sax. *Rich*. and *Monð* Peace, or *Monð* a Mouth, Sax.] a Town in *Surrey* near the *Thames*.

RICK } [*ÿneac*, Sax.] a Heap of

REEK } Coin or Hay.

RICKETS [*ῥαχίτις* of *ῥαχίς*, Gr. the Back-bone] a Disease common to Children.

RICTURE [*riçura*, L.] a gaping.
To **RID** [*ÿneððan* or *Apriððan*, Sax.] to free from or disengage; also to gain Ground in Walking.

RIDDANCE, ridding or clearing; dis-patch.

RIDDELLED, plaited, wrinkled. *O.*

A **RIDDLE** [*ÿriðdel*, Sax.] a Sieve, an oblong Sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn. *S. C.*

A **RIDDLE** [of *Apriððan*, Sax. to guess] a hard Question, a dark Saying.

To **RIDE** [*Riðan*, Sax. *riiden*, Du.] to go on Horseback, in a Coach, Waggon, *ÿc.* also to manage a Horse.

To **RIDE** [of a *Ship*] a Ship is said to ride, when she is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she does not drive away by Wind or Tide.

To **RIDE a Peck** [*Sea Pbrase*] is to ride with one End of the Yards pecked up, and the other End hanging down.

To **RIDE a cross** [*Sea Pbrase*] is to ride with the Main-Yards and Fore-Yards hoisted up; both Yards and Arms being topped alike.

To **RIDE a shot** [*Sea Pbrase*] is when a Ship rides with two Cables fastened together, that it may be double in Length, which is called a Shot.

To **RIDE a Tbwart** [*S. a Pbrase*] to ride with the Ship's side upon the Tide.

To **RIDE betwixt Wind and Tide**, is when the Wind has equal Force over the Ship one Way, and the Tide the other Way.

To **RIDE Hawse Fall** [*Sea Pbrase*] is when a Ship falls so deep into the Sea with her Head, in stress of Weather, that the Water breaks into her Hawse.

To **RIDE Portoise** [*Sea Pbrase*] is when the Yards are down or struck upon the Deck.

To **RIDE Wind Road** [*Sea Pbrase*] is when the Wind has more Power over the Ship in her riding than the Tide has.

A **RIDE** of Hazel or other Wood; who's Clump of Sprigs growing out of the same Root.

RIDEAU [in *Fortification*] a rising Ground commanding a Plain; also a Trench covered with Earth in Form of a Parapet, to cover the Soldiers. *F.*

RIDERS [*Sea Term*] great Timbers bolted on other Timbers to strengthen them, when a Ship is but weakly built.

RIDGE [*ÿriçe*, Sax. *ryg*, Dan.] the Top of a Hill, House, *ÿc.* also a Piece of Land between two Furrows.

RIDGED, having Ridges.

RIDGES [*Architect.*] the Spaces between the Channels of Timber or Stone rough.

RIDGE BAND, a Part of a Horse's arness.

RIDGE CULTRY, a Goldsmith. *Cant.*

RIDGLING } [*of rejiciendo, L. with*
RIDGEL } *dim. ling*] the Male of any Beast that has been but half Gelt.

To RIDICULE [*ridiculiser, F.*] to render ridiculous.

RIDICULE [*ridiculum, L.*] that which is ridiculous, Jest, Mockery, a laughing Stock.

RIDICULOUS [*ridicule, F. ridiculus, L.*] fit to be laughed at, impertinent.

RIDING clerk, one of the six Clerks a Chancery.

RIDINGS [*in Yorkshire*] Divisions, in Number three, West-Riding, East Riding, and North-Riding.

RIDITTA, signifies the same as *Redita*, and *Replica*, which see. *Ital.*

A RIDOTTO, an Entertainment of singing, Musick, &c. an Opera.

RIENS *Arreare* [*Law Phrase*] a kind of Plea used to an Action of Debt, upon Arrearages of Account. *F.*

REINS *passé per le fait*, [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of an Exception taken in some Cases to an Action. *F.*

RIENS *pér Descent* [*Law Phrase*] is a Form of Pleading when an Heir is sued for Debt of his Ancestor, and hath not Effects in his Hand. *F.*

RIER County, a Place appointed by the Sheriff (after his Court ended) for the Receipt of the King's Money.

RIFE [*Rýke, Sax.*] frequent, common.

To RIFLE [*Rifler, F. rüffelen, Du.*] to pillage or rob.

RIFLETUM, a Coppice or Thicket.

RIFLING } [*of Raffler, F.*] is when

RAFFLING } a Company or Persons

stake down a Piece of Money against a

Commodity, and he that throws most up-

on the Dice takes it.

RIFRAF [*Minshew* derives it of *riffen, raffen, Du.* a mingle mangle] Re-
tinue or Dregs, Scum of Things.

To RIFT [*riffet Dan. of Reaxian, Sax.* to snatch] to split, to cleave.

A RIFT, a Clift, Chink, or Crack.

RIFT [*of a Horse's Hoof*] that part of it which is pared or cur off.

RIFTS [*in Horses*] a Disease, when Corruption lodges in the Palate of the Mouth.

To RIFT [*raeffuet, Dan.*] to Belch.

RIG, the Back. *chauc.*

RIG, a Horse which having one of his Stones cut out, has got a Colt.

A RIG [*of ridendo, L.* Laughing] a wanton, ramping Girl.

To RIG a Ship [*of Rihuan, Sax.*] to furnish a Ship with Tackling.

RIGATION, the sprinkling or moistening any Thing. *L.*

WELL RIGGED, a Ship is said so to be, when her Ropes are of a fit Size in Proportion to her Burden.

OVER RIGGED, a Ship is said so to be when her Ropes are too big for her.

RIGGING, is all the Cordage or Ropes whatsoever, belonging to her Masts or Yards, or any Parts about her.

RIGGISH, rampant, ruttish, &c. *Sb.*

RIGHT [*Rih̄t Sax. recht, Du. and Teut. Ritto, Ital.*] Justice, Equity, Reason, Authority, Privilege.

RIGHT [*in Law*] any Title or Claim, by Virtue of a Condition, Mortgage, &c.

RIGHT, [*Rih̄t, Srx. recht, Teut. Rehtus, L.*] straight, just, true, proper.

RIGHT Angle [*in Geometry*] is when one of its Legs stands exactly upright upon the other, and leans no more one Way than another.

RIGHT angled Figure [*Geometry*] a Figure whose Sides are at Right Angles, or stand perpendicular one to another.

RIGHT angled Triangle, is that which has one right Angle.

A RIGHT Line [*in Geometry*] a Line which lies equally between its Points, without bending or turning any way.

RIGHT Sailing, is when a Voyage is performed on some one of the Cardinal Points.

RIGHT Sphere [*in Astronomy*] that which has the Poles of the World in its Horizon, and the Equator in the Zenith.

RIGHT the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] is to keep the Helm even with the middle of the Ship.

To RIGHT one, is to do him Right or Justice.

RIGHTEOUS [*Rih̄t̄yful, Sax.*] just, upright, equitable, reasonable.

RIGHTFUL [*Rih̄t̄yl, Sax.*] that is grounded on just Right, Lawful.

RIGHTWISE, righteous. *chauc.*

RIGID [*Rigide, F. of Rigidus, L.*] exact in the observing of Rules and Discipline; strict, austere, severe.

RIGIDITY } [*Rigidité, F. of Rigi-*
RIGIDNESS } *tas, L.*] Severity Strictness.

RIGLETS [*among Printers*] thin Slices of Wood, put betwixt Lines in Poetry; or to lessen or enlarge Margins, &c.

RIGOL, a Musical Instrument, a clavichord, or what makes merry or diverts. *Sb.*

RIGOR [*rigueur*, F.] a great stiff Cold, roughness, stiffness; a Convulsive shuddering from Cold or an Ague Fit. L.

RIGOR [among Physicians] the cold fit of an Ague.

RIGOROUS [*rigoreux*, F. *rigorofus* L.] full of R gour, over harsh.

RIGOUR [*rigueur*, F. *rigor*, L.] severity of Manners and Disposition; sternness, harshness.

A RILL [a Contraction of *Rivulus*, L.] a Rivulet or little Brook.

A RIM [*rima*, Sax.] the Border or Edge of any Thing.

RIMA, a Rift Cleft, or Chink. L.

RIMA [in Surgery] a Fissure or Cleft of a Bone. L.

RIME [*Hime*, Sax. *rim*, Du.] a falling Milt which dissolves by Degrees.

RIME } [Rime, Sax. *rein*, Teut.

RHYME } *Rime*, F. *Rima*, Ital. *rhythmus*, L, of $\rho\delta\mu\sigma$, Gr.] the likeness of Sound at the End of Words.

DOGGREL *Rime*, paltry, pitiful Rhime.

RIMOSE [*rimosus*, L.] full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMOSITY [*rimositas*, L.] a being full of Clefts or Chinks.

RIMPELED, rumbled, wither'd.

RIMY [of *Hime*, Sax.] hazy, foggy.

RIND [*Rinde*, Sax. *rinde*, Teut.] the Skin of any Fruit that may be pared off.

To **RIND** [*Benindan*, Sax] to take off the Rind.

RINDLE, a small Gutter.

To **RINE** [*Himan*, Sax.] to touch. N. C.

A RINER, a very good Cast at Bowls. *chauc.*

RING [*Hring*, Sax. *ring*, Dan. *ring*, Du. *rinck*, Teut.] an Ornament for the Finger, &c.

To **RING** [*Ringan*, Sax.] to make a Sound as Bells, or any Vessel of Metal.

RING of Saturn [*Astronomy*] a solid circular Arch and Plane, like the Horizon of an Artificial Globe, which entirely encompasses that Planet, but does not touch it.

RING Bolts [in a Ship] Iron Pins, which serve for bringing the Planks to.

RING BONE [in a Horse] an Evil in the Croner.

RING Dove, a Wood-Pigeon.

RING-Head, an Instrument to stretch Woollen Cloth with.

RING-Leader, one who is the Head of a Party or Faction.

RING-Straked [Spoken of Cattle] marked with round Streaks.

RING-Tail, a kind of Kite with a whitest Tail.

RING Walk [*Hunt. T.*] a round Walk.

RINGWOOD [*Reguewood*, a city of the Metropoli is or the *Regni*. q. d. the Wood or Forest of the *Regni*, into which they fled for Protection] in *Hampshire*.

RINING, running. *Chauc.*

RING WORM, a Tetter, a Dife-se.

To **RINSE** [*Rinser*, F. *renser*, Dan.] to wash lightly.

RIOT [*riote*, F.] Rout, Rabble, Tumult.

RIOT [in Law] denotes the forcible doing an unlawful Act by three or more Persons met together for that Purpose.

RIOTING, Excess, Debauchery.

To **RIOT** [*rioter*, F.] to make a Riot, to live riotously.

RIOTISE, Riot, Debauchery. *Spenc.*

RIOTOUS [*rioteux*, F.] given to Luxury, Lewd, Disorderly.

RIOTOUSNESS, an irregular Course of Life, Luxury, Debauchery.

To **RIP** [*Rippan*, Sax.] to cut up.

RIPARIÆ [*Old Law*] any Waters which run between Banks.

RIPARIOUS [*riparius*, L.] belonging to Water-Banks.

RIPE [*Ripe*, Sax. *riipe*, Du.] come to Maturity, as Fruits, &c.

To **RIPEN** [*Ripian*, Sax.] to grow to Maturity.

RIPIANO, the same as *Repiano*, Ital, which see. *Ital.*

RIPIERS, Men who bring Fish from the Sea-Coasts to sell in the inland Parts.

A RIPPER, a Pedder, Dorser, or Badger. *Suffex.*

To **RIPPLE** *Flax*, to rub or wipe off the Seed Vessels, N. C.

RIPRESA, the same as *Represa*, Ital, which see.

RIPT [$\rho\dot{\iota}\rho\tau$, Sax.] unsowed, cut open.

RIPTOWEL, a Gratuity or Reward given to Tenants, after they had rep'd their Lord's Corn.

To **RISE** [*Arijan*, Sax. *riisen*, Du. *reiser*, Dan.] to spring up, to proceed or come from, to get up.

RISE, Cause, Occasion, Preferment, the Head or Spring of a River.

To **RISE the Tacks** [*Sea Trade*] to slacken the Ropes called Tacks.

RISIBLE [*risibilis*, L.] capable of laughing F.

RISIBILITY [*risibilitas*, L.] the being capable of Laughing.

RISING [of the Sun] its appearing above the Horizon.

RISING in the Body, a Distemper in Cattle.

RISING Timbers [in a Ship] the Hooks placed on the Keel of a Ship.

RISING [heretofore noted for a Castle called a *Rising Castle*, from its Situation] *Norfo*.

RISING, Yest or Barm. *C.*

RISINGS [in a *Ship*] are those thick Anks which go fore and aft, on which the Timbers of the Decks bear.

RISK } [*Risque*, *F.*] Hazard, Ven-
RISQUE } cure; Peril.

To RISK } [*Risque*, *F.*] to venture,
To RISQUE } to hazard.

RISSOLES [in *Cookery*] a sort of minced Pies made of Capons Breasts, Calves Liver, Marrow, &c. and fried.

RITE [*ritus*, *L.*] an Order to be observed on solemn Occasions, a Church Ceremony.

RITERNELLO, the repeating six Notes at the End of a Song or of a Couplet of Verses at the End of a Stanza. *Ital.*

RITORNELLO, the same as *Retornello*, *Ital.* which see.

RITUAL [*ritual*, *F.* *rituale*, *L.*] a Book containing the particular Rites and Ceremonies of a Church.

RITUALIST, a Stickler for Ceremonies in religious Worship.

RIVAGE, a Toll anciently paid to the King in some Rivers for the Passage of Boats. *F.* The Sea-Shore. *Chauc.*

RIVAL [*rivalis*, *L.*] one who stands in Competition with another, especially in Love-Affairs. *F.*

RIVALTY [*rivaliti*, *F.* of *rivalitas*, *L.*] Competition.

To RIVE [*Risbet*, *Dan.*] to cleave asunder.

RIVELING, turning in and out. *O.*

RIVEN, rent, split, torn. *Spenc.*

RIVER [*riviere*, *F.* of *Rivus*, *L.*] a great Stream of Water running from its Spring-Head till it fall into the Sea.

RIVERS, [i. e. *de ripariis*, *L.* of the Banks] a Sirname.

ARIVULET [*rivulus*, *L.*] a little River or Brook.

RIXDOLLAR, a German Coin worth 4 s. 6 d.

RIXATION, Scolding or Brawling. *L.*

ROACH [*Rhoco*, *Sax.*] a Fish.

A ROAD [of *Ridan*, *Sax.* to ride] a Highway to travel in.

A ROAD [*reeve*, *Du.* *Rade*, *F.*] a Place near the Land where the Ships may ride at Anchor.

A ROD ROAD, a broad high Champion Road.

A GOOD ROAD [among *Sailors*] a Place where neither Sea nor Wind has much Power over the Ship.

A WILD ROAD [among *Sailors*] one which has but little Land on any Side.

ROADER [among *Sailors*] a Ship that lies at Anchor in a Road.

To ROAM [of *roam*, *Eng.* or *Romeare*, *Ital.* or of *Roma*, *L.* *Rome*, *q. d.* to wander to *Rome* for the sake of Religion] to range and ramble up and down.

ROAN [*Rouen*, *F.* *Roano*, *Ital.* of *ravus*, *L.*] a certain Colour in Horses.

To ROAR [*Rajan*, *Sax.*] to cry out like a Lion, to make a Noise as the Sea.

To ROB [*robber*, or *Disrabber*, *F. q. d.* to disrobe, *Ryppan* or *Reaxian*, *Sax.*] to plunder or take away by Force.

ROB, inspissated Juice.

ROBBERY [*robberie*, *O. F.* *Reax*, *Sax.*] a taking away by Force.

ROBBINS [*Sea Term*] small Ropes put through the Eylet Holes of the Sail, to tie the Sail to the Yard.

ROBE, a long Vest or Gown, which covers the whole Body. *F.*

ROBERSMEN } [*Old Saxon*] a sort of
ROBERTSMEN } stout lusty Night Thieves.

ROBERT [*Camden* derives it of *Rabe*, *Sax.* Council, and *Beorht*, *Sax.* Famous] a proper Name of Men.

ROBERT Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of Onions, Mustard, Butter, Pepper, Salt, and Vinegar.

ROBIGALIA, Feasts in *May* in Honour of *Robigus*, a *Roman* Deity, thought to preserve their Corn from being *Robiginous*, i. e. blasted.

Many talk of *Robin Hood* who never
Hot in his Bow.

[This *Robin Hood* was a famous *Robber*, and storied to be an expert *Archer* in the Time of *King Richard* the First, about the Year 1200; his principal Haunt was about *Shirewood* Forest in *Nottinghamshire*]. This Proverb is applicable to all ignorant *Pretenders* and *Braggadochio's* whatsoever, either in *Knowledge* or *Business*. It intimates, that *Bragging* and *Boasting* are common *Impertinences* in *Conversation*, equally among *Travelers* and *Soldiers*, as well as *Poets* and *Painters*, who never out-did *Nature* yet, but only in the *Lie*. But they who pretend themselves to be what they are not, will always be prating of what they do not know. So, *Non omnes qui Citibaram tenent Citibaredi sunt*, say the *Latins*; *Πολλοὶ μὲν καρδιοκροτοὶ πρὸς τὴν βαρῆν*, the *Greeks*, and *Molti palan di Orlando chi n n videro mai suo brando*, the *Italians*.

Robin Hood's Pennyworths.

This Proverb is usually applied to such as having gotten any Thing dishonestly, sell it at a Price much below the Value, according to the Proverb, *Lightly come, lightly go*, and *Robin Hood* is alluded to, because being an expert *Archer*, and so com-

ming easily by it, he could afford to sell Venison as cheap as Neck Beef, according to the Latins, *Aurea pro areis*, and the Greek χρῖσθα χαλκείαν, but others on the contrary apply it to such as would buy lumping Pennyworths, still alluding to *Robin*, but upon another Consideration, viz. his being a Robber, who though as *Camden* calls him *Predonem mitissimum*, the most Gentle and Generous of Thieves, when Cash run low, would have what he wanted at his own Rate, which his Chapmen were forced to take, or else he would have it for nothing.

ROBIN, a sort of Pear, called also the Muscat Pear of *August*.

ROBIN *Red-Breast*, a Bird.

ROBORANTIA [among Physicians] strengthening Medicines. L.

ROBORATION, a Strengthening. L.

ROBOREAN [*roboreus*, L.] of the Nature of, or belonging to Oak.

ROBUST [*robustus*, F. of *robustus*, L.] strong like Oak, strong-limbed, lusty.

ROBUSTEOUS [*robustus*, L.] strong like an Oak.

ROCAMBOLE [in *Cookery*] a sort of small Garlick.

A ROCCELO [of *Roc*, *Sax.* rock, Du.] a great loose Coat or Cloak.

ROCHE, a Rock. F.

ROCHE *Allum* [*q. d.* Rock Allum] a Mineral Salt of a very binding Quality.

ROCHESTEK [Wjope-Ceayтeп, *Sax.* probably so called of *Rocbe*, F. a Rock and Ceayтeп, *Sax.* a Castle or City] a City in *Kent*.

ROCHET [*rochetto*, Ital.] a kind of Surplice worn by Bishops, &c. F.

ROCK [*roche* or *roc*, *rocca*, Ital. *rupes*, L. Ροξ, Gr.] a Mass of Stone.

ROCK [rock, Du. and Dan. *rocca*, Ital.] an Instrument used in spinning Flax.

ROCKADILLIO a Sweetmeat. *Span.*

ROCKETS [*rochetti*, Ital. Fireworks.

ROD [roede, Du. *radius*, L.] a Land Measure of 16 Foot and a half.

ROD [*Minsh* w derives it of Ραδϙ, Gr.] a Wand or small Stick; a Bundle of small Sprigs of Birch to correct Children with.

ROD-KNIGHTS } Servitors who held

RAD-KNIGHTS } Land, by serving their Lord on Horseback. O. S.

ROD-NET [among *Fowlers*] a Net to catch Blackbirds or Woodcocks.

He makes a Rod for his own Breech.

This Proverb is usually applied to such Persons who for want of Penetration into the Consequences of Things, and the Qualification of knowing Men, are often prevailed upon by the Artifices of designing Persons to do those things, which will in

the Consequence sensibly affect themselves, while they design them only for others, deeming themselves secure; as also such revengeful Spirits, which prosecute their private Relements against others with such an unwary Precipitateness, that the heaviest part of the Punishment frequently falls to their Share. Οἷτ' ἀπὸ κακὰ τεύχει ἀπὸ ἄλλω τεύχων, say the Greeks, and Ἐπίσημοι τὴν σκληρὴν κάθειλεῖς; *In tuum ipsius caput Lunam deducis*. Latin.

RODE, Complection. O.

RODERICK [of *Raße*, *Sax.* Counsellor, and *Ric Rich*, *Sax.*] a Name of Men.

RODGE, a Water Fowl, something like a Duck, but lesser.

A RODOMANTADO [*rodomantado*, F.] a vain-glorious Bragging or Boasting.

RODONDELLUS [Old Law] a Roundel, an old riding Cloak.

A ROE [Rz, *Sax.*] a kind of Deer.

ROES [raun, Dan. roffe Du.] the Milt of Fishes.

ROE BUCK [Roah-deon, *Sax.* raabuch, Dan. reht-buck, Teut] a kind of Deer.

ROFE, did rend and rive. O.

ROGAL [*rogalis*, L.] belonging to *rogus*, or a great Funeral Fire.

ROGATION, an asking. L.

ROGATION WEEK [of *rogando* *Deum*] is the Week preceeding *Whitsuntide*, so called from the extraordinary Prayers performed on the *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, and Abstinence from eating Fleish; 1. As a Preparation for the Devotion of *Holy Thursday*; 2. Because of the Fruits of the Earth which are then tender, that they might not be blasted, 3. Because of Campaigns, which are usually opened about that Time; it was first instituted by *Mammercus* Bishop of *Vienne* in *France* about the Year 452.

ROGER [of *ruh*, Teut. Rest, and *gard* a Keeper, but *Kilian* derives it of *ruhig* and *geten*; Teut. to desire, *q. d.* one desirous of Rest] a proper Name of Men.

ROGER, a Cloak-Bag. O.

ROGGETH, rocketh, joggeth.

To ROGITATE [*rogitation*, L.] to ask often.

ROGUE [some derive it of *Rogue*, F. Impudent, *Minshew* from *Roagh*, *Sax.* to malign or hate, but *Skinner* rather of *Pa-xϙ*, Gr. or *ויל* Heb. Evil] a Villain, Knave, Cheat; also a sturdy Beggar.

ROGUERY, Villainy, Knavery, Droling, Raillery.

ROGUISH, Knavish, Wicked, Pleasant, Wanton.

ROIGNOUS, ruinous. O.

To ROIL, to range. O.

ROIN, a Scar or Scab. O.

TO ROIST, to swagger or boast. *O.*
 A ROISTER [*rufirc*, *F.* a Clown] a
 rude boisterous Fellow.
 ROISTING, Bullying, Noisy, &c.
Shakesp.

ROISTON [q. d. *Roista's* Town, from
Roisa a pious Lady, who, in the Time of
 the Normans, set up a Crucifix there] a
 Town in *Hertfordshire*.

A ROKE, a Sweat.

ROKETTE, a Frack. *Chauc.*

A ROLL [*roll*, *Du.* *Teut.* *rolle*, *F.* *rotulus*, *L.*] a Bundle of any thing rolled up;
 a List of Names.

A ROLL [among *Lawyers*] a Sheet of
 Paper or Skin of Parchment rolled up.

ROLL [of *Parchment*] the Quantity
 of 65 Skins.

ROLL [in a *Ship*] a round Piece of
 Wood or Iron, into which the Whip-Staff
 is set.

To ROLL [*rollen*, *Du.* and *Teut.* *rou-
 ler*, *F.*] to make up into a Roll; also to
 draw a Roller or Rolling-Stone, &c.
 over any Thing to make it smooth and
 even.

Ridder-ROLL [in *Law*] a small Piece
 of Parchment added to some Part of a Roll
 or Record.

ROLLER, a swathing Band for young
 Children; also a round Piece of Wood for
 removing great Stones; also for other
 Uses.

A Rolling Stone gathers no Moss.

There are a Set of People in the World
 of so unsettled and restless a Temper, and
 such Admirers of Novelty, that they can
 never be long pleased with one way of Li-
 ving, no more than to continue long in one
 Habitation; but before they are well en-
 ter'd upon one Business, dip into another,
 and before they are well settled in one Ha-
 bitation, remove to another, so that they
 are always busily beginning to live, but by
 Reason of Fickleness and Impatience, never
 arrive at a Way of Living; such Persons
 fall under the Doom of this Proverb, which
 is design'd to fix the Volatility of their
 Tempers, by laying 'before them the ill
 Consequences of such Fickleness and Incon-
 stancy: *Saxum volutum non obducitur Mus-
 co*, say the Latins, *Αἰθ' ἢ κολινοδόμενος τό
 σῆκος ἔπεισῆ*, the Greeks, *La Pierre
 souvent remuée n' amasse pas volontiers
 mousse*, the French, and *Pietra mossa non
 fa mucchio*, the Italians

ROLLING Press, a Press to print on
 Copper-Plates.

The ROLLS, the Office where the
 Chancery Records are kept.

ROMAGE, Disturbances, as the *Roma-
 ges of the Land*. *Shakesp.*

LA ROMAIN, a French Grain of quick

Growth and good Food for Cattle, call'd
French Tares or *Vetches*.

ROMAN [*romain*, *F.* *romanus*, *L.*]
 belonging to the City or Church of *Rome*.

ROMAN Beam, a Sort of Balance or
 Stilliards.

ROMAN *Catholics*, who follow the
 Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of
Rome.

ROMAN Indiction, a Circle or Revolu-
 tion of 15 Years, or 35 Years, at the End
 of which, the *Romans* exacted their se-
 veral Tributes, 1 of Gold, 2d of Silver,
 3d of Brass and Iron.

ROMAN letter, the Character that
 this Line is printed with.

ROMAN Order [of *Architecture*] the
 same as the *Composite*, which see.

ROMANCE [a *Roman*, *F.* *romanzo*, *Ital.*]
 a feigned Story, a Tale of a Tub, a meer
 Fiction: *F.*

To ROMANCE [*parler roman*, *F.*] to
 tell a magnificent Lye; to Bounce or va-
 pour.

A ROMANCER [*romanzier*, *F.*] a tel-
 ler of Lies or false Stories.

ROMANIST, a Papist, one who belongs
 to the Church of *Rome*.

ROMANS [*romani*, *L.*] the People of
Rome.

ROMANTICK [*romantique*, *F.*] be-
 longing to, or that favours of a Romance.

ROMBOYLED, with a Warrant. *O.*

ROME [*roma*, *L.*] the chief City of
Italy.

ROMER, wider. *O.*

ROME Sect } a certain Tribute former-
 ROME Feob } ly paid to *Rome*.

ROMIN, to roam, to wander. *Chauc.*

ROMISH, of the Church of *Rome*.

ROMPEE [in *Heraldry*] is when a
 Cheyron is drawn in an Escutcheon broken,
 or with an Opening in the middle.

ROMULUS, Grandson of *Numitor*,
 King of the *Albans*, by his Daughter *Sil-
 via* and *Mars*, who being exiled on the
 Banks of *Tiber*; was nourished (they say)
 by a Wolf, and at last was hurried away
 in a Whirlwind; the Founder of the City
 of *Rome*.

RONDEAU [in *Musick Books*] is a
 Name that is apply'd to all Songs or Tunes
 that end with the first Part or Strain,
 whether they be *Minuets*, *Sarabands*,
Gavots, *Figs*, or any other kind of Air,
 and for that Reason, they have either the
 Letters *DC*, or the Words *DA CAPO* at
 the End of them; which signify, that the
 first part must be begun again; and there
 is also commonly the Word *FIN*, *FINE*
 or *FINIS*, at the End of the first Parr,
 which signify that it must be concluded
 there. And if these Words are not
 there,

there, either there is or ought to be a Character or Mark over the last Note of the said first Part, that signifies the Words *FIN, &c. Ital.*

RONDEL [in *Fortification*] a Tower sometimes erected at the Foot of the Bations.

RONTS, young Bullocks. *Spenc.*

RONYON, a Rake, *yc. Shakesp.*

RONVILLE, a fine Pear that comes to its full ripeness in *January and February.*

ROOD [of *Roede, Du Rad, English, radius, L. or Pafsdor, Gr.*] the fourth Part of an Acre, containing 40 Perches.

ROOD [*Roede, Sax.*] a Cross.

ROOD-Loft, a Shrine on which a Crucifix was placed, or the Image or Relicks of a Saint.

ROOF [*Дпог, Sax. Minshew* derives it of '*Opch, Gr.*] the Top of a House or Coach; the Palace of the Mouth.

ROOF-Trees [in a *Ship*] are small Timbers that bear up the Gratings from the Half-deck to the Forecastle.

A ROOK [*Дпог, Sax. Roock, Du. probably of Roccus, L. Hoarse*] a Carrion Fowl; a notorious Cheat or sharpening Fellow

ROOKY, Misty. *N. C.*

ROOM, [um, *Sax. Ruynt, Du. large, Mer. Caf.* derives it of '*Pupm, Gr.*] a Street; an Apartment in a House.

ROOMER [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be a Roomer when she is very large.

ROOP, Hoarseness. *N. C.*

ROOR, an Uproar. *O.*

A ROOST [*Дпогт, Sax.*] a Perch or Place for Fowls to rest on.

To ROOST [*Roesen, Du.*] to rest as Fowls do.

A ROOT [*Roed, Dan. radix, L.*] that Part of a Plant which grows downwards; the Rise or Beginning of a Thing.

ROOT [among *Mathematicians*] is a Number or Quantity considered in Order to be multiplied once, or more Times by it self, to make thereby Products call'd Powers.

ROOT [in *Gram.*] an original Word.

Square ROOT [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which being multiplied by it self, produces a Power called a Square.

cube ROOT, is a Number which multiply'd twice by it self, produces a Power called a Cube.

ROPE [*Rape, Sax. Roop, Du.*] a Cord.

ROPE-Yarn, the Yarn of any Rope un-twisted.

To ROPE, to run thick and ropy as some Liquors do.

To ROPEN, to reap. *O.*

ROPES, Guts. *N. C.*

ROPE-WELD, an Herb.

ROPES, Guts prepared and cut out for Black-Puddings. *S. C.*

ROPY, clammy or slimy.

RORID [*roridus, L.*] dewy, moist.

RORIFEROUS [*rorifer, L.*] Dew bringing.

ROS [among *Physicians*] a kind of Moisture whereby all the Parts of a living Creature are nourish'd.

ROS Vitriol [among *Chymists*] the first Phlegm that is distilled from Vitriol in *Balneo Marie. L.*

ROSAMUND [of *Rosa and Mundi, q. d. the Rose of the World, or Rosa, L. and Mund, Sax.*] a Mouth, from her Rosy coloured Lips; commonly call'd *Fair-Rosamund*, Daughter to *William Lord Clifford*, and Mother to *William Longspee*, the first Earl of *Salisbury*, and Paramour to that puissant Monarch *Henry the Second*, who by his own Right adjoined *Anjou, Main, and Tourain in France*, by his Wife, *Aquitain and Poitou*, and by Conquest *Ireland*, to the Crown of *England*, and commanded from the *Pyrene Mountains of France*, to the *Ocades in Scotland*; she has this Epitaph answerable to her Beauty.

Hic jacet in Tumba, Rosa Mundi, non Rosa Munda.

Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

ROSA SOLIS a pleasant Liquor made of Brandy, Cinnamon, &c.

ROSALIA, a Disease common to Children, not unlike the Measles.

ROSARY [*rosaire, F. rosarium, L.*] a Mass with Prayers to the Virgin *Mary*; a Set of Beads call'd *Fifteens*, containing 15 *Pater-Nosters*, and 150 *Ave Maria's*. *Arch-confraternity of the ROSARY*, an Order instituted by *St. Dominick*.

ROSE [*rosa, L.*] a Flower called the Flower of *Venus*, consecrated by *Cupid* to *Harpocrates* the God of Silence.

ROSE NOBLE, Coined by *K. Edward III. 1350.* called then the *Penny of Gold*, and current at 6s. and 8d. which our *Alchymists* or *Hermetick Philosophers* affirm, was of Gold made by the Powder of *Projection* or *Philosophers Stone*, by *Raymundus Lullius*, while he was in the Tower of *London*, and they go about to prove it by the Inscription; for as upon the one side there is the King's Image in a Ship, to notify that he was Lord of the Seas, with his Titles, so on the reverse, there was a *Cross Flowy* with *Lionoux*, inscribed, *Jesus autem transiens per medium eorum ibat*, which they profoundly expound, as *Jesus passed invisible through the midst of the Pharisees*, so that Gold was made by a secret and invisible Art amidst the Ignorant; but others say that Text was only an *Amulet*, used in that credulous Warfaring Age, to escape Dangers in Battle.

RO

RO

ROSE *Ryal*, an ancient Gold Coin in value 1 *l.* 10 *s.*

Golden ROSE, a Rose which the Pope usually blesses at Mass, upon a Sunday in *Sept.*

Under the ROSE, privately, secretly; also not to be divulged.

ROSEMARY [*rosmarin*, F. of *rosmarinus*, L.] a Plant well known.

ROSE-pear, a Fruit that ripens in *August* and *September*.

ROSCRUCIANS, Chymists who call themselves Brothers of the Rosy Cross.

ROSIERE, a Rose-Tree. *Spenc.*

ROSL or *Rosilly Soil*, Land between Sand and Clay, neither Light nor Heavy. *S. C.*

ROSLIN [*rosina*, F. of *resina*, L.] an oily Juice that runs out of some Trees.

ROSION, a gnawing. *L.*

ROSLAND [of *rosos*, Brit.] heathy Land, or full of Ling; also watery or moorish Land.

ROSSALIA, red fiery Spots, breaking out all over the Body.

To ROST [*rostir*, F.] to dress Meat before the Fire.

ROSTED [*Ростово*, Sax.] dress before the Fire as Meat.

ROSTRIFORMIS *Processus* [among Anatomists] a Process of the Shoulder Blade, and of the lower Jaw Bone. *L.*

ROSTRUM [among Chymists] the Nose of an Alembick.

To ROT [*Rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Du.] to putrify, perish, or consume away.

ROT [*Rot* Du.] a Disease in Sheep.

ROTA *Aristotelica* [i. e. Aristotle's Wheel] a Wheel considered as moving along a Plain till it has made one intire Revolution. *L.*

ROTATION, a turning round like a Wheel. *L.*

ROTATOR Major and Minor [in Anatomy] are two *Apophyses*, in the upper Part of the Thigh Bone called *Trochanter*.

ROTE [*par rations*, F. of *rota*, L. a Wheel] as to say a Lesson by Rote, i. e. to say it readily, as a Wheel turns round.

KOTE, a Root. *Chauc.*

ROTHER Beasts, horned Beasts, *N. C.*

ROTHER Soil } the Dung or Soil of ROSOCH } such Cattle. *N. C.*

ROTHER-Nails, such as have a very full Head, and are used to fasten the Rudder Iron in Ships.

ROTTEN [of *Rotan*, Sax. *Rotten*, Du. to rot] unsound, perished by corrupting.

ROTTENNESS [in a Horse] a Disease when the inward Parts are so wasted that they are past cure.

ROTULA, a little Wheel or Pulley. *L.*

ROTULI *Placitorum* [Old Law] Court Rolls, or Records upon Roll. *L.*

ROTULUS *Wintonie* [Doomsday Book] so called, because it was formerly kept at *Winchebster*. *L.*

ROTUND [rotundus, L.] round.

ROTUNDITY [rotunditas, L.] roundness.

ROTUNDUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the Radius, serving to turn the Hand downwards. *L.*

ROU, ugly, froward. *O.*

ROUSE [of roux, F. red haired] a Simame.

To ROVE [roder, F.] to ramble about.

ROUE, the Iron Pin, to which a Clinch Nail is fastened.

A ROVER [rodeur, F.] a Rambler.

A ROVER [Roifder, Dan.] a Pirate Ship.

ROUGE, red. *F.*

ROUGE Cross } [among Heraldry]

ROUGE Dragon } the Names of 2 of the Marshals or Purfevants at Arms.

ROUGH [Ruh, Sax. rauch, Teut. Roide, F. probably of rudis, L.] uneven, rugged, severe, harsh, hairy, or bristly.

ROUGHINGS, later Pasture or Grass which comes after mowing. *C.*

ROUGHT, had Pity on. *O.*

ROUKIN, to Snore. *Chauc.*

To ROUL [Military Term] Officers of equal Quality, who Mount the same Guard, and take their turns in relieving one another, are said to Roul.

To ROUL. See Roll.

ROULADE, a Trilling or Quayering. *French.*

ROULADES [in Cookery] Veal Steaks dress'd after a particular manner. *F.*

ROUNCE, a little Pony or Tit. *Chauc.*

ROUNCE, the Handle of a Printing Press.

ROUNCEVAL Peas [of rounceval, a Place at the Foot of the Pyrenean Hills] a kind of large delicious Peas.

ROUND [rond, F. rund, Dan. rotundus, L.] in Form of a Circle or Ball.

A ROUND, a Ring or Circle.

ROUNDEL, a Song beginning and ending with the same Sentence. *Chauc.*

ROUND Heads [in the Time of the Civil Wars] a Name given to the Parliament Party, who usually wore short Hair.

ROUND House [in a Ship] is the uppermost Room or Cabin in the Stern of a Ship, where the Master lies.

ROUND House [of a Parish] a Prison to secure those who commit Disorders in the Night.

ROUND in } [Sea Term] to let rise the

ROUND aft } Main or Fore-Tack,

etc. when the Wind lages upon them.

ROUNDS

ROUNDS [among *Masons*] are the Broken Pieces of Statues.

ROUNDS [among *Military Men*] a Watch which goes in the Night about the Ramparts of a fortified Place, or about the Streets of a Garrison.

ROUNDELAY [of *Round and Lay*, a Song, *Rundcau*, F.] a *Shepherd's* Song, sung by several in their Turns, or as in a Round.

To ROUND one in the Ear [of *Ruman*, *Sax.* to mutter, *Roenen*, *De. Reunen*, *Teut.* to whisper] to chide sharply.

To ROUNE, to cease. O

ROUND [in *Horses*] a Flesh Colour.

ROUP, a filthy Boil or Swelling in the Rump of Poultry. C.

To ROURIGE, to gnaw. O.

To ROUSE [of *Ajjiyan*, *Sax.*] to wake, to raise or stir up.

To ROUSE up a Hart [Hunting *Ibrafe*] to raise him from his Harbour.

To ROUSE [with *Falcons*] is when a Hawk sits up and shakes himself.

To ROUSE a *Hawser* or *Cable* [See *Pbas*.] used for haling in part of the Hawser or Cable, which lies slack in the Water.

ROUSE, a cunning Trick, a Wile. *Cb.*

A ROUSING Lie, a whisking great one.

ROUSSELET, a kind of delicious small Pear.

ROUT [tot, *Dan.* tette, *Teut.* rhand, *C. Br.* *Voffius* and *Menagius* derive them of *Ροθη*, *Gr.*] a Multitude or Throng of People, Company or Flock, Squabble, Noise, Defeat of an Army.

A ROUT of *Wolves* [among *Hunters*] a Herd of those wild Beasts.

To ROUT [o. *retelen*, *Du.* to grunt or *Ρηυταν*, *Sax.* to snort or sneeze] to snore. to Bellow. N. C.

To ROUT [of *rotel*, *Du.* a Beak or Snout, or of *Wrotan*, *Sax.* *Uroeten*, *Du.*] to Root up the Ground, as Swine do.

To ROUT [route of *rumpre*, F.] to put to flight an Army.

ROUT [route, F.] a Road or Way; especially that taken by *Military Forces*.

ROUTHFUL, sorrowful. O.

ROUTHLESS, unmerciful, having no Pity. *Chaucer*.

A ROW [*Repe*, *Teut.*] an Order or Rank.

To ROW [*Ropan*, *Sax.* *Roeden*, *Du.* *Ruven*, *Teut.*] to carry a Boat along.

ROW [of *ru*, F. a Street:] a Surname.

A ROWEL [roue, or *rouelle*, F.] the Goad or Pricks of a Spur.

A ROWEL [among *Surgeons*] a Sort of Issue made by drawing a Skain of Silk or Thread through the Nape of the Neck,

He looks one way, and tows another.

We are beholden to *Watermen* for this Proverb, who first helped us to the Hint, but yet they are not the Mark it aims at, for while they do so, they are but doing their Duty, and contentedly go backwards themselves to help their *Passengers* forward in their Journey, but the Point of it is directed at *Sycophants*, and hollow hearted *Hypocrites*, who while they pretend to be carrying on the Interest of their Friend, mean nothing less, and are at the same Time undermining them. *Alteram manu fert lapidem, panem ostendit alt. r.*, says *Plautus*; *Δεξιαν εις οριστρα, δεξιαν εις οδωριον*. *Aristo*.

ROWENA [Ropena, *Sax.* of *Rouu*, *Du.* Peace, and *Winnan*, *Sax.* to acquire] a beautiful Daughter of *Hengisius*, General of the *Saxons*, who having the Isle of *Thanet* given him by King *Vortiger*, for assisting him against the *Picts* and *Scots*, obtained as much Ground, as he could encompass with an Ox Hide to build a Castle, which being finished, he invited King *Vortiger* to Supper; after Supper *Hengis* calls for his Daughter *Rowena*, who, richly attired, and with a graceful Mien, enters with a golden Bowl full of Wine in her Hand, and drinks to King *Vortiger*, in the *Saxon* Language, saying, *Wey Heal Blaxond Kyning*, i. e. Be of Health Lord King, to which he reply'd *Wync Heal*, i. e. Drink Health, which I think is the first Health we find in History, and claims the Antiquity of about 1300 Years, *Vortiger* enamoured with her Beauty marry'd her, and gave her and her Father all Kent.

ROWEN, rough Pasture, full of stubble and Weeds. C.

ROWEN Hay, latter Hay.

ROWING [of *clotbs*] is the smoothing of them with a Roller, &c.

ROWLAND [*Camd.* derives it of *Row*, *Sax.* Counsel, and *Land*, *q.* a Counsellor to his Country, but *Verslegan* of *Row*, *Du.* Peace, and *Land*, *q.* Peace-maker of his Country] a proper Name of Men.

Give him a Rowland for his Oliver.

See this Proverb in Letter O, under *Oliver*; *Rowland*, viz. General Monk, or as others explain it King *Charles* the Second, who some say (though not very beautiful himself, yet got very fine Children) ludicrously called *Rowley*, alluding to a Stallion of that Name kept in the *Mause*, which though ill favoured himself, yet got very fine Colts, as it is reported the Lord *Rowbester* told his Majesty, when he ask'd him the Reason of that Nick-name.

To ROWNE [Runnian, Sax.] to whisper.

ROWNING, Silence, whispering in the ear. O.

ROWPAUD, calling. O.

To ROWT [of Rowtan, Sax.] to row like an Ox or Cow. N. C.

ROUTY [spoken of Corn or Grass] for-rank and strong.

ROYAL [regalis, L.] belonging to King, Kingly. F.

ROYAL Assent, the Assent of the King to an Act of Parliament.

ROYAL Exchange, a stately Pile of building in the City of London, which was first founded by Sir Thomas Gresham Merchant, An. 1566, but being burnt down, An. 1666, is now built of excellent Stone with such curious and admirable Architecture, especially for a Front, a high Tower or Steeple, in which is an harmonious Chime of 12 Bells, and for Arch-work that it is the noblest Structure or a Meeting-Place of Merchants in the World.

ROYAL Parapet [in Fortification] a Breast Work rais'd on the Edge of the Rampart towards the Country.

ROYAL Poverty, a modern Nick-name for the Liquor call'd Geneva or Genevre, because when Beggars are drunk they are as great as Kings.

ROYAL Society, a Society incorporated by King Charles II. under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society, for the Improvement of Natural Philosophy.

The ROYAL [Hunting Term] one of the Starts of a Stag's Head.

A ROYALIST [un royaliste, F.] one who is of the King's or Queen's Party.

ROYALTY [royaute, F. regalitas, L.] royal Dignity, Kingship.

ROYALTIES, the royal Rights or Prerogatives of a King or Queen.

The Ensigns of ROYALTY [in England] are the Crown, Scepter, Cross, St. Edward's Staff, &c. us'd at the Coronation of our Kings and Queens.

To ROYNE, to bite or gnaw. Spenc.

ROYNES [in Old Records] Currents, Streams or Passages of running Water.

To RUB [reiben, Teut. Pórra, Gr.] to wipe hard.

RUBBISH [probably of reiben, Teut. q. d. rubbings off, or rudera, L. or Pórra, Gr. Filth] the refuse of Building, as Brick, Mortar, Dirt, &c.

RUBICAN, a true mix'd roan Horse.

RUBICUND [rubicund, F. rubicundus, L.] Blood-red, ruddy.

RUBIGINOUS [rubicinosus, L.] rusty, foul.

RUBIGO, Mildew, a Disease in Plants. L.

To RUBRICATE [rubricatum, L.] to make or colour red.

RUBRICK [rubrica, L.] Directions given in the Liturgy, so called, because formerly written or printed in red, the Office it self being done in black Letters.

RUBRICK [in the Canon Law] a special Title or Sentence.

RUBY [rubis, F. of rubere, L.] a transparent Gem of a Blood-red Colour.

RUBY [in Heraldry] the red Colour in the Arms of Noblemen.

RUCK, a Bird of prodigious Strength and Bigness, which is said to be able to truss up a Lion with its Talons, &c.

To RUCK, to squat down. N. C.

RUCKING, lurking. O.

RUCTATION, a belching or breaking Wind upwards. L.

RUCTUOSITY [ructuositas, L.] a belching much.

RUDDER [Rudder, Sax. Roder, Du.] a Piece of Timber which is hang'd on the Stern-Posts, and serves to direct the Course of a Ship.

RUDDER, a Sieve for separating Corn from Chaff. C.

RUDDLE, a sort of red Chalk.

RUDDOCK, a Robbin-red-breast; also a Land-Toad.

RUDDY [of Ruddy, Sax. redness, or rubidus, L.] of a blood-red Colour, fresh coloured.

RUDE [of Rude, Sax. fierce, says Skinner, not of rudis, L.] rough, coarse, unpolished, clownish, ignorant, saucy, uncivil.

RUDENESS [rudesse F.] unpolishedness, Sauciness, Sharpness.

RUDGE-BONE, the Rump-bone. O.

RUDGE washed Kersey [of Rugghe, Du. the Back] a sort of Kersey Cloth made of Pleece Wool, only washed upon the Sheep's Back.

RUDIMENTAL, rough, imperfect, just attempted.

RUDIMENTS [rudimenta, L.] the first Principles of any Art or Science. F.

RUDITY [ruditas, L.] Ignorance.

RUE [rue, F. Rhenw, C. Br. Ruta, L. of Pórra, G.] an Herb well known.

To RUE, to sift. Devonsh. To Pity. Ch.

To RUE [Ropyian, Sax. Rewen, Teut.] to repent or or be much concern'd for.

RUEFUL, sad, woeful. O.

RUEL Bone, the Whirl Bone of the Knee. O.

RUFF [Ruffel, Du. to Wrinkle] an old fashioned Ornament for the Neck; also a getting the better at a Game of Cards; also a kind of Fish; also a kind of Bird.

To RUFF [at Cards] to Trump.
To RUFF [among Falconers] a Hawk is said to Ruff, when she hits the Prey but does not tru's it.

A RUFFIAN [*ruffian*, F. *rufian*, Span. *ruffiano*, Ital. *Ruffet*, Dau. a Lecher, *Rofbere*, Dan. a Robber] an Assassine, a desperate Villain.

RUFFIN, the Devil. *Cant.*

RUFFINS Hall, *Smithfield*, where Tryals of Skill were play'd by ruffianly People.

To RUFFLE [*Ruffelen*, Du.] to fold into Ruffles, to rumpie; to put into Disorder or Confusion.

RUFFLER, a notorious Rogue. *Cant.*

RUFF-PECK, Bacon. *Cant.*

RUFER-HOOD, a Hood to be worn by an Hawk when she is first drawn.

RUGGED [either of Rocc, *Sax. Rock*, Teut. a Coat, or Rooc, *Sax. Pnyos*, Gr.] a flazgy Coverlet for a Bed.

RUGGED [*Ruhge*, *Sax. rugosus*, L.] rough, uneven, severe, cross.

RUGOSE [*rugosus*, L.] Wrinkly.

RUGOSITY, a being rough, fulness of Wrinkles or Furrows.

RUIN [*ruine*, F. of *ruina*, L.] Fall, Decay, Destruction, Undoing.

To RUIN [*ruiner*, F. *ruinare*, L.] to bring to ruin, destroy, lay waste or spoil.

RUINOUS [*ruineux*, F. *ruinosus*, L.] falling to decay, ready to fall.

RULE [*regle*, F. *regula*, L.] Law or Principle to go by; also Command, Sway.

To RULE [*regler*, F. *regulare*, L.] to draw Lines with a Rule; to govern.

RULE [in *Arithmetick*] is a Method of resolving Arithmetical Questions.

RULE of three } [in *Arithme-*
RULE of Proportion } tick] so called because by Means of three Numbers given, it finds out a fourth, which hath the same Proportion to one of those Numbers given, as they have one to the other.

RUM, a sort of Brandy, Wine or Spirit, distilled from Sugar, &c.

RUM, Gallant. *Cant.*

RUMB } [*rhombus*, L. of *Ῥόμβος*,

RHOMB } Gr.] one Point of the Mariners Compass, or 11 Degrees and a quarter. F.

RUMB [in *Navigati on*] the Angle which the Ship makes in her Sailing, with the Meridian of the Place where she is.

RUMB-Line [*Navigati on*] a Line described by the Motion of the Ship on the Surface of the Sea, so as to make the same or equal Angles wth every Meridian.

Complement of the RUMB, the Angle made with any Circle, parallel to the Equator, by the Line of the Ship's Course.

RUM-boozing-welts, Bunches of Grapes. *Cant.*

RUMBOYL, the Wat h. *Cant.*

RUM-cully, a rich Fool. *Cant.*

RUM-Dropper, a Vintner. *Cant.*

RUM-Gutters, Canary. *Cant.*

RUM-Hopper; a Drawer. *Cant.*

To RUMBLE [*rummelen*, Du. *rammelen*, Teut.] to make a hollow Noise.

RUMEN, the Cud of Beasts.

RUMIGATION, a spreading abroad of a Rumour or Report.

RUMINANT [*ruminans*, L.] chewing the Cud.

RUMINANT Animals, such as chew the Cud; as Oxen, Sheep, Deer, &c.

RUMINANT Signs [*Astrology*] those Signs of the Zodiac that are represented by Animals endued with that Quality.

To RUMINATE [*ruminer*, F. *ruminatum*, L.] to Chew the Cud; to weigh in Mind, to study or think seriously upon.

RUMINATION, a ruminating. L.

To RUMMAGE [probably of *Räumen*, Teut. to empty, or *Raum*, Space, *q d.* to make Room for] to remove any Goods or Luggage from one Place to another, to clear a Ship's Hold of Goods.

RUMMER [*q d.* a *Roomer*, from *Room*] a broad mouth'd large drinking Vessel; or such an one fill'd to the Brim.

RUMNEY [formerly call'd *Romneal*, perhaps from the *Romans* who first landed on that Shore] in *Kent*.

RUMOUR [*rumor*, L.] Report, Fame, common Talk.

RUMoured, generally talk'd of.

A RUMP [*Rump*, Dan. *Rumpff*, Teut.] the Tail-piece, especially of a Bird, or of an Ox, Sheep, &c.

RUM Padders, Highway-Men. *Cant.*

To RUMPLE [*Rompelen*, Du.] to make into Rumples or Creases.

A RUMPLE [*Rympelle*, *Sax. Rantpel*, Du.] a Fold in a Garment, &c. made by tumbling and towing.

RUM-Ville, London. *Cant.*

RUMSEY [*Rumyez*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Hampshire*, memorable for a Nunnery of veiled Nuns, erected there by King *Edgar*.

To RUN [*Runian*, *Sax. Runnen*, Du. *Rennen*, Teut.] to move with a swift Pace.

RUNAGATE [of *Run* and *Gate*, or *Renegado*, Span.] a rambling or roving Fellow.

A RUNAWAY, one who runs away from his Master's Service.

RUNATION, a Wedding.

RUNCHES } Carlock dry and wi-

RUNCH Balls } thered. *N. C.*

RUNCILUS [in *Domesday-Book*] a
RUNCINUS [Sumpter-Horse, or Load-
horse; a Cart-Horse.

RUNDLE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of
round Ball or Buller.

RUNDLET [q. d. Roundlet] a Cask
r Liquors, from 3 to 20 Gallons.

RUNE [Runa, Dan.] a Water-course.
C.

RUNGE, a Flasket. N. C.

RUNGS [of a Ship] Ground Timbers.

RUNLET. See *Rundler*.

RUNNEL, Pollard Wood, so called
on running up apace.

RUNNER [of a Gaming House] one
who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings
of the Justices, and when the Constables
are out.

RUNNER, the upper Stone of a Mill.

RUNNER [on Shipboard] a Rope with
Block or Pulley at one End, and Hook at
the other for hoisting of Goods.

To *overhale* the RUNNER [Sea Phrase]
to pull down the hooked End, to hitch
into the Sling.

RUNNEY [as some say from *Rennet*, a
own in *Normandy*] the Maw of a Calf,
usually made use of to turn Milk for
cheese-curds.

RUNNING-Knot [in *Hunting*] Col-
ars for catching Hares and Coney.

RUNT [ot *Rund*, Du. an Ox] a *Scotch*
r *Welsh* Cow, &c. also a short Fellow.

RUNTS, Canary Birds above 3 Years
old.

RUPEE, an *Indian* Coin Value 2 s. 3 d.

RUPTA [old Law] a Troop or Com-
pany of Soldiers.

RUPTILE, easy to be broken.

RUPTION, a breaking or bursting. I.

RUPTORY, a corrosive Medicine or
Caustick.

RUPTURE [ruptura, L.] a break-
ing, Rent; Breach of Friendship or Treas-
y. Fr.

RUPTURE [in *Surgery*] a Burstness
or burst Belly.

RURAL [ruralis, L.] belonging to the
Country. F.

RURAL Dean, formerly he, who under
the Bishop and Arch-Deacon had the pec-
uliar Care and Inspection of the Clergy,
and Laity of a District, now called a
Deanery.

RURIGENE [rurigena, L.] born in the
Country.

RUSCA Apum, a Hive of Bees. O. L.

RUSCA Butyri, a Tub of salted Butter.

RUSH [Riyc, Sax.] a Plant.

To RUSH [Rheoyan, Sax.] to enter
into, to issue forth hastily and vio-
lently.

To RUSH in [Inpeyan, Sax.] to enter
violently and hastily.

A RUSHING [Rhyrc, Sax.] a
Irruption.

RUSH-Grown [among *Arke's*] the
same as Bob-rail.

RUSSEL [of roux, F. red, or rouseter u,
and el, dimin. i. e. somewhat reddish] a
Surname.

RUSSET [rouffet, F. rassette, Ital.
ruffus, L.] a dark brown Colour.

RUSSETIN [rouffetin, F.] an Apple.

RUST [Royt, Sax. Roest, Du. Rost,
Dan. and Teut.] a sort of Crust which
grows upon Iron. &c.

To RUST [Roessen, Du. Rosten,
Teut.] to contract Rust.

RUSTICAL [rustique, F. ruficus, L.]
RUSTICK } Country-like, clownish,
unmannerly.

RUSTICATED [rusticatus, L.] made
or become clownish.

RUSTICITY [rusticité, F. of rusticitas,
L.] clownishness, downrightness.

To RUSTLE [Rhyrcian, Sax. ruf-
selen, Du.] to make a Noise as Armour
or new Garments do.

RUSTY [Roistig, Teut.] covered with
Rust.

RUT, the Copulation of Deers, wild
Boars, &c.

RUT [of rota, L.] the Mark or Track
of a Wheel in the Road, &c.

To RUT [Meganius derive it of ru-
gitus, L. roaring, or ruendo, L. rushing,
S. into Veneri, or of Rotten, Du.] to
cry like Deer for the Desire of Copulation.

RUT of the Sea [among *Mariners*]
the Sea or Waves dashing against any
Thing.

RUTHE, Pity, Compassion. O.

RUTHLESS, relentless, pitiless.

RYAL, a *Spanish* Coin worth 6 Pence
3 Farthings *English* Money.

RYFE, rise, frequent. *Chauc.*

S A.

S. Sometimes stands for Socius, L. a
Companion, or societatis, L. of a
Society as R. S. S. signifies, *Regie socie-
tatis socius*, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

S. S. S. stands for *stratum super stratum*,
i. e. Layer upon Layer, and is used for
laying or packing up things in a Vessel. &c.

S. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation
of the Word SOLO, and is put in Pie-
ces of Musick of several Parts, to signify
that in such Places, the Voice or Instru-
ment performs alone. *Ital.*

SAAF, safe. *Chauc.*

SAAFING, saving, except. *Chauc.*

SAAL, the Soul. *Chauc.*

S. [among *Physicians*] is a Characteri-
stick Note of Weight and Measure, and
stands

stands for *S mis*, L. and signifies half what went before.

S. N. sometimes stands for *salvator Noster*, L. i. e. our Saviour.

S. N. [among *Physicians*] stands for *secundum Naturam*, i. e. according to Nature.

SABAOOTH [צבאות, H. i. e. Armies] as the Lord or God of Sabaoth, the Lord of Hosts.

SABATANS, Soldiers Boots. C.

SABATHIANS, a Sort of Christian Hereticks so called from one *Sabathius* a Jew, and afterwards an heretical Bishop in the 4th Century.

SABBATARIANS, a Name given to some Anabaptists, or rather Baptists, who observe Saturday as the Sabbath.

SABBATH [שבת, H. i. e. rest, *Sabbath*, F. *Sabbatum*, L.] the 7th Day of the Week, observed as a Day of Rest, in Commemoration of God's resting after the 6th Day of Creation; or the first Day of the Week among the Christians.

SABBATH Days Journey, a Measure of 729 English Paces and 3 Feet, or of 2000 Cubits or 3648 Feet.

SABBATICAL } [*sabbaticus*, L.] belonging to the Sabbath.

SABBATICAL Year [among the *Ancient Jews*] every seventh Year, in which it was not lawful to Till the Ground, and Slaves were set at Liberty.

SABBATINE [in the Colleges of *Paris* in France] a Disputation upon any Part of *Logic* or *Moral Philosophy*.

SABBATISM [*sabbatismus*, L. *Σαββατισμός*, Gr.] the keeping of the Sabbath.

SABBATUM, the Sabbath.

SABBATUM [in *Doomsday Book*] Piece or Quiet.

SABEANS, a Christian Sect, who patched up *Christianism*, *Judaism*, *Mohometanism*, and *Heathenish* Superstition together; they receive Baptism in Commemoration of *John's* Baptizing, but do not administer it in the Name of the Trinity; they own four Sacraments, *Baptism*, the *Eucharist*, *Orders* and *Matrimony*; the *Ministers* and *Layty*, are allowed each of them two Wives.

SABELLIANS, a Sect of Christian Hereticks, Followers of one *Sabellius*, who taught there was no Distinction between the Persons of the Trinity, but that they were all one; as the Body, Soul, and Spirit make but one Man.

SABLE [*le scabeline*, F.] a rich Furr, of Colour between Black and Brown.

SABLE [in *Heraldry*] the black Colour in the Arms of Gentlemen; in those

of the Nobility they call it *Diamond*, and in the Coats of Sovereign Princes *Saturday*.

SABLE [*fabre*, F.] a sort of Scymeter, Hanger or Broad-Sword.

SABLIÈRE, a Sand or Gravel-Pit. F.

SABLIÈRE [in *Carpentry*] a Piece of Timber as long as a Beam, but not so thick.

SABULENARIUM, a Liberty to dig Gravel or Sand within such a Precinct.

SABULOSITY [*sabulositas*, L.] Sandiness.

SABULOUS [*sabulosus*, L.] full of gross Sand, Gravelly, Sandy.

SAC [Saca, Sax.] a Royalty or Privilege, touching Plea or Contrediction of Treipass of Men within a Manour. O. L. T.

SACCHARINE [of *saccharum*, L.] Sugar-like.

SACCHARUM [*Σάκχαρον*, Gr.] Sugar, a kind of Honey with a gummy Substance, formerly found in Reeds, but now the Juice of certain *Indian* Canes or Reeds, refined and hardened by boiling and baking.

SACCHARUM saturni [among *Chymists*] Sugar of Lead. L.

SACCOPHORI, a Sect of *Messalian* Hereticks, so called from their covering themselves with Sacks.

SACCULI Adiposi [in *Anatomy*] certain Bladders of Fat about the Skin, and in the Spaces between the Muscles. L.

SACCULI Medicinales [among *Physicians*] several Simples ty'd up in little Bags, to be apply'd to Parts aggrieved. L.

SACCULUS Chyliferus } [in *Anatomy*]
SACCULUS Roriferus } a Passage which is the Beginning of the *Ductus Theraicus*. L.

SACCULUS Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the Skin or Bag that encompasses the Heart, the same with *Pericardium*. L.

SACCUS [in *Anatomy*] the Gut, otherwise called *Rectum*.

SACCUS cum Brockia [Old Records] a Custom of holding Land by the Service of finding a Sack and a Broach to the King for the Use of his Army.

SACER Ignis [i. e. sacred Fire] a kind of Inflammation. L.

SACER Musculus, otherwise called *Herpes Eredens*, L. [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the *Os Sacrum*.

SACER Morbus, an Epilepsy, so named, upon the Apprehension that something Supernatural is concerned in its Production or Cure. L.

SACERBORCH } [*Siceburch*, Sax.]
SICKERBORCH } a sufficient Pledge or Surety.

SACER-

SACERDOTAL [*Sacerdotalis*, L.] belonging to a Priest, Priestly. F.

SACHEM, a great Prince or Ruler among the *West-Indians*.

SACK [*Sac*, *Sax*. *Sac*. F. *Sach*, C. Fr. *Sacco*, Ital. *Saccus*, L. of *σακκος*, Gr. of *שק* Heb.] a Bag, made of Cloth, to put any thing in.

SACK [*Sec*, *Sax*.] a Wine call'd *Canary*, brought from the *Canary Islands*.

To SACK [*Saccager*, F. *σακκίζεν*, Gr. *g. d.* to carry off the Sacks] to plunder or pillage, to lay waste or destroy.

SACK of Cotton, a Quantity from one Hundred Weight and half, to four Hundred Weight.

SACK of Wool, 26 Stone, each Stone 14 Pounds.

SACKS of Earth [in *Fortification*] are for several Uses, or to make *Retrenchments* in Haste, to place on *Parapets* or at the Head of Breaches, or to repair them when bearen down.

SACKBUT [*Sacabuche* of *Sacar de buche*, Span. to fetch the Breath from the Bottom of the Belly, because it requires a strong Breath] an Instrument of Wind-Musick.

SACKLESS [*Sacleay*, *Sax*.] Guiltless, Innocent. N. C.

SACRAMENT [*Sacramentum*, L.] a Sign of an Holy Thing, containing a Divine Mystery, with some Promise annexed to it; or an outward visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace.

SACRAMENTAL [*Sacramentalis*, L.] belonging to a Sacrament, L.

SACRAMENTALIA [*old Law*] certain Sacrament Offerings, heretofore paid to the Parish Priest at Easter, &c.

SACRAMENTARIANS [*Sacramentaires*, F.] they who hold Errors about the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a Name falsely given by the *Papists* to the *Protestants*, and chiefly to the *Calvinists*.

SACRAMENTO *recipiendo quod vidua Regis*, &c. A Writ or Commission to one for taking an Oath of the King's Widow, that she may not marry without the King's Licence. L.

SACRAMENTUM [in *Law Records*] an Oath, the common Form of all Inquisitions, made by a Legal Jury.

SACRAMENTUM *Altaris*, the Sacrament of the Mass, or what we now call the *Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*. L.

SACRE, a Coronation, a Consecration, the Solemnization of Matrimony. *chauc*.

SACRED [*Sacrée*, F. *Sacer*, L.] holy] that deserves Veneration, not to be injured, or broken.

SACRED Writ [*Scriptura Sacra*, L.] the Books of Holy Scripture.

SACRIFICE [*sacrificium*, L.] an Offering made to God. F.

SACRIFEROUS [*sacrifer*, L.] bearing Holy Things.

To SACRIFICE [*sacrifier*, F. *sacrificare*, L.] to offer up in Sacrifice, to devote or give ones self up to; to quit or leave a thing upon some Consideration.

SACRIFICIAL [*sacrificialis*, L.] belonging to Sacrifices, or *sacrificial Meats*, &c.

SACRILEGE [*sacrilegium*, L.] the stealing of sacred Things, Church-robbing, an Alienation to Laymen, and to profane and common Purposes, of what was given to Religious Persons and to Pious Uses. F.

SACRILEGIOUS [*sacrilegus*, L.] belonging to or guilty of Sacrilege.

SACRISTAN [*sacristain*, F. *sacristarius*, L.] a Sexton or Vestry-Keeper.

SACROLUMBUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the Superior Part of the *Os Sacrum*, Posterior Part of the *Ilium*, and from all the Spines and Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Loins. L.

SACRUM *Os* [among *Anatomists*] is the broadest of all the Bones in the Back, and sustains all the other *Vertebrae* and turning Joints, and in Shape somewhat resembles a Triangle.

SACY FOREST [q. d. *Salsify* of *salicetum*, L.] a Place where Willows grow] a Forest in *Northamptonshire*.

SAD [*Minshew* derives it of *sad*, Teut. Full, i. e. of Tears, or *Schatte*, Teut. a Shadow, because sorrowful Persons affect Solitude] sorrowful, melancholy, dull.

SAD Colour [of *Satur*, L. full, for by how much a Colour is the deeper or fuller it tends to Sadness or Blackness] a deep or dark Colour.

SADDLES [*Sadl*. *Sax*. *Sadel*. C. Br. Du. and Dan. *Sattel*, Teut. *Sella*, L.] a Seat for Horsemen.

SADDUCES [*Σαδδουκαῖος*, Gr. so called from *שדך* *Sadok*, their first Pounder, or as some say of *שדך* Justice] a Sect among the Jews, who received only the 5 Books of *Moses*, denied the Being of Angels and Spirits, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Resurrection of the Body.

SADDUCISM, the Principles and Doctrine of the *Sadduces*.

SAFE [*Sauf*, F. *Salvus*, L. *σῶος*, Gr.] out of Danger, secure, trusty.

A SAFE [*Sauve*, F.] a sort of Cupboard to keep *Vitruals* in, contrived with Holes to let in Air.

SAFE Conduſt [*Sauf Conduit*, F.] a Security given by the King under the Broad Seal, or some other Person in Authority;

to any Person for his quiet coming into or or passing out of the Realm.

SAFE-Guard [*Sauve-guarde*, F.] Protection given by a Prince or Magistrate, &c. to those who implore Aid against Oppression.

SAFE-Guard [in *Military Affairs*] a Protection given by a Prince or his General to some of the Enemies Country, to secure it from being ravaged by his Men, &c. Soldiers left in such Places for that Purpose.

SAFEGUARD, a sort of Dust Gown or Riding Garment worn by Women; also a coloured Stuff Apron; also a swathing Band for young Children

SAFE-pledge [*Law Term*] a Security given for a Man's Appearance at a Day assigned.

SAFFLOW Bastard Saffron.

SAFFRON [*Saffran*, F. *Saffrano*, Ital.] a Plant bearing a yellowish and sweet scented Flower, much esteemed for its Virtue, as a great Cheerer of the Heart.

SAFFRON of Gold [among *Chymists*] a *Chymical Preparation* of Gold, that fired makes an Explosion like Gun-Powder, called *Aurum Fulminans*.

SAFFRON Walden [of *Saffron* and *Wall a Wall*, and *Den a Dale*, Sax.] a Town in *Essex*, so called from the great Store of *Saffron* growing there.

SAGA, one who deals in *Præstigiæ* or Enchantments. L.

To **SAG**, to hang down on one side.

To **SAG**, to waver, to be dismayed, &c. *Stakiss*.

SAGACIOUS [*sagax*, L.] quick of Apprehension, subtil, shrewd.

SAGACITY [*sagacitè*, F. *sagacitas*, L.] sharpness of Wit, quickness of Apprehension or Understanding.

SAGAMORE, a King or Supreme Ruler among the *Indians*.

SAGANI [among *Chymical Philosophers*] are imaginary Spirits of the four Elements.

SAGAPENUM [*Zydrarion*, Gr.] the Gum of the Plant *Fennel Giant*.

SAGE, Prudent, Wise, Discreet. F.

A **SAGE** [*saggio*, Ital.] a Wife Man or great Philosopher. F.

SAGE [*sauv*, F. *salvia*, L.] a sweet smelling, wholesom Herb, comfortable to the Brain and Nerves, purifying the Blood, good for Wounds, &c.

SAGEBARO, a Justice, or one who hears Causes. O. L.

SAGENESS [*sagesse*, F.] Gravity or Prudence.

SAGE ROSE, a sort of Flower.

SAGHE [*Syge*, Sax.] a Saw. N. C.

SAGITTA, an Arrow; also a Northern

Constellation consisting of 8 Stars. L.

SAGITTA [among *Botanists*] the upper Part of a Cyon or Sprig of a Tree. L.

SAGITTA [in *Geometry*] is the versed Sign of any Arch. L.

SAGITTALIS Sutura [in *Anatomy*] is that Suture of the Skull, which begins at the *Coronal*, and ends at the *Lambdoidal Suture*. L.

SAGITTARY [*sagittarius*, L. i, c. the Archer or Bowman] the Name of one of the Signs in the Zodiac.

SAGITTIFEROUS [*sagittifer*, L.] that bearing.

SAGUM, a sort of Woolen Coat or Cassock for Soldiers, which the *Greeks* and *Romans* used, and peculiarly the *Gauls*. L.

SAICK [*saique*, F.] a sort of Merchants Ship, used chiefly in the *Mediterranean*; as also among the *Turks*.

To **SAIGNER a Moat** [*Military Term*] is to empty or drain the Water out of it by Conveyances under Ground, that it may be passed over more easily, after having laid Hurdles or Bulrushes upon the Mud that remains.

To **SAIL** [*Seilian Sax: seplen*, Du. *segelen*, Teut. *sepler*, Dan] to swim or pass through the Sea, &c.

Main SAIL, that which belongs to the Main-Yard.

Fore Top SAIL, that which is peculiar to the Fore-Top-Mast Yard.

SAILS [*Sejl Sax: seghel*, Du. *seyl*, Dan. *segel*, Teut.] large Pieces of double Canvas, which catch the Wind, and serve to give Way to the Ship, so that every Yard has its proper Sail, which takes its Name from the Yard.

SAILS [among *Falconers*] the Wings of a Hawk.

AFTER Sails, are those of the Main and Mizen-Masts which serve to keep a Ship to the Wind.

Head SAILS, such as belong to the Fore-Mast and Bolt-sprit, and are used to keep a Ship from the Wind and flat her.

SAILIN, to sail. *Chauc.*

SAILING. See *Mercator's* and *Plain Sailing*.

SAILORS, elder Seamen, employed in ordering the Sails, getting the Tacks on Board, and steering the Ship.

SAINGARAZ [in *Cookery*] as Rabbers dressed a *la saingaraz*, i. e. larded, roasted, and put into a Ragoo of Gammon. F.

SAINSTFOIN, Grass, otherwise called Holy Grass, Meddick Fodder, Trefoil, &c. much approved, of for improving Land.

SAINTE [*sanctus*, L.] a Holy or Godly Person. F.

SAINTE [in the *Roman Church*] those whom the Pope has canonized.

SAINTE [in *Heaven*] those blessed Spirits, whom God has admitted to partake of his Everlasting Glory.

SAINTE *Anthony's Fire*, a hot cholerick Blood rising to a Tetter.

SAKE [*Saca*, *Sax.* *take*, Du.] cause, as for my *Sake*, &c.

SAKEBERE, he that is robbed of his Goods. O.

SAKER [*sacre*, Span.] a kind of Hawk, also a Sort of great Gun.

SAKER *Extraordinary*, is 4 Inches Diameter at the Bore, and 10 Foot long, its Load 5lb. its Shot 3 Inches one quarter Diameter, and about 7lb. Weight.

SAKER *Ordinary*, is 3 Inches 3 quarters Diameter at the Bore, 9 Foot long, its Load 4lb. its Shot 3 Inches and a half Diameter, and 6lb. Weight.

SAKER *Least Size*, is 3 Inches and a half Diameter at the Bore, 8 Foot long, its Load near 3lb. a half, its Shot 4lb. 3 quarters, and 3 Inches Diameter.

SAKERET, the Male of a Saker Hawk. SAL, Salt. I.

SAL *Alkali* [of the Herb *Kali*, Arab.] an Ingredient used in making Glass.

SAL AMMONIACK } [*Natural*] a sort
SAL ARMONIACK } of Salt, taken
from the Sulphur Pits of *Pozzuolo*, in *Italy*. See *Sal Armoniack*.

SAL Armoniack [*Artificial*] a Sort of Salt made of five Parts of Human Urine, one or Sea Salt, Sugar, &c.

SAL Gemma, a Salt so called from its transparent and chryalline Brightness. I

SAL LAMBROT [among *Chymists*] a sort of very sharp and eager Salt.

SAL Petrae, Salt Petre, a kind of volatile Salt. L.

SAL Polychrestum [*ἄλς πολυχρῆστος*, Gr.] a Preparation of Salt Petre, made by burning equal Parts of it with Sulphur. L.

SAL Prunelle, a Preparation of Salt-Petre, which has some of its most Volatile Salt, made of *Sal Armoniack* distill'd with Salt of Tartar, &c. L.

SALACIOUS [*salace*, F. of *salax*, L.] lustful, lecherous, wanton.

SALACITY [*salacitas*, L.] Lechery, Lustfulness, Wantonness.

SALAD [*salade*, F.] a Saller.

SALAMANDER [*Salamandra*, F. *salamandra*, L. *Σαλαμάνδρα*, Gr.] a spotted Creature like a Lizard, which will for some Time endure the Flames of Fire.

SALAMANDER's Blood [among *Chymists*] the red Vapours, which in Distillation of Spirit of Nitre, towards the lat-

ter End, fill the Receiver with red Clouds; **SALARATED**, having a Salary.

SALARY [*salair*, F. *salarium*, L.] at first signified the Rents or Profits of a *Sala*, or House, but now Wages to Servants.

SALARY [in *Law*] is a Consideration made to a Man for his Pains and Industry in another's Business.

SALEBRITY [*salebritas*, L.] unevenness, roughness.

SALEBROUS [*salebrofus*, L.] rough, uneven.

SALEW'D, saluted. *Spenc.*

SALENA, a Salt-pit, Vase, or House.

SALIENT *Angle* [in *Fortification*] is an Angle, which carries its Point outwards from the Body of the Work.

SALIENT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Lyon or other Beast is drawn in a leaping Posture. L.

SALIGOT, the Plant *Water Caltrop*.

SALII [among the *Romans*] Priests of *Mars*, who went dancing along the Streets in their Processions. L.

SALINE [*Salinus*, L.] Salt, British. F.

SALINOUS [*salinus*, or *salinosus*, L.] Salt, full of Salt.

SALIQUE *Law* [in *France*] a Law made as some say by King *Pheramond*, or as others by *Philip the Long*, by which the Crown cannot fall from the *Lance* to the *Distaff*, i. e. cannot be inherited by Women. So called, as some say from the Words *Si aliqua*, so often mentioned therein, or as others say, from the River *Sala*, near which the *Franks* anciently inhabited.

SALISBURY } [*Ἐσπιρβυρίσις*, or *Ἐσπ*
SARISBURY } [*Ἰσπιρβυρίσις*, *Sax.* q. d. dry
Town, for the old Town stood upon an Hill where no Water was, but it is now situate in a Valley, and a little Brook runs through the Streets] a City and Bishop's See in *Wiltshire*.

SALIVA, Spittle. L.

SALIVARIOUS [*salivarius*, L.] like Spittle.

To **SALIVATE** [*salivatum*, L.] to gather or make Spittle, to cause to Spit, to Flux.

SALIVATION [among *Chymists*] is an Evacuation of Spittle, or drawing Humours out of the Mouth by Salivating Medicines, which are commonly Mercurial Preparations. F. of L.

SALLENA [among *Chymists*] a Sort of Salt-Petre.

SALLET [*sallade*, F.] a Dish of raw Herbs.

SALLIGOT, the Plant *Water Caltrop*.

SALLOW [*sauile*, F. *salix*, L.] a kind of Willow-Tree.

SALLOW [*salo*, Fr. Tb.] Pale.

SALLY [*saille*, F.] the issuing out of the

the Besieged from their Town or Fort, a Falling upon the Besiegers, in their Works, to nail their Cannon, and to hinder the Progress of their Approaches; also a Flash of Wit, or a Transport or sudden Fit of Passion, Heat, &c. Rant or Flight.

To SALLY [*saillir*, F. of *salire*, L.] to issue forth as above.

To cut off a SALLY [*Military Term*] to get between those who made it and home.

A SALLY [among *Ringers*] a particular Way of ringing a Bell.

SALLY-Port, a Door thro' which a Sally is made.

SALMAGUNDI } [in *Cookery*] an
SALMINGONDIN } *Italian Dish*, or
a Hotch Potch of several Sorts of Cold Meats.

SALMO, a Psalm or Spiritual Song. *Ital.*

SALMODIA [in *Musical Books*] signifies to sing Psalms, or Spiritual Songs. *It.*

SALMON [*saumon*, F. *salmo*, L.] a large well known Fish.

SALMON-PEEL, a sort of Salmon.

SALMON-Pipe, a sort of Device or Engine to catch Salmon in.

SALMON *seuse* [in *Law*] the young Fry of Salmon.

SALPICON [in *Cookery*] a Ragoo or Farce made of Gammon, Capons, Livers, fat Pullers, &c. F.

SALSAMENTARIOUS [*salsamentarius*, L.] belonging to salt things.

SALSAPARILLA, the rough Bind-Weed of Peru.

SALSIFIE, the Plant otherwise called Goats Beard.

SALSIPOTENT [*salsipotens*, L.] ruling the Sea.

SALSITUDE [*salsedo*, L.] Saltiness.

SALSUGINOUS [*salsuginosus*, L.] full of Saltiness.

SALSURE [*salsura*, L.] a Salting.

SALT [*sal*, F. *sal*, L. *Sealt*, *Sax.*] the third of the five Chymical Principles, and the first of those termed *Hypostatical*, being an active Substance, said to give all Bodies their Consistence, and to preserve them from Corruption; as also to occasion all the Variety of Tastes, and 'tis of three Sorts, *Fixed*, *Volatile* and *Essential*.

Fixed SALT [among *Chymists*] is made by reducing the Matter to Ashes, and boiling them in a good deal of Water.

Volatile SALT [among *Chymists*] is that which is chiefly drawn from the Bodies of Animals, and from some fermented and putrid Parts of Plants.

Essential SALT [among *Chymists*] is drawn from the Juice of Plants by Crystallization.

Salt of Glass [among *Chymists*] is the Scum which is separated from the Matter before it is vitrified or changed into Glass.

Salt of Saturn [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Lead opened and reduced to the Form of Salt, by distilled Vinegar.

SALT of Sulphur [among *Chymists*] the Salt called *sal polybrestum*, soaked with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an acid Salt, by evaporating all the Moisture.

SALT of Tartar [among *Chymists*] is made by powdering what remains of it in the Retort, after the Distillation, or else by calcining bruised Tartar, wrapped up in a Paper, till it turn white.

SALT Petre [of *sal* and *petra*, L. of *πῆρα*, Gr. a Rock] a kind of Mineral Salt, the main Ingredient of Gun-powder, and that which makes it take Fire.

SALTATION, a Dancing or Leaping. *Lat.*

SALTATORIUM [*Old Law*] a Deer-Leap, or Place to keep Deer in.

SALTATORY [*saltatorius*, L.] belonging to Leaping or Dancing.

SALTER, one who deals in Salt or Salt Fish.

SALTIER [in *Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries in Form of St. Andrew's Cross.

SALTIMBANCO, a Mounrebank. *It.*

SALTMARSH [of *Salt* and *Marsh*] a Sirname.

SALTS [*sauts*, F. *saltus*, L.] the leaping and prancing of Horses.

SALTUARY [*saltuaricus*, L. a Follower.

SALTUOSE [*saltuosus*, L.] full of Forests or Woods.

SALTUS, a Forest, L. [in *Law Records*] High Wood, in Opposition to Coppice or Under-Wood.

SALTZ } [among *Chymists*] a Pickle
SULTZ } made of Salt, dissolved by the Coldness or Moisture of a Cellar.

SALT-Silver, a Penny paid to the Lord by the Tenants, to be excus'd from the Service of carrying his Salt from the Market to his Larder.

SALVABILITY, in a Condition to be saved, or a Possibility of being saved.

SALVA *Gardia* [*Law Term*] a Security given by the King to a Stranger, fearing the Violence of some of his Subjects, or seeking his Right by Course of Law.

SALVAGE [in *Civil Law*] a Remittance allowed to a Ship that has saved or rescued another from Enemies or Pirates. F.

SALVAGIUS, Savage, Wild. O. L.

SALVATELLA [in *Anatomy*] that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger. L.

SALVATION [among *Divines*] a being saved from endless Misery, and admitted to a State of everlasting Happiness. *F. of L.*

SALVATORY [among *Surgeons*] a Box to hold Salves, Ointments, &c.

SALUBRIOUS [*salubrē*, *F. saluber*, *L.*] wholesome, healthful.

SALUBRITY [*salubrite*, *F. salubritas*, *L.*] Wholsomeness, Healthfulness.

SALVE, God save you, or I wish you Health. *L.*

To **SALVE** [*salvare*, *L.*] to save or preserve; also to palliate an Offence.

SALVE [*Sealy*, *Sax. falve*, *Du. falbe*, *Teut.*] an Unguent, or Medicinal Composition for Plaisters, &c.

SALVEDICTION, a withing of Health to others. *L.*

SALVER [in *Law*] one who has saved a Ship or its Merchandizes.

SALVER, a Piece of wrought Plate to set Glasses of Liquor upon.

SALVIATI, a Sort of Pear.

SALVINGIS, Salutations. *Cauc.*

SALVO, an Exception; a come off.

SALUTATION, Saluting, Greeting.

SALUTARY Diseases, such as are curable, and leave the Constitution better than before.

SALUTATORES, *i. e.* Saluters; a Set of Enthusiasts or Impostors in *Spain*, of the Order of *St. Katherine*, who pretended to the Cure of many Distempers, by touching or breathing only upon the Patient.

To **SALUTE** [*saluter*, *F. salutare*, *L.*] to show Respect and Civility, either in Words or Ceremonies; to Kifs.

A **SALUTE** [*salut*, *F.*] an outward Mark of Civility, a Bow or Congee, a Kifs.

A **SALUTE** [in *Military Affairs*] a Discharge of Guns in Honour of some Person of Quality.

SALUTIFEROUS [*salutifer*, *L.*] bringing Health or Safety.

SALUTIGEROUS [*salutigerus*, *L.*] bringing Commendation from one.

SAM. the same; also together. *Spenc.*

SAMARA, the Seed of an Elm.

SAMARITANS, a People of *Samaria*, in *Syria*; also a Sect among the *Jews*, who rejected all the Scriptures, save only the five Books of *Moses*, denied the Resurrection, but held there were Angels.

SAMARR, a sort of long Robe.

SAMBENITO, a Coat of coarse Sackcloth, in which Penitents are reconciled to the Church of *Rome*; also a Coat of coarse Canvas, painted with Devils and ugly Shapes, which Persons condemned for

Hereby by the *Spanish* Inquisition, wear when they go to Execution.

SAME [probably of *Same*, *Sax.* together] Identity.

SAMECH [D] the Hebrew Letter *S.*

SAMECH [among *Chymists*] Tartar, or the Salt of it.

SAMENESS, a being the same.

SAMITE, Satin. *Spenc.*

SAMLET, a young Salmon.

To **SAMME Milk**, to put the Rennet to it, to curdle it. *N. C.*

SAMPHIRE, an Herb, one of our Sallet Furnitures.

SAMPHIRE } [*Minshew* derives it of

SAMPIRE } *Saint Pierre*, *F. q. d. St.*

Peter's Herb] a Plant which generally grows upon rocky Cliffs in the Sea, it is usually pickled and eaten for a dainty Sallet.

SAMPLAR [*Exemplaire*, *F. Exemplare*, *L.*] a Pattern or Model.

SAMPLE [*Exemple*, *F. Exemplum*, *L.*] some Part of a Commodity given as a Pattern to shew the Quality or Condition of it.

SAMPOGNA, See *Zampogna*.

SAMPSON [שמשון *H. i. e.* Here the second time] one of the Judges of *Israel*.

SAMPSUCHINON [Σαμψουχινον, *Gr.* of *Samsuchus*, *L.*] an Ointment wherein Marjoram is the chief Ingredient.

SAMUEL [שמואל *i. e.* Heard of God] a Prophet, &c.

SANABLE [*Sanabilis*, *L.*] that may be healed or cured.

SANATIVE of a healing Quality.

SANATIVE Waters, are Mineral Waters of any kind.

SANBALLAT [סנבלט *Heb. i. e.* a Bramble, hid in secret] an Enemy to the *Jews*, about to rebuild the Temple, &c.

SANCE BELL [*q. d.* Saints Bell, or the *sanctus* Bell, usually rung when the Priest said, *sanctus, sanctus Dominus Deus sabaoth*] a little Bell us'd in Churches.

SANCTIFICATION, a Hallowing or making Holy. *F. of L.*

To **SANCTIFY** [*sanctifier*, *F. of sanctificare*, *L.*] to make Holy.

SANCTILOQUENT [*sanctiloquus*, *L.*] speaking Holy or Divine Things.

SANCTIMONIAL [*sanctimonialis*, *L.*] pertaining to Holiness.

SANCTIMONY [*sanctimonia*, *L.*] Holiness, Devoutness.

SANCTION, a decreeing, enacting, or establishing any Decree or Ordinance; also the Decree or Ordinance it self. *F. of L.*

SANCTITY [*sainteté*, *F. of sanctitas*, *L.*] Holiness.

SANCTUARY [*sanctuaire*, *F. sanctuarium*, *L.*] a Holy or sanctified Place; in the *Old Law* it was the most holy Place

of the Jewish Tabernacle; also a Place privileged for the Safeguard of Offenders Lives, or a Place of Refuge.

SANCTUM *sanctorum* [i. e. the Holy of Holies] the innermost and holiest Place of the Jews Temple, where the Ark was kept. L.

SAND [Sand, Sax. Sand, Du. Dan. and Teut.] fine Gravel.

SANDAL [*sandale*, F. *sandalium*, L.] a sort of Slipper; an Artire for the Feet; also a kind of Shoe open at top, and fastened with Larchets.

SANDALI, a thin, fine, silk S.uff like Cypress. *Chauc.*

SANDALL, a kind of Wood brought out of *India*.

SANDARACK [among *Chymists*] a Mineral not much unlike Red Arsenick.

SAND Bags, are Bags holding about a Cubick Foot of Sand or Earth, and are used to repair what is beaten down.

SAND Blind, Purblind or Short-sighted.

SAND Eel, an Eel which lies in the Sand.

SANDERS, a sort of Indian Weed.

SANDEVER [*suin de verr*, F. i. e. Glass Gravel] the Dross of Glass.

SANDLING, a Sea Fish.

SANDON [i. e. *sandy Town*] in Kent.

SANE [*sanus*, L.] sound, whole, in his Senses.

SANDYX, Cerufs burnt till it resembles Red Arsenick in Colour; or a Red Earth, probably the Red Orpiment.

SANGIACK, a *Turkish* Governour of a City or Province.

SANGLANT, bloody. F.

SANGLIER, a Wild Boar. F.

SANGUIFICATION, is the turning of Chyle into Blood, which is performed in all the Parts of the Body, and not in any one particular Part. F. of L.

SANGUINARY [*sanguinaire*, F. of *sanguinarius*, L.] blood-thirsty, cruel.

SANGUINE [*sanguineus*, L.] full or abounding with Blood; also of a ruddy Complexion; also brisk, forward, vigorous. F.

SANGUINE [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour.

SANGUIS *Calceus*, whatever is of as quick and sharp a Taste as *Calx*.

SANGUISUGA, a Blood-sucker or Leach. I.

SANHEDRIM [סנהדרין] H. of *Synedrion*, Gr.] the supreme Council or Court of Judicature among the Jews, consisting of the High Priest, and seventy Seniors or Elders; this was as it were their Parliament, to consult about and decide the greatest Matters that could arise in their Ecclesiastical or Civil Commonwealth.

SANICLE [*saniclet*, F. *sanicula*, L.] the Herb *Self-Heal*, of great Use in Outward and Inward Wounds, Eruptions of Blood, Ulcers, and the Bloody Flux.

SANIES [*sanie*, F.] corrupt Blood, Matter issuing out of a Wound or Ulcer. L.

SANITY [*sanitas*, L.] Health, Soundness.

SANS, without. F. As *sans* Ceremony.

To SANTER [of *sanctæ Terre*, F. or *sanctæ Terra*, L. i. e. the Holy Land, because when there were frequent Expeditions to the Holy Land, many idle Persons went from Place to Place upon Pretence they had taken the Cross upon them, or intended to do so, and to go thither] to wander up and down.

SAP [*Sæpe*, Sax. *Sap*, Du.] the Juice of Trees, which, rising from the Root, runs to the Ends of the Branches, and serves for their Nourishment; also the softest and whitest Part of Timber.

GREEN SAP, the thicken'd Juice of the Buckthorn-berry.

To SAP } [*saper*, F. } to under-
To SAPE } [*sapper*, F.] mine to dig,
into.

A SAP } [Fortification] a digging at
A SAPE } the Foot of a Work to under-
determine it; a deep Trench cut in Order
to make a Passage into a Covert Way,
&c. F.

SAPA, an old Form of Medicine like *Rob*, which is a Juice boiled up to some Consistence, strictly that of Grapes.

SAPE *sapientia* [among *Chymists*] common Salt. L.

SAPHENA [of *سافنا* Arab. or probably of *Σαφῆς*, easy to be seen, Gr.] the Crural Vein, a Vein which goes down under the Skin of the Thigh and Leg, and turns towards the upper Part of the Foot, where it sends forth several Branches.

SAPHETA [in *Architecture*] is the Board over the Top of a Window, placed parallel and opposite to the Window Board at Bottom.

SAP Green, a Painting Colour.

SAPID [*sapidus*, L.] Tasteable, of an high Relish.

SAPIDNESS, Tastefulness.

SAPIENCE [*sapientia*, L.] Prudence, Wisdom. F.

SAPIENTIAE *Dentes*, Teeth so called, because they appear not till Persons are grown to Years of Discretion. L.

SAPIENTIPOTENT [*sapientipotens*, L.] mighty in Wisdom.

SAPLING, a young Tree full of Sap.

SAPOR, Savour, Taste, Relish. L.

SAPORIFICK [q. of *saporificus*, L.] causing Taste.

SAPORIFICK Particles [with *Philosophers*] such as by their Action on the Tongue occasion that Sense we call Taste.

SAPOROUS [*Saporus*, L.] flavoury.

SAPOROUS Bodies [with *Philosophers*] are such as are capable of yielding some kind of Taste.

SAPPHICK Verse [so called of one *Sappho*, a famous Poetess of *Mytelene* the first Inventress] a Verse in *Greek* and *Latin* Poetry.

SAPPHIRE [*sapphir*, F. *sapphirus*, L.] of *σάπφειρος*, Gr.] a precious Stone of a blue Colour with Golden Sparkles.

SARABAND [*Sarabande*, F.] a Musical Composition always in triple Time; and commonly played very grave and serious; also a Dance to the same Measure.

A *Saraband* and a *Minuet* are very much alike in several Respects, excepting the different Time or Movement they are played in; and a *Minuet* and a *Passepied* differ in the same Manner.

SARAH [יָרָח H. i. e. Dame or Mistress] a Woman's Name.

SARAZANTICK, like a *Sarazen*.

SARCASM [*sarcasme*, F. *sarcasmus*, L.] of *σαρκασμός*, Gr. a bitter Jest, a bitter Scoff or Taunt.

SARCASTICAL } Scoffing, Satyrica',
SARCASTICK } done by the Way of Sarcasm.

SARCEL [in *Falconry*] the Pinion of a Hawk's Wing.

SARCENET [*saracinetto*, Ital. q. d. *Saracen's Silk*] a thin Silk so called.

To **SARCINATE** [*Sarcinatum*, L.] to load; also to sow, to mend Cloaths.

SARCLING Time [of *Sarcler*, F. to rake or weed] is the Time when Husbandmen weed Corn.

SARCOCELE [*σαρκικήλη*, of *σάρξ* Flesh, and *κίλη* a Swelling, Gr.] a Rupture which consists in a fleshy Swelling of the Testicles. L.

SARCOCOLLA [of *σαρκός* and *κόλλα*, Gr. Glue.] a Gum which drops from a Tree of the same Name in *Persia*.

SARCOEPIPLOOCELE, a carneous omental fleshy Rupture.

SARCOMA [*σάρκωμα*, Gr.] a fleshy Excrecence in the Nostrils.

SARCOMPHALUM [*σαρκόμφολον*, of *σάρξ* and *ὄμφαλος* the Navel, Gr.] is a fleshy Excrecence of the Navel.

SARCOPHAGUS } [*σαρκοφάγος*, of
SARCOPHAGUM } *σάρξ* Flesh, and *φάγω* to eat, Gr.] a Sort of Stone of which anciently Coffins were made, so called because it quickly consumed the Dead Bodies. L.

SARCOSIS [*σάρκωσις*, Gr.] a breeding of Flesh.

SARCOTICKS [*Sarcotica*, L. of *σαρκωτικά*, Gr.] Medicines which fill up Wounds or Ulcers with Flesh.

SARCULATION, a Weeding or plucking up of Weeds. L.

SARCULATURA, a Weeding of Corn. O. L.

SARDEL } [so called because plenty
SARDINE } about *Sardinia*] a sort of Fish.

SARDONIAN Laughter } [so called of
SARDONICK Laughter } of *Sardinia*, and said to be caused by eating a certain Venomous Herb growing there] an immoderate and deadly Laughter, an involuntary Shew of Laughter occasioned by a Convulsive, distorting the Muscles of the Mouth.

SARDONYX [*sardoyn*, F. *σαρδόνυχος*, Gr.] a precious Stone, partly of the Colour of a Man's Nail, and partly of a Cornelian Colour. L.

SARDONYX [in *Heraldry*] the Murry Colour in the Coats of Noblemen.

SARE, Sore. O.

SARGASSO, the Sea Lentile.

A **SARK** [δάρης, S. x.] a Shirk.

SARKELLUS [old Law] a Sort of unlawful Engine for destroying Fish.

SARLINISHE, *Sarcener*. *chauc*.

SARMENTOUS [*sarmentosus*, L.] twiggy or branching.

SARPLAR of *Wool*, [of *serpillere*, F.] or half a Sack, contains 40 Tod.

SARPLER [of *serpillar*, F.] a Piece of Canvas to wrap Wares in.

SARRASINE [*Fortificat.*] a kind of Port-Cullice, otherwise called a Herse, hung over the Gate of a Town with a Cord, to be let fall upon any sudden Surprise.

SARSAPARILLA, a Plant of *Peru* and *Virginia*, a Sudorifick of great Efficacy in the Gout and Venereal Distempers, &c.

SARSENET. See *Sarcenet*.

A **SARSE** [*Say*, F.] a sort of Sieve.

To **SARSE** [*Sasser*, F.] to sift through a fine Sieve.

SART, a Piece of Wood Land turned into Arable.

SARTORIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, by which we throw one Leg over another, or across the other. L.

To **SARE** a *Rope* [*Sea Phrase*] is to lay on Linnen, Yarn, Canvas, &c.

SASH [probably of *Sessa*, Ital.] a sort of Girdle.

SASH Window [of *Chassis*, F. a Frame, as *Fenetre Chassis*, F.] a Window made of large Squares in wooden Work.

SASHOONS, Leathers put about the small of the Leg under a Boot.

SASSAFRAS } [*Saxifraga*, L.] the
SAXAFRAS } Bark of a Tree growing
in *America*, which has a sweet Smell like
Cinnamon, much used in Physick.

SASSE [*Sasse*, Du.] a Sluice or Lock,
especially in a River that is cut.

SATAN [*U Heb.* an Adversary] the
Devil.

SATANICAL, of Satan, Devilish.

SATCHEL [*Sackel*, Teut. *Sacculus*,
L.] a little Sack or Bag.

SATCHEVEREL, or [*Saute*, F. a Fo-
rest, and *Chevreille*, F. a young She-Goat]
a Sirname.

IT SATE me Sore, it touched me great-
ly. O.

SATELLITE *Instrument*, a Mathematical
Instrument, invented by Mr. *Romer*,
Mathematician to the King of *France*, and
may be added to a Watch. Its Use is to as-
sist in finding the Longitude both at Sea
and Land by *Jupiter's Satellites*. &c.

SATELLITES, Lite-Guards or Officers
attending upon a Prince. F. of L.

SATELLITES [*Astronomy*] small, se-
condary Planets, which are at it were rol-
led about or waiting upon other Planets.

SATELLITES [of *Jupiter*] little, wan-
dering Stars or Moons, which move round
the Body of *Jupiter*, first discovered by
Galileus, by the Help of a Telescope.

SATELLITES [of *Saturn* 5 small Stars,
that roll about *Saturn* in the like Manner,
discovered by M. *Cassini*, A. M. 1634.

To SATIATE [*Satiatum*, L.] to satisfy,
to cloy or glut.

SATIETY [*satiété*, F. of *Satietas*, L.]
Fulness, Glut, Surfeit.

SATIRA, a broad Dish or Platter. C.

SATISFACTION, a being satisfied;
Content, Pleasure; Payment, Atonement,
Amends, Reparation of Damage. F. or L.

SATISFACTORY [*Satisfactoire*, F.]
sufficient to satisfy or give Satisfaction.

To SATISFY [*Satisfaire*, F. *Satisfacere*,
L.] to fill with Meat, to humour,
please, or content, to pay, to discharge a
Debt; to convince.

SATION, a sowing. L.

SATTEN } [*Satin*, F. *Sattino*, Ital.] a

SATTIN } sort of Silk.

SATRAPA [*σατραπης*, Gr.] the chief
Governour of a Province in *Persia*. L.

SATRAPHY [*Satrapia*, L. of *σατραπεία*,
Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a
Satrapa; a Lord Lieutenant or President
of a Country.

SATURANTIA [among *Physicians*] Me-
dicine which qualify sharp Humours.

SATURDAY [*Seatehæg*, Sax. of
Seateh Saturn, an Idol worshipped by the
ancient Saxons] the 7th Day of the
Week.

SATURDAY-SLOP [in the North of
England] a Space of Time of old in
which it was not lawful to catch *Salmon*.

SATURITY [*Saturitas*, L.] Fulness,
Excess, Glut.

SATURN [*Saturnus*, L.] the most an-
cient of the Heathen Gods, held to be
the Son of *Calus* and *Vesta*, deposed by his
Son *Jupiter*.

SATURN [in *Astronomy*] the highest of
the Planets, but the slowest in Motion,
according to some 71 times, according to
others, 91 times bigger than the Earth.

SATURN [by *Astrologers*] is reckoned
an Enemy to Man and all living Creatures,
and therefore termed the Greater Infor-
tune.

SATURN [among *Alchymists*] Lead.

SATURN [in *Heraldry*] the black Co-
lour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes, an-
swering to *Diamond* in Escutcheons of No-
blemen, and *Sable* in those of Gentlemen.

SATURNALIA [among the *Ancient*
Romans] solemn Feasts and Sacrifices, in
Honour of *Saturn*, kept for 5 Days, be-
ginning on the 17th of *December*.

SATURNIA [among *Chiromancers*] the
Line which goes thro' the middle of the
Palm of the Hand, to the Root of the
middle Finger, call'd the Line of *Saturn*.

SATURNINE, belonging to, or of the
Nature of the Planet *Saturn*; barren,
dull, heavy, melancholy.

SATYRS [*Satyre*, F. *Satyros*, of *Σα-
τυρ*, Gr.] fabulous Demi-Gods among
the ancient Heathens, half Beasts, half
Men, having Horns and Goats Feet, ima-
gined to preside over Forests.

SATYR [*Satyre*, F. *Satyra*, L. *Σα-
τυρ*, Gr.] a kind of Poetry, sharply in-
veighing against Vice and vicious Persons;
a Lampoon.

SATYRIASIS [*Σατυριασις*, Gr.] the
Lustless Extension of the Yard, the Swel-
ling of the *Glandules*, behind the Ears; a
sort of Leprosy call'd also *Satyriasmus*. L.

SATYRICAL [*Satyrique*, F. *Satyricus*,
L. *Σατυρικος*, Gr.] belonging to Satyr,
sharp, severe, nipping, censorious.

SATYRIST [*Satyrista*, L. of *Σατυ-
ριστής*, Gr.] a Writer of Satyrs.

To SATYRIZE [*satiriser*, F.] to rally
after a Satyrical Manner, to Lampoon.

SAVAGE [*Savage*, F. *Selvatico*, Ital.
q. d. *Sylvaticus*, L. living in the Wood]
wild, fierce, barbarous.

SAVAGES, wild Indians.

SAVANA, a Pasture Ground in *Ameri-
ca*. Span.

SAUCE [*Salsa*, C. Br. *salse*, Teut.
Salsa, Ital. of *salsus*, L.] Pickled Roots,
Herbs, Sallads, &c.

SAUCE

SAUCE *Alone*, an Herb.

SAUCER [*sauciere*, F.] a little Dish to hold Sauce.

SAUCISSE [among *Gunners*] a long Train of Powder sewed up in a Roll of pitch'd Cloath, about 2 Inches Diameter, in Order to fire a Bomb-Chest. F.

SAUCISSONS [in *Fortification*] Fagots or Fascines made of great Boughs of Trees bound together; the Use whereof is to cover Men, or to make Epaulements, &c. F.

SAUCY [of *sassaent*, Du. *salsus*, L. or of *sauce*, Eng.] presumptuous, pragmatical, unmannerly.

To SAVE [*sauver*, F. *salvare*, L.] to deliver, to keep or preserve, to spare.

SAVER *Default* [*Law Term*] is when a Man, having made a Default in Court, cometh afterwards, and giveth a good Reason why he did it. F.

SAUFLEME, red-faced. *chauc.*

SAVINE [*sabina*, L.] a Plant, good for the Cure of Ulcers, &c.

SAUF and SAUGH, fallow. N. C.

SAVIOUR [*sauveur*, F. *salvator*, L.] a Person who saves or delivers.

SAUL [שָׂאֻל, Heb. i. e. ask'd or lent] the first King of *Israel*.

SAUNKE-FIN [*Law Term*] the final End of the Lineal Race, or Descent of Kindred. F.

To SAUNTER [of *sauter* or *sauteller*, E. to dance, *q. d.* to dance to and fro, or of *saincte terre*, F.] to go idling up and down. See to *Santer*.

SAVOUR [*saveur*, F. *sapor*, L.] Taste or Relish, Scent or Smell.

To SAVOUR [*savourer*, F. *saporare*, L.] to Taste or Relish.

SAVOUROUS, savoury. *chauc.*

SAVOURY [*savoureux*, F. *saporus*, L.] having a good Savour, tasting or relishing well.

SAVOURY [*savoree*, F.] a Winter Por-Herb; good in Physick for Diseases of the Breast, to provoke Urine and the Courses.

SAVOYS [of *Savoy* in *Italy*, from whence first brought] a sort of fine Cabbage.

SAURPOOL, a stinking Puddle. N. C.

SAUSAGE } [*sauçisse*, F. *salsiccia*,
SAUCIDGE } Ital.] minced Meat made into a Sort of Pudding in Hogs Guts.

SAW [*Saga*, Sax. *sage*, Teur. *q. d.* say,] an old or grave Saying, a Proverb, a Maxim.

To SAW [*sagen*, Teur.] to cut with a Saw.

SAW-Fish, a Sea-Fish, so named, as ha-

ving a sharp-toothed Bone like a Saw in his Forehead, about 3 Foot long.

SAWS, Proverbs or grave Sayings.

SAW wort, an Herb having Leaves notch'd about like the Teeth of a Saw.

SAWSTANY, red faced. O.

SAXIFRAGE [*saxifraga*, the Stone-breaker, L.] an Herb good for the Stone in the Bladder. F.

SAXIFRAGA [with *Physici*.] a Medicine which breaks the Stone in human Bodies.

SAXONS [*Seaxna Deod*, Sax. so called as some say from their crooked Swords called *Seaxe*] a Warlike People, who with the *Angles* and *Jutes* their Neighbours from *Jutland*, a Province in *Denmark*, got footing in *Britain*, A. C. 440, subdued most Part of the Island, and divided it into seven petty Kingdoms, call'd the *Saxon* Hierarchy, which were all united under King *Egbert*, A. C. 819, by the Name of *England*, i. e. the *Laud of the Angles*.

SAXON LAGE [*Seaxen-Laȝa*, Sax.] the Law of the *West Saxons* which was of force in nine Counties, viz, *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suffex*, *Barkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.

SAY [*Sayette*, F.] a thin sort of Stuff.

To SAY [*Saxan*, Sax. *sagen*, Teur.] to speak, to tell, to relate.

SAY of it [*Essayer*, F.] taste of it. *Suffolk*.

To take SAY [*Hunting Term*] to draw a Knife leisurely down the Belly of a dead Deer, that has been taken by Hunting, to discover how Fat it is.

SCAB [of *Scabies*, L.] a dry'd Scurf of a Pimple, Wheal, Sore, or Wound.

SCABBARD [*Minsh*. derives it of *schabbe*, Du. a Cover] the Sheath of a Sword.

SCABBED Heels, a Distemper in Horses, called the Frush.

One scabbed Sheep matts a whole Flock.

This Proverb is apply'd either to such Persons who being vicious themselves labour to debauch those with whom they converse; or to such, who not careful enough in preserving their own *Virtue*, expose themselves to the Contagion of *Vice*, by associating themselves with those who are vicious; it admonishes of the Danger of such Society, it being like an Infectious Contagious Distemper, and therefore ought to be carefully and industriously avoided. It is a trite Truth, and has the Testimony of several Nations to confirm it. *Grex totus in agris unius scabie cadit & porrigine Porci.* Juvenal. Χαλδῶ
ἐπιτιμῶν

ζυμικῶν κἄν ὑποκαίξεν μάστιγος, Plu-
tarch. Ne faut qu'une trebis rogneuse
pour gaster tout le Troupiau. French. Una
pecora infesta nam morba una setia: Itz.
לֵית מַטִּי לָךְ טַב לְבוֹשָׁתִי לָךְ
the Hebrews.

SCABBY [*scabiosus*, L.] scabbed, full
of Scabs.

SCABIOUS [*scabiosa*, L.] an Herb so
called from its Virtue in curing the Itch.

SCABROUS [*scabreus*, F. *scabrosus*,
L.] rough, rugged, unpolished.

SCACURCULE [with *ctymists*] a Spi-
drawn out of the Bone of the Heart of a
Hart.

SCADDLE [spoken of young Horses
that fly out] that will not abide touching.
N. C.

SCAFE [spoken of Boys] wild.

SCAFFOLD [*scabaud*, F. *scabot*, Du.]
a Place raised higher than the Ground
or Floor, for the better Prospect.

SCALADO [*escalada*, Span. *scalatta*,
Ital.] the Mounting of a Wall of a
Fortified Town or Castle, with Staling
Ladders.

AD SCALAM, a Phrase made Use of
in the ancient Way of paying Money into
the Exchequer, where 20 s. and 6 d. was
told for a Pound Sterling.

To SCALD [*escbauder*, F. *scaldare*,
Ital.] to burn with hot Liquors.

A SCALD Head [*q. d.* a scaly Head]
a scurfy or scabby Head.

To SCALE [*escallar*, F. *scalare*, Ital.
per scalas ascendere, L.] to ascend a Wall,
&c. by Ladder, or take by *scalado*.

To SCALE [*skallat*, Dan.] to take off
the Scales of Fishes, Bones, &c.

SCALE [among *Mathematicians*] the
Degrees of any Arch of a Circle, or of
Right Lines, drawn or engraven upon a
Ruler, as Sines, Tangents, Secants, &c.

SCALE of the Gamut } a kind of Dia-

SCALE of Musick } gram, consist-
ing of Lines and Spaces, whereby an Ar-
tificial Voice or Sound may either ascend
or descend.

The plain SCALE, and the Diagonal,
serve to represent any Numbers or Mea-
sures, whose Parts are equal one to ano-
ther.

SCALE of Miles [in a Map] a Scale
for the measuring the Distance of one
Place from another.

To SCALE, to weigh in Scales. *Shak.*

SCALENI [among *Anatomists*] three
Muscles of the *Iborax*, so call'd from the
Inequality of the Sides.

SCALENUM [*σκαληνός*, Gr.] a scale-
nous Triangle, one that has its three Sides
unequal to one another.

SCALES [*escaille*, F. *scaglie*, Ital.] of
a Fish, &c.

SCALES [Sax.] a Ballance to
weigh things in.

SCALES [of *de l'escabelle*, F. or *de la
scala*, Ital.] a Surname.

SCALINGA, a Quarry of Stones, Scales
or Slates. C. L.

SCALL [*q. d.* scald] Surf on the Head.

SCALLION [*scalogna*, Ital. *q. d.* an
Onion of *Ascalon*, a City of *Palestine*] a
kind of small Onion.

SCALLOP. See *Scollop*.

SCALP [*schelpe*, Du. *scalpio*, Ital. a
Husk] the Skin covering the Skull-Bone.

SCALPER } [*scalprum*, L.] an

SCALPING Iron } Instrument to scrape
corrupt Flesh from the Bones.

To SCAMBLE [*σκამβίς*, Gr. oblique]
to rove or wander up and down.

A SCAMBLING Town, a Town where-
in the Houses stand at a great distance one
from the other.

SCAMILLI Impares [*Architec.*] *Zoc-
cos* or Blocks, which serve to raise the
rest of the Members of any Pillar or Stone.

SCAMMONY [*scammonia*, L. *Σκαμ-
μωνία*, Gr.] a purging Herb.

To SCAMPER, to run away in a hurry.

SCAMMOZZI's Rule, a two Foot joint
Rule, fitted for the Use of Builders, and
first invented by the famous Architect of
that Name.

SCAMNUM Caducium } [*Old Law*] a

SCAMNUM Caducium } Ducking-Stool

SCAMNUM Hippocratis [*i. e.* *Hippo-
crates's* Bench] an Instrument 6 Ells long,
us'd in setting of Bones.

To SCAN [*scandere*, L.] to canvass
a Business, to examine thoroughly.

To SCAN a Verse, to measure or prove
it according to the Number of its Feet.

SCANDAL [*scandale*, F. *scandalum*,
L. of *σκάνδαλον*, Gr.] a stumbling Block
or Offence, bad example, shame, ill Name.

To SCANDAL } [*scandalifer*, F.]

To SCANDALIZE } *scandalizare*, L.
of *σκάνδαλίζεις*, Gr.] to give Offence,
to raise a Scandal upon one.

SCANDALOUS [*scandaleux*, F.] gi-
ving offence, defaming, abusive, shameful,
disgraceful.

SCANDALUM Magnatum [*i. e.* scan-
dal of great Men] an Offence done to the
Person of any Peer or great Officer of the
Realm, by scandalous Words or Reports,
&c. also the Writ that lies for their reco-
vering of Damages thereupon.

SCANSION [in *Grammar*] the scanning
of a Verse.

SCANT, less than is requisite, scarce.

SCANTLING [*eschantillon*, F.] Size
and Measure.

SCANTY, short, or scarce; also that has not Stuff enough allowed or too straight, *sveaking of a Garment.*

SCAPELLATUM [*Anatomy*] a Denudation of the Glans of the *Penis*, when the Prepuce will not draw over it.

SCAPHA [in *Anatomy*] the inner Rim of the Ear. L.

SCAPHOIDES [*Σκαφοειδής*, Gr.] the 3d Bone of the *Tarsus* in the Foot, joined to the Ankle Bone, and 3 hinder Bones.

SCAPULA [*Anatomy*] the hinder Part of the Shoulder; the Shoulder Blade, a broad Bone of a Triangular Figure. L.

SCAPULAR [*scapularis*, L.] belonging to the Shoulder Blade.

SCAPULARIS Externa [in *Anatomy*] the Scapular Vein which arises from the Muscles covering the *Scapula's*. L.

SCAPULARIS Interna [*Anatomy*] a Vein which arises from the Muscles which lie in the Hollow of the *Scapula's*. L.

A SCAPULARY [*scapulaire*, F.] a long, narrow Piece of Stuff worn by Monks and Nuns over the rest of their Habit, hanging down from the Shoulders to the Feet.

SCAPUS [among *Botanists*] the upright stalk of a Plant.

SCAR [*Escarre*, F. *Scar*, Sax. *Eryxsa* Gr.] the Seam or Mark of a Wound.

SCAR [of *Cappe*, Sax.] a steep Rock, the Cliff of a Rock. N. C.

SCAR, care or value. *Shakesp.*

SCARAMOUCH, a famous *Italian* Buffoon or Posture Master, who acted in *England*, 1673.

SCARBOROUGH [of *Sceap*, Sax. sharp, and *Burgh*, Sax. a Town or Fort, i. e. a Town or Fort by a sharp picked Rock] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

SCARCE [of *Escar*, F. *schær*, Du. sparing] rare, uncommon, difficult to come by; also hardly.

SCARCEHEED, scarcity. O.

To SCARE [*scheeren*, Teut. to vex, *keeren*, Du. to drive away, *Scorare*, Ital. to frighten] to put in fear, to fright.

SCARE-CROW, a Figure made of Straw or Clouts, set up in Gardens or Fields to scare away the Birds.

SCARF [probably *Sceopp*, Sax. Cloathing or *Schett*, Teut. a Segment, or *escarpe*, F.] an Ornament of Silk, &c. for Women, Military Officers, and Divines.

SCARF-Skin, [with *Anatomists*] the outward Skin, which serves to defend the Body, which being full of Pores, discharges Sweat, and other Moisture.

SCARFED, adorned with a Scarf.

SCARFED [a *Sed Term*] pierced, fastened or joined in.

SCARIFICATION, a cutting or lancing, mostly practised in Cupping. F. of L.

SCARIFICATORIUM, an Instrument with a Number of Points set in a Plain, which are all struck into the Parts at once in scarifying. L.

To SCARIFY [*scarifier*, F. or *scarificare*, L.] to lance or open a Sore, to make an Incision in any Part of the Body.

SCARLET [*scarlato*, Ital. *Escarlate*, F.] a bright red Colour.

SCARP [*escarpe*, F.] the slope of that side of the Ditch which is next to the Place, and looks toward the Field. *Fortifi.*

SCARPE [in *Heraldry*] the Figure of a Scart, such as is worn by Military Officers, being a Subdivision of the Bend.

POT-SCARS, Pot-sheards, or broken Pieces of Pots. N. C.

SCARSDALE [*Sceapney*, Sax. Scars or Rocks, and *Dale*] a Valley in *Devonshire*. Also a Surname.

SCATCH [*Escbache*, F.] a sort of a Bit for Horses.

SCATCHES [*Escasses*, F.] Stilts.

SCATE [*scheette*, Du.] a sort of Patent to slide upon the Ice; also a Sea-Fish.

SCATEBROSITY [*scatebrostas*, L.] a flowing or bubbling out.

SCATEBROUS [*scatebrofus*, L.] bubbling out, like Water out of a Spring, abounding.

SCATHE [*Sceaðe*, Sax.] hurt, damage. *Spenc.* *Mischief*, *Loss*, *Wrong*, *Prejudice*. *Shakesp.*

To SCATHE [*Sceaðian*, Sax.] to injure, hurt or do damage to.

SCATHLESS [*Sceaðleay*, Sax.] undamaged, unhurt. O.

SCATHNESS, [*Sceaðenyge*, Sax.] injury, damage, hurt.

To SCATTER [*scheetteren*, Du.] to disperse.

SCATURIENT [*scaturiens*, L.] running over, issuing as Water out of a Spring.

SCATURIGINOUS [*scaturiginosus*, L.] overflowing, full of Springs.

SCAVERAGE } [of *Sceapian*, Sax.

SCAEVAGE } to throw] a Toll or

SCHEWAGE } Custom exacted by

Mayors, Sheriffs, &c. of Merchant

Strangers for Wares shewed or offered to

Sale within their Liberties, by Statute 9.

of Henry VIII.

SCAVENGER [of *Scajan*, Sax. *scha-*

gen, Teut. to scrape or brush] a Parish Officer,

annually chosen, to see that the Streets

be cleansed from Dirt and Filth, who hires

Rakers and Carts to clean the Streets.

SCAWRACK, a sort of Sea Weed.

SCELETON. See *Skeleton*.

SCELLUM [*skellum*, Du.] a Rogus.

SCELOTYRBE [*σκηλοτύρβη*, Gr.] a

wandering

wandering Pain in the Legs, proceeding from the Scurvey; a Medicine against it.

SCENE [*scena*, L. of *Σκηνή*, Gr.] the Front or Fore-part of a Theatre on which Plays are acted. F.

SCENES, the changing of Persons in every Act of a Comedy; also the Pictures representing Lands, Ships, Buildings, &c. round about the Stage.

SCENICAL } [*scenique*, F. *scenicus*,
SCENICK } L. of *Σκηνικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Scene.

SCENOGRAPHICAL } [*scenographi-*
SCENOGRAPHICK } *cus*, L. of *Σκηνογραφία*, Gr.] belonging to Scenography.

SCENOGRAPHY [*scenographic*, F. *scenographia*, L. or *Σκηνογραφία*, Gr.] is the Representation of a Building or Fortrefs, as they are represented in Prospective, with its Shadows and Dimensions.

SCENOGRAPHICK *Projection*, is the Transcription of any given Magnitude, into the Plane which intersects the Optick Pyramid at a proper Distance.

SCENOGRAPHY [in *Prospective*] is that side that declines from or makes Angles with a straight Line imagined to pass through the two outward Convex Points of the Eyes, and is generally call'd by Workmen the Return of the Foresight.

SCENOPEGIA [*Σκηνοπέγεια*, Gr.] the Feast of Tabernacles kept by the Jews in memory of their Travels through the Wilderness, where they lived 40 Years in Tents.

SCEPPE, a Bushel. O.

SCEPTER [*sceptre*, F. *sceptrum*, L. *Σκῆπτρον*, Gr.] a Royal Staff or Battoon, born by the King when he appears in Ceremony; (figuratively) Royal Authority, Power.

SCEPTICAL } [*sceptique*, F. *scepti-*
SCEPTICK } *cus*, L. *Σκιπτικός*, Gr.] of the Scepticks or Scepticism, Contemplative, that is in Doubt or Suspence, Doubtful.

SCEPTICISM, the Doctrine and Opinions of Scepticks.

A SCEPTICK [*sceptique*, F. *scepticus*, L. *Σκιπτικός*, Gr. of *τε Σκιπτισθαι*, Gr. to look out, observe, contemplate] a Sect of Philosophers who contemplated and consider'd Matters, but doubted of every Thing, and would admit of no determination. Thence the Term is applied to those who maintain there is nothing certain, nor any real Knowledge at all to be had, but that a Man ought to doubt and disbelieve every Thing.

SCHARPENNY } a small Duty anci-
SCHARNPENNY } ently paid by Tenants that they might be excused from

Penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.

SCHEDULE [*schedula*, L. *Σχισθῆλον*, Gr.] a Scroll of Paper or Parchment, an Inventory of Goods annexed to a Will, Lease, or other Deed, which contains some Particulars left out in the Main Writing.

SCHEMATISM [*Schematismus*, L. of *Σχηματισμός*, Gr.] Form or Figure, the Habit or Constitution of the Body.

SCHEME [*Schema*, L. *Σχῆμα*, Gr.] Model, Draught, &c. the Representation of any Astronomical or Geometrical Figure or Problem by Lines, or of the Celestial Bodies in their proper Places for any Moment.

SCHEREN-Silver } Money paid of
SHEARING-Silver } old to the Lord of the Manour by the Tenant, for the Liberty of Shearing his Sheep.

SCHESIS [*Σχῆσις*, Gr.] the Habit or Constitution of the Body, as it is fleshy or lean, hard or soft, thick or slender.

SCHESIS [in *Rhetorick*] a Figure, whereby a certain Affection or Inclination of the Adversary is feigned on purpose to be answered, in Latin called *Adfictio*.

SCHETICK Fever, is opposed to the Hectick Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured.

SCHISM [*Schisme*, F. *Schisma*, *Σχίσμα*, Gr.] a Division or Separation from the Christian Church without just Cause.

SCHISMATICAL } [*Schismaticque*, F.
SCHISMATICK } *Schismaticus*, L. of *Σχισματικός*, Gr.] inclining to, or guilty of Schism.

A SCHISMATICK, a Separatist, or one who separates from the Christian Church without any just Cause.

To SCHISMATIZE [*Schismatizare*, L.] to rend away from the Church.

SCHOLAR [*Eccler*, F. *Scholaris*, L.] one who learns any Thing at School or elsewhere; also a learned Person.

SCHOLASTICAL } [*Scholastique*, F.
SCHOLASTICK } *Scholasticus*, L. of *Σχολαστικός*, Gr.] of, &c. a Scholar or School.

SCHOLASTICK *Divinity*, School Divinity, which consists chiefly of nice and disputable Points.

SCHOLIAST [*Scholiasse*, F. *Scholiasies*, L. *Σχολιαστής*, Gr.] one who makes Notes upon an Author, a Commentator.

SCHOLIUM [*Scholie*, F. *Σχόλιον*, Gr.] a Gloss brief Exposition, short Comment. L.

SCHOLIUM [among *Mathematicians*] a Remark made as it were by the by, on any Proposition before treated of.

A SCHOOL [*Schola*, L. *Σχολή*, Gr.] a Place where any Art or Science is taught.

To SCHOOL [*Schulen*, Teut.] to check or chide severely, to reprehend.

SCHOOL-Men, Persons skilled in School-Divinity.

SCIAGRAPHY [*Sciagraphia*, L. of *Σκιαγραφία*, of *σκία* a Shadow, and *γραφή* Description, Gr.] the first rude Draught of a thing; also the Art of Dialling.

SCIAGRAPHY [in *Architectura*] the Draught of a Building cut in its Length or Breadth to shew the inside of it.

SCIAGRAPHY [*Astronomy*] the Art of finding out the Hour of the Day or Night, by the Shadow of the Sun, Moon, or Stars.

SCIAMACHY [*σκιαμαχία*, of *σκία* and *μαχή* a Fight, Gr.] a fighting with Shadows.

SCIATHERICAL } [*Sciathericus*, L.
SCIATHERICK } of *σκιαθηρικός*, Gr.] of or belonging to a Sun-Dial.

SCIATICA [*sciaticque*, E. *ισκιαδική*, Gr.] the Hip-Gout. L.

SCIENCE [*scientia*, L.] Knowledge, Learning, Skill; properly that which is founded upon clear, certain, and self-evident Principles. F.

The VII Liberal SCIENCES, are Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, Musick.

SCIENTIFICAL } [*scientifique*, F.]
SCIENTIFICK } that caueth or promoteth Knowledge, Learned.

SCILED, closed. O.

To SCINTILLATE [*scintillatum*, L.] to sparkle. *ἴσc*, or glister.

SCINTILLATION, a sparkling as Fire.

SCIOLIST [*sciolus*, L.] a Smatterer in any kind of Knowledge or Learning.

SCIOMANCY [*sciomania*, L. of *σκιομαντεία*, of *σκία* and *μαντεία* Divination, Gr.] a Divination by Shadows; a calling up of Ghosts by Magick.

SCION [*Sion*, F.] a Graft or young Shoot of a Tree.

SCIOPTRICK [of *σκία* and *ὄπλομα*, Gr. to see,] a Sphere or Globe of Wood, with a circular Hole through it, and a Lens placed therein; 'tis so fitted, that like the Eye of an Animal it may be turned round every Way, and is used in making Experiments of the darken'd Room.

SCIOOTHERICK [*sciothericus*, L. of *σκιοθηρικός*, Gr.] Investigating Shadows.

SCIOOTHERICK Telescope, a Mathematical Instrument for observing the true Time for adjusting Pendulum Clocks, Watches, &c.

SCIRE *Facias*, a Writ calling one to shew, why Judgment passed at least a Year before, should not be executed.

SCIRONA, the Dew of Autumn. *Pa-racelsus*.

SCHIRRHOS of *Schirrhus*.

SCHIRROSIS [of *σκιρρῶσις*, to harden, Gr.] an Induration of the Glands from gritty obstructed Matter, as it happens frequently to the Liver in a Jaundice.

SCHIRRUS [*σκιρρῶσις*, Gr.] a hard unmoveable Swelling that resists the Touch, and is without Pain.

SCISSATION, an enquiring. L.

SCISSURE [*scissura*, L.] a Cut or Cleft, a Rent or Chap.

SCLAUNDER, slander. *chauc*.

SCLEE, to slay. *chauc*.

SCLENDRE, slender. *chauc*.

SCLEROPHTHALMY [*sclerophthalmia*, L. *σκληροφθαλμία*, of *σκληρός* hard, and *ὀφθαλμία* a Disease in the Eye, Gr.] is a hard blearedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain.

SCLEROSIS [*σκληρόσις*, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Spleen.

SCLEROTICKS [*sclerotica*, L. *σκληροτικά*, of *σκληρόω*, to harden, Gr.] hardening Medicines.

To SCOOT } [a *Wheel*] is to stop

To SCOTCH } it, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SCOBS [among *Chymists*] Pot Ashes, or the *Scoria* of any Metal.

To SCOFF [*scoppen*, Du. *σκώπω*, Gr.] to deride, to mock at.

A SCOFF, a Derision, a Mock.

To SCOLD [*schelden*, Du. *schelten*, Teut.] to chide, wrangle, quarrel, to use angry or reproachful Words.

SCOLIASIS [in *Anatomy*] a distortion of the Back Bone.

SCOLL, a shole of Fish. O.

SCOLLOP [probably of *Scala*, *Sax*. the Shell of a Fish] a Shell-Fish; also a sort of Indenting of any Thing.

SCOLOPENDRA [*scolopendre*, F. of *σκολοπένδρα*, G.] a venomous Worm, having 8 Feet and a forked Tail; also the Name of several Sorts of Insects.

SCHOLOPOMACHERION [*σκολοπομαχάριον*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Knife with which Wounds in the *Thorax* are widen'd.

SCONCE [*schantse*, Du. *schantz* Teut. *skantz*, Dan.] a small Fort, built for Defence of some Pass, River, &c.

SCONCE, a branched Candlestick.

To SCONCE [in the University of *Oxford*] is so set up so much in the Buttery-Book upon one's Head, to be paid as a Punishment for some Duty neglected, or some Offence committed; to set a Fine upon.

A SCOOP [*schœpe*, Du.] a wooden Shovel to throw up Water with.

SCOOPER, a Water-Fowl.

B b b b b

SCOPE

SCOPE [*scopus*, L. σκοπος, Gr.] the End or Mark at which one aimeth; Purpose, Aim, End, Purpose.

SCOPER-HOLES. See *Scupper-Holes*.

A SCOPPERLOIT, a Time of Idleness, a Play-Time. N. C.

SCOPULOSITY [*scopulofitas*, L.] abundance of Rocks.

SCOPULOUS [*scopulosus*, L.] Rocky.

SCORBUTICAL } [*scorbutique*, F. bes-

SCORBUTICK } longing to or troubled with the Scurvy.

To SCORCH [*Eschorcher*, F.] *scorticare*, Ital to bark Trees, because the Skin like to Bark, being parched, falls off] to dry or parch with Fire or Heat.

A SCORE [*Minshew* derives it of *schote*, Du. a fissure, because on Scores or Tallies notches are cut] Account or Reckoning; also Account, or Consideration.

A SCORE, Twenty.

SCORE [among *Musicians*] the Original Draught of the whole Composition, in which the several Parts are distinctly marked.

SCORIE, Dross, Recrement of Metals, L.

SCORN [*scherne*, Du. *Ecorne*, F.] Contempt.

To SCORN [*schernen*, Du. *Ecorner*, F. to break the Horns or Corners] to contemn, despise, &c.

SCORPION [*scorpio*, L.] a venomous Insect; a Fish; one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac.

SCORZONERA, the Plant called also *Spanish Salsifie*.

To SCOSS, to scourge, to change. C.

SCOT [Scaet. *Sax.*] a Part, Portion, Shot, or Reckoning.

SCOT AND LOT [Scaet a d Llot, *Sax.*] a Customary Contribution laid upon all Subjects according to their Ability.

SCOT ALE, the keeping an Ale-house within a Forest by an Officer of the same.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, Slices of Veal fry'd after the *Scotch* Manner.

SCOT-FREE, excused from paying his Club to a Reckoning; free from Punishment.

SCOTIA [*scytia*, Gr.] the Roundel on the Base or Bottom of Pillars.

SCOTISTS, Divines who follow the Opinions of *Scotus*, or *John Duns*, called the *Subtle Doctor*, the Opposer of the *Thomists*.

SCOTOMY [*scotomia* L. σκοτωμα, Gr.] a Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, causing a Dimness of Sight.

SCOTS, the People of *Scotland*.

SCOTTERING [in *Heresfordshire*] a Custom among the Boys, at the End of Harvest, of burning a Wad of Peas-Straw.

SCOVEL, an Oven Mop.

To SCOUL } [either of *Scael* *Caet*,
To SCOWL } *Sax.* squint eyed, or
schielen, Teut.] to knit one's Brows, to look gruff or crabbed, to put on a sour Look or grim Countenance.

SCOUNDREL [*Scoundruolo*, Ital. of *Condere*, L. to hide, *q. d.* one who, conscious of his own Baseness, hides himself] a very Rogue, a pitiful rascally Fellow.

To SCOURK } [*schuren*, Teut.] to

To SCOWR } cleane or make clean, to purge by Stool; to rob on the Sea.

To SCOUR the Length of a Line, [*Military Term*] is to rake a Line with the Shot, so that every Bullet which comes in at one End sweeps all along to the other, and leaves no Place of Security.

SCOURING [in *Horses*] a Looseness, a Disease.

SCOURING Long Sought, a Disease in Cattle.

SCOURINGS [with *Farriers*] gentle purging Medicines for *Horses*.

SCOURGE [*Escourgee*, F. *scoreggia*, Ital.] a Whip made of Thongs, &c.

To SCOURGE [*scorregiare*, Ital.] to whip, to chastise, to punish.

SCOUT [*schout*, Du. *escoute*, F.] a Centinel who keeps guard in an advanced Post.

To SCRABBLE [*krabbelen*, Du. to tear with the Nails] to teel about with the Hands.

LEAN SCRAG, a Body which is nothing but Skin and Bone.

SCRAG of Mutton, &c. [of *Craig Scotch*] the lean Bony Part of the Neck.

SCRAGGY, very lean.

To SCRALL. See *Scrawl*.

To SCRAMBLE [of *krabbelen*, Du. or *Schrepan*, *Sax.* to scrape] to snatch eagerly, to strive, to catch or lay hold of; also to climb up.

To SCRANCH, to crash with the Teeth, to make a Noise in Eating.

To SCRAPE [*Schrepan*, *Sax.* *schrapen*, Teut.] to shave or rasp off.

SCRAPS [*q. d.* Scrapings] small Bits.

SCRAT, an Hermaphrodite, one who is of both Sexes, O.

To SCRATCH [*kratzen*, Teut. *kraizer*, Dan. which *Minshew* derives of *χαρσασα*, Gr.] to tear with the Nails.

SCRATCH-Work, a Way of painting in *Fresco*, by preparing a black Ground, on which was placed a white Plaster.

SCRATCHES [in *Horses*] a Disease.

To SCRAWL [of *krabbelen*, Du.] to write after a sorry careles Manner.

SCRAY, a Sea-Swallow, a Bird.

SCREABLE [*scrabilis*, L.] which may be spit on.

To SCREAM, to make a Noise like a Door whose Hinges are rusty, or a Wheel that is not well greased.

To SCREAM [skriger, Dan.] to cry out, especially in a Fright.

SCREATION, a spitting. L.

To SCREECH, to hoot or howl like a Screech Owl.

To SCREEK. See to *söriek*.

SCREEN [*secerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, or the Heat of the Fire; a Frame for sifting Gravel, Corn, &c.

To SCREEN [*secernere*, L.] to sift through a Screen; to shelter, protect or defend.

A SCREW [*Escroue*, F. *schroëve*, Du.] an Instrument for several Uses.

To SCREW [*schroeven*, Du.] to press or force with a Screw.

SCRIBABLE, fit to write upon. *Chauc.*

To SCRIBBLE [*scribillare*, L. *Escri-vaille*, F.] to scratch or dash with a Pen.

SCRIBE [*Scriba*, L.] a Writer or Pen-man, a Secretary, a Notary, a Scrivener.

SCRIBES [among the *Jews*] a Sect which managed the Affairs of the Synagogue, and expounded the Law to the People.

SCRIMPNESS. Scantiness.

SCRINE, a Coffer or Chest. *Spenc.*

SCRINIUM, a Coffer, a Casket to hold Jewels, a Cupboard to put Books or Papers in, an Office or Chamber. L.

SCRINIUM *Dispositorium* [among the *Romans*] was the Office or Chamber where the Emperor's Commands and Orders were dispatched. L.

SCRINIUM *Epistolatum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of those who wrote the Emperor's Letters. L.

SCRINIUM *Libellorum* [among the *Romans*] the Office of Requests where the Petitions, presented to the Emperor to beg some Favour of him, were usually kept. L.

SCRINIUM *Memoria* [among the *Romans*] a Place where Minutes were kept to put an Officer in Mind of the Princes Orders, to the end he might afterwards dispatch Letters Patent at large for the same. L.

SCRINIUM *Vestimentorum*, [among the *Romans*] the Wardrobe where the Emperor's Clothes and Robes were kept.

SCRIP [*Minshew* derives it of *Scirpus*], L. because Wallets were anciently made of Bulrushes, but *Skinner* of *Scripps*, *Sax.* commodious, *q. d.* commodious for Travelling] a Budget or Bag; a little Piece. O.

SCRIPTURE [L. *Ecriture*, F. *Scriptura*, L.] a Writing; but emphatically the

Holy Scripture, the Writings of the *Old and New Testament*.

SCRIPTURAL [*Scripturalis*, L.] belonging to Holy Scripture.

SCRIPTURISTS [*Scripturaries*, F.] those who ground their Faith on the Scriptures only.

SRITCH OWL [*Scricciola*, Ital. *q. d.* shrieking Owl,] a Night Bird.

SRITORY. See *scrivoire*.

SCRIVENER [*Scrivano*, Ital. *scriba*, L.] one who draws up and ingrosses Writings.

SCRIVENISH. subilely. O.

SCROBICLE [*scrobiculus*, L.] a little Ditch.

SCROBICULUS *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Heart-Pit, or Pit of the Breast. L.

SCROFULA } Hard Glandules or

SCROPHULA } Swellings of the

Glandules of the Neck and Ears, the King's Evil. L.

SCROFULOUS } [*Scrofulosus*, L.]

SCROPHULOUS } [*scrophulosus*, L.]

belonging to the King's Evil, hard, full of Kernels or Swellings of the Glandules.

SCROLL [a Corruption of *Roll*; as *Minshew* thinks] a Slip or Roll of Parchment,

SCROLL [*Arbitea*. See *Violuta*.

SCROOBY-GRASS, Scurvy Grass.

SCROTOCELE [of *Scrotum*. and *Κυλη*, Gr.] a Rupture of the *scrotum*.

SCROTUM, the Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, which is composed of two Membranes besides a Scarf Skin. L.

SCROTUM *Cordis* [in *Anatomy*] the Skin which encompasses the Heart, the same as *Pericardium*. L.

SCROYLS *Cosairs* Shakep. [This is the *Saxon* Word in *SCRUB*] Scurpee.

SCRUB [Scrippe, *Sax.*] an old Broom, a pitiful sorry Fellow.

To SCRUB [*Scrippan*, *Sax.* *scräb-ben*, Teut.] to rub hard.

SCRUBBED [scrabber, Din.] worn out; also slovenly, mean habited.

SCRUFF, little Sticks, Coals, &c. which poor People gather by the *shames* for Fuel.

SCRUPLE [*scrupulus*, F. *scrupulus* L.] Doubt, Niceness in Point of Conscience.

SCRUPLE [with *Apothecaries*] the third Part of a Dram, or 20 Grains Weights.

SCRUPOSE [*scroposus*, L.] full of Gravel-Stones; also difficult.

SCRUPUOSITY [*scrupositas*, L.] stoniness.

SCRUPULOSITY, } [*scrupulositas*,

SCRUPULOUSNESS } L.] a scrupulous Humour, Nicety, a being scrupulous.

SCRUPULOUS [*scrupulosus*, F. *scrupulosus*, L.] full of Scruples, Nice, Precise.

SEAX [*Seax, Sax.*] a Sword made like a Scythe, used by the old Saxons.

SEBASTIAN [*Σεβαστιανος*, Gr. reverend or majestical] a proper Name of Men.

SECANT [*secans*, L.] cutting.

SECANT [*Geometry*] a Right-Line drawn from the Center of the Circle, thro' one End of a given Arch or Angle, till it meets or cuts another Line, called a Tangent, raised on the outside, at the other End.

SEBERT [a Contraction of *Sigebert Verstegan*] a King of the East Saxons, the first of them that embraced Christianity.

To SECERN [*secernere*, L.] to separate, divide, or distinguish.

SECESSION, a going aside, a retiring, a revolting. L.

SECESSION [among *Physicians*] the going off by Secretion.

SECESSION [of *Parliament*] the Adjournment or breaking up of it. L.

SECHE, Cause, Occasion. *Chauc.*

SECHIN, to seek out. *Chauc.*

SECKINGTON [*SeccanDunc, Sax.* of *Secce, Sax.* a Fight, and *Dunc, Sax.* a Town or Hill] in *Warwickshire*.

To SECLUDE [*secludere*, L.] to shut apart from others, to shut out.

SECLUSION, the Act of Secluding. L.

SECOND [*secundus*, L.] the last of 2. F.

A SECOND [in *Astronomy*] the 60th part of a Degree of any Circle.

A SECOND [in *Time*] is the 60th part of a Minute.

A SECOND, one who backs or defends another

To SECOND [*secunder*, F.] to aid and assist another; to favour to countenance.

SECONDA } the second or two in
SECONDE } Number. *Ital.*

SECOND Captain, one whose Company has been broke, and he joined to another.

SECOND Deliverance, a Writ lying after the Return of Cattle replevied, for replevying of the same Cattle again, by reason of some Fault in the Party that replevied.

A SECONDARY [*secundarius*, L.] the second Man in any Place, he who is next to any chief Officer, as of the Counter, &c.

SECONDARY [among *Philosophers*] the same with Second, as secondary Causes.

SECONDARY circles [*Astronomy*] all Circles of the Sphere at Right Angles, as the *Azimuths* or Vertical Circles, in Respect to the Horizon; the *Meridian* and *Hour Circles*, in Respect to the *Equinoctial*, &c.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the *Equinoctial*] are *Hour Circles*.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the *Horizon*] are *Azimuths* or Vertical Circles.

SECONDARY Circles [in Reference to the *Ecliptick*] are such as, passing through the Poles of that great Circle, are at Right Angles thereto, as the Circles of Longitude of the Stars.

SECONDARY Planets [*Astronomy*] such as move round others, whom they respect as the Center of their Motion.

SECONDINE. See *Secundine*.

SECRE, secret. *Chaucer.*

SECRECY } [of *secretum*, L.] pri-

SECRETNESSE } vacy, the keeping of a Matter Secret.

SECREMENT, the separated Part.

A SECRET [*secretum*, L.] a Thing which few People know, or that ought to be kept private. F.

SECRET [*secretus*, L.] private, hidden, close, or that keeps Counsel. F.

SECRETARY [*secretaire*, F. of *secretarius*, L.] one who is employ'd in Writing Letters, Dispatches, &c. for a Prince or particular Society.

To SECRETE [*secretum*, L.] to separate.

SECRETED, hid, concealed, put out of the Way.

SECRETION [among *Chymists*] is the Separation of one Fluid from another, in the Body of an Animal or Vegetable. L.

SECT [*secte*, F. of *secta*, L.] a Party professing the same Opinion.

SECTA *ad curiam*, a Writ lying against him who refuseth to perform his Suit, either to the County or Court Baron. L.

SECTA *facienda per illum*, &c. a Writ to compel the Heir to perform Service for all the Copartners. L.

SECTA *Molendini*, a Writ against him who, having used to grind his Corn at one Mill, leaveth it and goeth to another. L.

SECTA *unica tantum facienda*, &c. a Writ for that Heir who is distrained by the Lord to more Suits than one. L.

SECTARIAN [*sectarius*, L.] belonging to a Sect.

SECTARY [*sectaire*, F. *sectarius*, L.] a Follower of a particular Sect.

SECTIO *Cæsaria* [among *Anatomists*] the same as *Hysterotomia*.

SECTION, a cutting or dividing; also a part cut off. F. of I.

SECTION [of a *Book*] a certain Division in the Chapters.

SECTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the cutting of one Plane by another, or of a Solid by a Plane.

CONICK SECTION, is the Figure made by the solid Body of a Cone's being supposed to be cut by a Plane, and these Sections are generally accounted 4, the Circle, Ellipsis, Hyperbola and Parabola.

SECTION [*Architect.*] the Draught of the Heights and Depths of a Building raised on a Plane, as tho' the whole Fabrick were cut asunder, to discover the Inside.

SECTIS *non faciendis*, a Writ which lies for a Woman, who ought not to perform Suit or Court for her Dower. I.

SECTIVE [*seſivus*, L.] that is or may be cut.

SECTOR [*ſeſteur*, F.] an Instrument uſeful in all the practical Parts of the *Mathematicks*. L.

SECTOR [of a Circle] a Portion comprehended between 2 Radii or Semidiameters, and the Ark of a Circle, making an Angle at the Center.

SECTOR [of a Sphere] is a Conick Solid, whose *Vertex* ends in the Center of the Sphere, and its Base is a Segment of the same Sphere.

SECULAR [*ſeculaire*, F. *ſecularis*, L.] belonging to the Space of 100 Years; also Temporal, belonging to this World or Life; also that is conversant in this World without being engaged in a Monastick Life, as,

A SECULAR Priest, is one who takes upon him the Care of Souls, and does not live under any Rules of Religious Orders.

SECULAR Games [among Romans] solemn Feasts celebrated at the End of every Age or 100 Years.

SECULARISATION, secularizing. F.

SECULARITY [*ſecularitas*, L.] Worldliness; also a secular Life, or the Condition of a secular Person.

To SECULARIZE [*ſeculariſer*, F.] to make secular, as *To secularize a Monk*.

SECUNDA *Superoneratione paſturæ*, a Writ where Measurement of Pasture hath been made, and he, who first surcharged the Common, doth again surcharge it. I.

SECUNDANS [*Mathematicks*] an infinite Series or Rank of Numbers, which begin from nothing, and proceed as the Squares of Numbers in Arithmetical Proportion, as 0, 2, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, &c.

SECONDARY [*ſecundarius*, L.] an Officer, next under the Chief Officer.

SECONDARY Fever, is that which arises after a Crisis, or the discharge of some morbid Matter, as after the Declension of the Small-Pox and Measles.

To SECUNDATE [*ſecundatum*, L.] to prosper.

SECUNDATION, a seconding, a forwarding, a prospering. I.

SECUNDINE [*ſecundine*, F. *ſecundine*, L.] the After-birth or Burden, the three Membranes wherein the Child is wrapped whilst in the Womb, and which are excluded after it is born.

SECUNDUM *Naturam* [among Physicians] is a Phrase us'd, when all Things are duly performed, as in a state of Health. L.

SECURE [*ſecurus*, L.] that is out of Danger, safe, fearless or careless.

To SECURE [*ſecurare*, L.] to make secure, to save, to shelter or protect; also to apprehend or lay hold of.

SECURITATE *Pacis*, a Writ against him, who threatens another with Death or Danger. L.

SECURITATEM *Inveniendi quod, &c.* a Writ against any of the King's Subjects, to stay them from going out of the Kingdom. L.

SECURITY [*ſecurite*, F. *ſecuritas*, L.] safety, the being out of Danger; also Surety for the Payment of Money; Bail; also Carelessness, Unconcernedness.

SEDAN [of *Sedes*, L.] a close Chair in which Persons of Quality are carried.

SEDATE [*ſedatus*, L.] quiet, composed, undisturbed in Mind.

SEDATIVE [*ſedativus*, L.] of a quieting, allaying, or asswaging Quality.

SE DEFENDENDO [*i. e.* in defending himself] a Plea for one who is charged with killing another, saying, he was forced to do it in his own Defence, yet must he procure his Pardon from the Lord Chancellor, and forfeit his Goods to the King.

SEDENTARY [*ſedentaire*, F. *ſedentarius*, L.] that is much given to sitting.

SEDENTARY Parliaments [in France] such as are fix'd and settled in a Place.

SEDGE [of *Sæc*, Sax. *Seek*, Du. of *ſecando*, L. a cutting] a kind of Weed.

SEDIMENT [*ſedimentum*, L.] the Settlement or Dregs of any Thing. F.

SEDIMENT of Urine [among Physicians] certain Parts of the nourishing Juice, which being separated from the Blood, with the Serum, by reason of their Weight sink to the Bottom of the Urine.

SEDIN, to produce Seed. *Chauc.*

SEDITION, Muriny, Strife, Popular Tumult, Uproar. F. of I.

SEDITIOUS [*ſeditieux*, F. *ſeditioſus*, L.] apt or tending to raise Sedition; Factious, Mutinous.

To SEDUCE [*ſeducere*, F. *ſeducere*, L.] to mislead or deceive; to corrupt or debauch.

SEDUCEMENT } the Act of seducing
SEDUCTION } or misleading. F. of I.

A SEDUCER [*ſeducer*, F. *ſeducer*, L.] one who misleads.

SEDUC

SEDUCTIVE [*Seducivus*, L.] apt to seduce or mislead.

SEDULITY [*sedulitas*, L.] continual Care, Diligence.

SEDULOUS [*sedulus*, L.] very careful or diligent, industrious.

SEDUWAL [*Sydepale*, Sax.] the Herb Serwall or Valerian.

SEE [of *sedes*, L.] a Seat, the Dignity or Seat of an Archbishop or Bishop.

To SEE [*Seon*, Sax. *sien*, Du. *seer*, Dan. *sehen*, Teut.] to perceive with the Eyes.

SEED [*Sæb*, Sax. *seeb*, Dan. *sead* Du. *saat*, Teut. *semen*, L.] that Matter which in all Plants and Fruits is disposed by Nature for the Propagation of the Kind.

SEED [of *Animals*] a white, hot spirituous Humour, made out of the thinnest Part of the Blood in the Testicles.

SEED [in a *Figurative Sense*] is the Cause which produces some Effects, as, the *Seeds of War, Virtue, Vice, &c.*

SEED-LEEP } a Vessel or Hopper in

SEED-LIP } which Husbandmen carry their Seed Corn at the Time of Sowing.

SEED Shedding [in *Cattle*] a Disease.

SEEDLINGS [in *Botany*] Roots of Gilliflowers which come from Seeds sown; also the young tender shoots of Plants that are newly sown.

SEEING-Glass, a Looking-Glass. N. C.

To SEEK [*Seycan*, Sax.] to search or look for, to endeavour after.

To SEEL [of *Syllan*, Sax. to give way] a Ship is said to *Seel*, when the rumbles suddenly and violently, sometimes to one side, and sometimes to another, when a Wave passes from under her sides faster, than she can drive away with it.

LEE SEEL [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship thus rolls to the Leeward.

SEELING [among *Falconers*] is the running of a Thread through the Eye-Lids of a Hawk first taken, so that she may see very little or not at all, to make her the better endure the Hood.

SEELY, slyly. *Specu.*

To SEEM [*semler*, F.] to appear.

To SEEM [*ziemen* Teut.] to become.

SEEMLY [*ziemlich*, Teut.] becoming, decent.

SEEN, a Cow's Teat or Pap. C.

SFER, several, divers. N. C.

SEER [Fore-seeing] a Prophet.

To SEETH [*Seo* Dan, Sax. *sieden*, Du. and Teut.] to boil.

SEGGE, to say, to speak. *Claucaer.*

SEGGRUM, an Herb.

SEGHILL [of *Secce*, a Fight, or Siege, Victory; Sax. and Hill] in *Northumb.*

SEGMENT [*segmentum*, L.] a Piece cut off from something. F.

SEGMENT of a Circle [in *Geometry*] is a Figure terminated by a Right Line less than the Diameter and the Circumference, or it is a Figure contained between a Chord and an Arch of the same Circle.

SEGMENT of a Sphere [in *Mathematics*] is a Portion of it cut off by a Plane, in any Part except the Center, so that the Base of such a Segment must always be a Circle, and its Surface a Part of that of the Sphere; the whole Segment being either greater or less than an Hemisphere.

SEGMENT Leaves [*Botany*] Leaves or Plants cut and divided into many Shreds.

SEGURITY [*Segnitas*, L.] Slothfulness.

To SEGREGATE [*Segregatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

SEGREGATENESS } [q. d. a taking

SEGREGATION } out of the Flock] a separating, severing, or apart. L.

SEGREIANT [*Heraldry*] a Term us'd of *Griffins* drawn in a Leaping Posture.

SEIANT [in *Heraldry*] a Term us'd of a Lion or other Beast, sitting like a Cat with his Fore-feet straight. F.

SEIGNIOR } Lord, Master. *Ital.*

SEIGNIOR [in *Law*] the Lord of the Manour or Fee.

GRAND SEIGNIOR [*i. e.* Great-Lord] the Emperor of the *Turks*.

SEIGNIORY [*Seigneurie*, F.] the Jurisdiction or Power of a Lord, Lordship.

SEIGNIORAGE [*Seigneurage*, F.] a Prerogative of the King, whereby he challengeth Allowance of Gold or Silver brought in the Mass to his Exchange for Coin.

SEIMBOLE, half a Tun or a Pipe of Wine.

SEIMOUR [*de Sancto Mauro*, L. or *Saint More*, F.] a Surname.

SEINT, a Girdle. *Chauc.*

SEJOURS, to sojourn. *Chauc.*

SEISIN [*Law Term*] Possession of, or a Right to Lands and Tenements. F.

SEISIN in fact [*Law Term*] is an actual taking Possession in Person.

SEISIN in Law, is when something is done, which the Law accounts a Seisin.

SEISIN Habenda, &c. a Writ for delivery of *Seisin*, to the Lord or Tenements, after the King hath had the Year, Day, and Waste.

To SEJUGATE [*Sejugatum*, L.] to separate or put apart.

To SEIZE [*Saisir*, F.] to take into Custody or Possession by Force, or wrongfully; to distrain, to attack, to lay hold of or catch.

SEIZABLE, that may be seized.

To SEIZE } [*Sea Term*] to make fast

To SEASE } or bind; especially to fasten

fasten two Ropes together with Rope Yarn.

SEIZED of } [Law Term] possessed
SEISED of } of.

The SEIZING [of a Boat] is a Rope ty'd to a Ring or little Chain in the Fore-ship of the Boat, by which means it is fastened to the side of the Ship.

SEIZING [Falconry] a Hawk's taking a thing in her Claws and holding it fast.

SEIZURE, seizing, taking into Custody, Attachment, Distress.

SEKER, in like manner. O.

SELAH [שֵׁלַח, H.] a Note of Music in the Plains of David.

SELANDER, a scabby Disease in Horses.

SELBY [of Sel Good, Sax. and By an Habitation] a Place famous for a Convent or Abbey, the Abbot whereof had the Title of a Baron of the Realm; a Sirname.

SELCOUTH [of Selb seldom, and Cou'd known, Sax.] uncommon.

SELDOM [Sel'dom, Sax. of Selb rare, and Done, Sax. done] not often.

SELECT [selectus, L.] chosen out of others, choice.

To SELECT [selectum, L.] to pick out, to cull.

SELENITES [σεληνίτης λίθος, Gr.] a Mirrour Stone, or Muscovy Glass, the Brightness of which was heretofore thought to encrease and decrease, according to the Course of the Moon.

SELENOGRAPHY [of σεληνη the Moon, and γράφει Description, Gr.] a Description of the Face of the Moon, as distinguished by Spots, &c. which may be seen by the help of the Telescope.

SELEUCIANS, Hereticks in the Primitive Church, who held that the Body of Christ ascended no higher than the Sun.

SELEUCIANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that the Deity was Corporeal, and that the Matter of the Universe was Co-eternal with him.

SELF [Sylx, Sax. self, Dan. self, Du. self, Teut.] one's self

SELF Heal, a Wound Herb.

SELIBRA, half a Pound or 6 Ounces. L.

SELION, a Ridge of Land which lies between two Furrows.

SELL [fella, L.] a Saddle. Spenc.

SELL [Architecture] the lowest Piece of Timber in a Timber Building, or that on which the whole Superstructure is erected.

SELL, self. N. C.

SELLA curulis [among the Romans] the Curule Chair, or Chair of State adorned with Ivory, in which the great Magistrates had a Right to sit and be carried in a Chariot. L.

SELLA Eruina } [in Anatomy] a
SELLA Sphenoides } part of the Brain made of the four Processes or the Os Sphenoides, it contains the Glandula Pituitaria, and in Brutes the Rete Mirabile. L.

SELLINGER [of Saintl. gr. which comes from Saint Leodega.] a Sirname.

SELLERY [σίλιον, Gr.] a Salad Herb.

SELLIANDER } [in Horses] a dry Scab
SELLANDER } growing in the very
SOLANDER } Bent of the Ham of a Horse's hinder Leg.

SELLA Solida, a Chair or Seat made of a Piece of Wood, on which the Roman Augurs or Soothsayers sat, when they were taking their Observations.

SELT, Chance. N. C.

SELVAGE [as Skinner thinks, q. d. Salvage, because it preserves and strengthens the Garment] the outward Edge of Linen Cloth.

SELVE Movement, Movement. O.

SELY, Hilly. O.

SEMARE [St. Medard] a Sirname.

SEMARTON [St. Martin] a Sirname.

SEMBLABLE [q. d. simulabilis, L.] seeming, likely. F.

SEMBLANCE, Likeness, Appearance. F.

SEMBLAUNCE, the same. Spenc.

SEMBLAUNT, a look. O.

SEME of Corn, is 8 Bushels.

SEMEIOSIS [σημείωσις, Gr.] a noting or marking.

SEMEIOSIS [Physick] an Observation whereby some Things being discovered, they find out others that were unknown.

SEMEIOTICA [σημειωτική, Gr.] is that Part of Physick which treats of the signs of Health and Sickness, enabling the Physician to make probable Guesses about the Constitution and State of his Patient.

SEMELIHEED, seemliness, Comeliness. O.

SEMEN [semen-e, F.] Seed or Grain; the Seed of Animals or Vegetables. L.

SEMENIFEROUS [of semen Seed, and fero to bear, L.] bearing Seed.

SEMENTINÆ Fera [among the Romans] certain Feasts appointed in Seed Time, in order to pray to the Gods, to vouchsafe them a plentiful Harvest.

SEMEN Veneris [among Chymists] the Scum of Brass.

SEMETS [according to Dr. Grew] the Apices of the Attire of a Plant.

SEMI [semis, L.] a half.

SEMI Arriani, the Arian Sect, was divided into 2 principal Parties, the one of which stickled more closely to the Opinion of their Master, maintained that the Son of God was unlike the Father; and the other refused to receive the Word substantial,

tial, yet acknowledged the Son of God of a like Substance or Essence with the Father, and therefore were called *Semi-Arians*.

SEMIBOUSIE, half drunk. *Chau.*

SEMIERIEF [in *Musick*] a Note of half the Quantity of a Brieft or Breve.

SEMICIRCLES, one half of a Circle, bounded by the Diameter and half the Circumference, also a Mathematical Instrument, being half the Theodolite.

SEMICIRCULAR, made in the shape of, or resembling to a Semi-Circle.

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, half the Circumference.

SEMICOLON, a Stop or Point in a Sentence between a Comma and a Colon, marked thus (;)

SEMICONBUST [*semiconustus*, L.] half-burned.

SEMICONGIUS, a Measure of half a Gallon. *L.*

SEMICONSPICUOUS [*semiconspiciuus*, L.] small or partly visible.

SEMICOPE, a short Clock. *O.*

SEMICUBICAL *Paraboloid* [in *Geometry*] a Curve or crooked lined Figure, whose Ordinates are in Sub-triplicate of the Duplicate Proportion of the Diameter, i. e. the Cubes of the Ordinates are as the Square of the Diameters.

SEMICUJEUM, a half Bath in which the Patient is only up to the Navel in Water.

SEMI DIAMETER [in *Geometry*] is a Line drawn from the Center of a Circle to any Point of its Circumference.

SEMI DIAPASON [in *Musick*] a defective or imperfect Octave.

SEMI DIAPENTE [in *Musick*] is half a Fifth, or an imperfect Fifth.

SEMI DITONE [in *Musick*] the lesser Third, having its Terms, as 6 to 5.

SEMI FIBULATUS [*Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Body, the *Peronæus Secundus*. *L.*

SEMI FISTULAR *Flowers* [*Botany*] such whose upper Part resembles a Pipe, cut off obliquely, as *Birtwort*.

SEMI FORM [*semiformis*, L.] half formed, imperfect.

SEMI GLOBULAR, of the Form of half a Globe.

SEMI LUNAR *Valves* [in *Anatomy*] Valves thus called from their resemblance in shape to a half Moon.

SEMI MARES, half Males, a Name given to those who have been castrated, as *Eunuchs*, *Geldings*, &c. *L.*

SEMI MARINE [*semimarinus*, L.] half Marine.

SEMI MEMBRANOSUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Leg, being half tendinous, and Membrane like, lying immediately under the *Semi-nervosus*.

SEMINAL [*seminalis*, L.] Seed.

SEMINAL *Leaves* [among *Botanists*] are two small, plain, soft, and undivided Leaves, that first shoot forth from the greatest Part of all sown Seeds, which Leaves are generally very different from those of the succeeding Plant in Size, Figure, Surface and Position.

SEMINALITY, a being seminal.

SEMINARIST [*seminariste*, F.] one brought up in a Seminary.

SEMINARY [*seminaire*, F. *seminarium*, L.] a Seed-Plot, or Nursery for the raising of young Trees or Plants.

SEMINARY [in *Popish Countries*] a School or College for training up of Priests, to propagate their Doctrine in *England*, and other Protestant Countries, whence called *Seminary Priests*.

SEMINARY [*Figuratively*] a School or College which is a Nursery for Learning.

To SEMINATE *S. minatum*, L.] to sow.

SEMINATUN, a sowing. *L.*

SEMINIFICK, breeding Seed.

SEMINATION [with some *Physicians*] the Emission of the Male Seed into the Womb by Coition. *L.*

SEMI NERVOSUS } [in *Anatomy*]

SEMI TENDINOSUS } a Muscle of the Thigh, so named from being half tendinous, and Nerve-like. *L.*

SEMI PEDAL, consisting of a Foot and half in Measure. *L.*

SEMI PELAGIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, who endeavoured to find a Mean between the *Pelagians* and the *Orthodox*. They agreed with the *Pelagians* in the Power of Free-Will, at least as to the Beginning of Faith and Conversion.

SEMI QUADRANT } [in *Astronomy*]

SEMI QUARTILE } an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant 45 Degrees from each other.

SEMI QUAVER [in *Musick*] a Note half the Quantity of a Quaver.

SEMI QUINTILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are distant one from the other 36 Degrees.

SEMI SEXTILE [in *Astronomy*] an Aspect of the Planets, when they are 30 Degrees distant one from the other, and it is thus marked (SS.)

SEMI SOUNE, a soft, gentle Noise. *Ch.*

SEMI SPECULUM [among *Surgeons*] an Instrument to widen a Wound in the Neck of the Bladder or Womb.

SEMI SPHERICAL, of or belonging to or like the half of a Sphere.

SEMI SPHERODIAL, formed in the Fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMI SPINATUS [in *Anatomy*] a Mus

is inserted to the upper Spines of the *vertebrae* of the Breast.

SEMITERTIAN *Ague*, a sort of *Ague*, mixed to a Tertian and Quotidian.

SEMITONE [in *Music*] a half Tone.

SEMIVOWELS [in *Grammar*] certain Consonants so called, because they have all the Sound of Vowels.

SEMIS } [among *Apothecaries*]
SEMIS } half an Ounce. L.

SEMISPHERICAL, of or like to the half of a Sphere.

SEMISPHEROIDAL, formed in the fashion of a half Spheroid.

SEMITA *Luminosa* [*i. e.* the shining path] a bright Track in the Heavens, which a little before the Vernal Equinox may be seen about six a-Clock at Night towards the End of *February* and Beginning of *March*. L.

SEMIUSTULATE [*semiusulatus*, L.] half burnt or consumed by Fire.

SEMIT, Limber. N. C.

SEMPERVIRENT [*semper* always, *virens* being green, L.] Ever-green.

SEMPITERNAL [*sempiternus*, F. *sempiternus*, L.] continual, perpetual, endless, everlasting.

SEMPITERNITY [*sempiternitas*, L.] Everlastingness.

SEMPY, seemed. O.

SEMPRYFE, half killed. *Chauc.*

SENA [of *S*, *cbald.*] the Leaves of a Shrub growing in *India*, &c.

SENACHERIB [כנחתיב, *Heb.* *i. e.* the Bramble of Destruction] a King of *Assyria*.

SENARY [*senarius*, L.] consisting of six.

SENATE [*senat*, F. *senatus*, L.] properly the supreme Council among the ancient *Romans*, or the Place where they assembled; the Parliament or Bench of Aldermen in a City.

SENATOR [*senateur*, F.] a Member of the Senate, a Parliament-Man, an Alderman. L.

SENATORIAN [*senatorial*, F. *senatorius*, L.] belonging to a Senator.

To SEND [*Sendan*, *Sax.* *sender*, *Dan.* *senden*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to cause a Person to go, or a Thing to be carried.

To SEND [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to send much, when she falls deep a Stern, or a Head into the Hollow between 2 Waves.

SENDAL, a sort of thin *Cyprus* Silk.

SENESCHALLO [*by Marescallo quod non teneant*, &c. a Writ to the Steward or Marshal of *England*, inhibiting them to take Cognizance of any Action in their Court, that concerneth Freehold, Debt, or Covenant.

SENESCHAL } [*seneschal*, F.] the
SENESHAL } Lord High Steward;

also the Head Bailiff of a Barony.

SENESCHAL [in *France*] the chief Justice or Magistrate of a certain Precinct.

SENESCENT [*senescens*, L.] waxing Old, growing in Years.

SENFY, Note, Sign, Likelihood, Appearance. N. C.

SENGIN, to sing. *Chaucer.*

SENGREEN, the Herb Houseleek.

SENIOR, Elder. L.

SENIORITY [of *senior*, L.] eldership.

SENIORITY [with *Military Men*] the Order of Time since the first raising of a Regiment, or an Officer's Receiving his Commission.

SENLY [of *St. Lizy*] a Surname.

SENTLO [of *St. Loyd*] a Surname.

SENTLOW [of *St. Loup*, *i. e.* *St. Love*] a Surname.

SENSATION [among *Philos.*] that Perception the Mind has when any Object strikes the Senses, or the perceiving things by the Senses; this is performed by the immediate Action of the finer and more fluid Parts of Bodies upon the Organs of Sense. The impulse, communicated by these subtle Parts of Bodies upon the Organs fitly dispos'd, is, through them, transmitted to the Nerves, and by them to the Brain. I.

SENSE [*sens*, F. *sensus*, L.] the Faculty of a living Creature, whereby it receives the Impression of outward Objects; also an Affection or Passion of the Soul, Judgment, Reason, Meaning, Signification.

Common SENSE, those general Notions arising in the Minds of Men, by which they apprehend Things after the same Manner.

SENSELESS, which has no Sense or Feeling; also void of Reason, Foolish.

SENSES, the 5 natural Senses, *Hearing*, *Seeing*, *Feeling*, *Tasting* and *Smelling*.

SENSIBILITY [*sensibilis*, F. *sensibilitas*, L.] the Quality of being sensible.

SENSIBLE [*sensibilis*, L.] that falls within the Compass of the Senses, that may be perceived or felt; also that feels; apt to perceive, apprehensive; also that is of good Sense or Judgment. F.

SENTIFEROUS [*sentifer*, L.] that causeth Feeling or Sense.

SENSILITY [*sensilitas*, L.] the same as sensibility.

SENSINE, since then. N. C.

SENSITIVE [*sensitivus*, L.] that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving, as the sensitive Soul. F.

SENSITIVE Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as contract their Leaves or Flowers when touched, as if they were really sensible of the Contact, but as soon as the Hand is removed, spread themselves open and flourish again.

SENSORIUM *Commune* [in *Anatomy*] the Seat or common Sense, that Part of the Brain, where the Nerves, from the Organs of all the Senses, are terminated or end, which is the Beginning of the *Medula Oblongata*.

SENSORY [*sensivum*, L.] the Organ or Instrument of Sense; as the Eye of seeing, the Ear of Hearing, &c.

SENSUAL [*sensivus*, F. *sensualis*, L.] voluptuous, given to sensual Pleasure.

SENSUALITY [*sensu lites*, F. *sensualitas*, L.] Libertinism, a gratifying of the Senses, a giving oneself up to unlawful Pleasures.

SENSUOSITY [*sensuositas*, L.] a sensiveness.

SENT, to assent. *Clavic.*

SENTEN, sent. O.

SENTENCE [*sententia*, L.] a Number of Words joined together; a wise or witty Saying; a Decree of a Court of Justice. F.

To **SENTENCE** [*sententier*, F.] to pronounce Sentence upon.

SENTENTIOSITY, a sententiousness.

SENTENTIOUS [*sententieux*, F. *sententiosus*, L.] full of pithy Sentences.

SENTICOSE [*senticosus*, L.] full of Briars and Brambles.

SENTIMENT, Opinion, Judgment. F.

SENTINEL } [*sentinelle*, F.] a pri-
SENTRY } vate Soldier upon Guard.

SENTINEL *verdue*, a Sentinel placed near an Enemy in a dangerous Post.

SENTYN, to scent, smell, perfume. *Cb.*

SENVY [*Senep*, *Sax.* *sinapi*, L. of *σινάπι*, Gr.] the Plant of whole Seed Mustard is made.

SENZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies without, as *Senza Stromenti*, without Instruments. *Ital.*

SEOFRID [from the Sight, and *Fris* or *Frische* Peace, *Sax.*] a King of the *East Srons*.

SEPARABILITY, a possibility of being separated, or the Quality of that which is separable.

SEPARABLE [*separabilis*, L.] that may be separable. F.

SEPARATE [*separe*, F. *separatus*, L.] distinct or particular.

To **SEPARATE** [*separer*, F. *separatum*, L.] to part, divide, or put asunder.

SEPARATION, the Act of separating or putting asunder. F. of L.

SEPARATORS, the 4 middle Teeth of an Horse's called, because they separate the Nippers from the corner Teeth.

SEPARATION [with *Astrologes*] is when two Planets have been in Conjunction or partial Aspect, and the higher by reason of its swifter Motion, is going out of the Moiety of both their Orbs.

SEPARATIST, one who separates himself from the Church without any Lawful Cause.

SEPARATORY [among *Chymists*] a Vessel to separate Oil from Water.

SEPARATORY [*separator*, L.] a Surgeon's Instrument to pick Splinters or Bones out of a Wound.

SEPIA E, it you please. *Ital.*

SEPIBILE [*sepilibilis*, L.] that may be buried; also hidden and concealed.

SEPIMENT [*sepimentum*, L.] a Hedge or Fence.

To **SEPOSIT** [*sepositum*, L.] to put aside or apart.

SEPOSITION, a setting aside or apart. L.

SEPHYROS [among *Chymists*] an hard and dry Imposthume; an hard Inflammation of the Womb. *Arab.*

A **SEPTANGLE** [in *Geometry*] a Figure having seven Angles and as many Sides the same *Heptagon*.

SEPTANGULAR [*septangulus*, L.] that has 7 Angles and as many Sides.

SEPTEMBER [*septembre*, F. of *septem*, L. seven] a Month so called because the seventh Month from *March*.

SEPTEFLUOUS [*septemfluus*, L.] dividing or flowing into seven Streams.

SEPTEMPEDAL [*septempedalis*, L.] belonging to seven Feet, or seven Foot long.

SEPTENARIOUS } [*septenarius*, L.]

SEPTENARY } of the Number 7.

A **SEPTENARY** [*septenaire*, F. *septenarius Numerus*, L.] a Number of 7.

SEPTENNIAL [*septennis*, L.] of the Space or Age of 7 Years.

SEPTENTARIUS [in *Astronomy*] a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere consisting of 30 Stars. L.

SEPTENTRIO, the North; also a Northern Constellation of 7 Stars, called *Charles's Wain*.

SEPTENTRIONAL [*septentrionalis*, L.] Northern, belonging to the North.

SEPTENTRIONAL Signs [in *Astronomy*] the first 6 Signs of the Zodiack, so called because they decline from the Equator toward the North; *Boreal Signs*.

SEPTICA [*Σηπτικά*, Gr.] such Things, as by a mischievous Heat and Sharpness corrupt and rot the Flesh, which are otherwise termed *Putrefactientia*. L.

SEPTIEME, a Sequence of seven Cards at the Game of Picket. F.

SEPTIFARIOUS [*septifarius*, L.] of seven divers Sorts or Ways.

SEPTIFOLIOUS Plants [of *septifolium*, L.] such as consist of 7 Leaves.

SEPTIFORM [*septiformis*, L.] that has seven Shapes.

SEPTIMANE

SEPTIMANE [*septimanus*, L.] of the Order of 7; also belonging to a Week.

SEPTIMARIAN, a weekly Officer in Monasteries.

SEPTUAGENARY [*septuag. naire*, F. *septuagenarius*, L.] of the Number 70.

SEPTUAGESIMA, the third Sunday before the first Sunday in Lent, so called, because it is about 70 Days before Easter.

SEPTUAGESIMAL [*septuagesimus*, L.] belonging to *Septuagesima*.

The SEPTUAGINT [so called because said to have been translated by 72 Jewish Rabbies, at the Appointment of *Ptolomy*, King of *Egypt*] the most authentick Greek Translation of the *Old Testament*.

SEPTUM Auris [among *Anatomists*] the Drum of the Ear. L.

SEPTUM Cordis [in *Anatomy*] the fleshy Part that divides the Right Ventricle of the Heart from the Left. L.

SEPTUM Lucidum } [in *Anatomy*]

SPECULUM Lucidum } a kind of Partition, which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain, so named from its Thinness and Transparency. L.

SEPTUM Narium [among *Anatomists*] that Part which separates the Nostrils one from another. L.

SEPTUM Transversum, [in *Anatomy*] the Diaphragm or Midriff. L.

SEPTUNCIAL [*septuncialis*, L.] belonging to seven Ounces.

SEPTUNX, a Weight of seven Ounces. Lat.

SEPULCHRAL [*sepulchralis*, L.] belonging to a Grave or Sepulchre. F.

SEPULCHRE [*sepulchrum*, L.] a burying Place, Grave or Tomb. F.

SEPULTURE [*sepultura*, L.] a burying or Burial, an Interment. F.

SEQUACITY [*Sequacitas*, L.] a following.

SEQUACIOUS [*sequax*, L.] easily following.

SEQUATUR *sub suo periculo*, a Writ that lieth where the Summons *ad Warrantizandum* is awarded, and the Sheriff returneth that he hath nothing whereby he may be summoned; then goes out an *Alias*, and *Pluries*, and if he do not come in at the *Pluries*, this Writ is issued forth.

SEQUEL [*sequela*, L.] a Consequence or Conclusion, a continued Succession.

SEQUELA *Molendini*, is owing Suit, or being bound to grind Corn in a particular Mill. L.

SEQUENCE [*sequentia*, L.] a following of Things in Order just one after another; a Set of Cards of the same Set or Colour. F.

SEQUENCES, Verses answering one another.

To SEQUESTER [*sequester*, F. *sequestrare*, L.] to separate, sever, or put asunder; to withdraw, or retire from the World.

To SEQUESTER [in the *Civil Law*] a Widow is said, *To Sequester*, when she disclaims to have any Thing to do with the Estate of her deceased Husband.

To SEQUESTER [in *Common Law*] is to separate a Thing in Dispute from the Possession of the contending Parties, or the true Proprietor or Owner.

SEQUESTRATION [*Civil Law*] the Act of the Ordinary, Disposing of Goods and Charities of a deceased Person, whose Estate no Man will meddle with.

SEQUESTRATION [in the Time of the *Civil Wars*] a seizing upon the Rents of Estates of *Delinquents*, for the Use of the Common Wealth. F. of L.

SEQUESTRATION [in *Common Law*] is the disposing of a Thing contended for, out of the Possession of either of the contending Parties.

SEQUESTRATION, is also the gathering the Fruits of a void Benefice to the next Incumbent.

SEQUESTRATOR } the third Person

SEQUESTREE } to whom the keeping of the Thing in Controversy is committed.

SEQUESTRO *Habendo*, a Judicial Writ for dissolving the Bishop's Sequestration of the Fruits of a Benefice, &c.

SERAGLIO, the Palace of the Grand Seigneur, and other *Eastern Princes*, where their Concubines are kept. *Ital.*

SERAPH, a *Turkish* Gold Coin worth about 5 s. Sterling.

SERAPH [שרפ, H.] one of the Orders of the Angels, call'd in the Plural Number *Seraphim*.

SERAPHICAL } [*Seraphique*, F.] belonging to, or becoming the Seraphims.

SERAPHIM [שרפים, Heb.] the highest Order of Angels.

SERAPIES, Household Gods among the ancient *Egyptians*, some of whose Idols they placed in their famous Pyramids, to preserve the Corpses deposited there, and transport their Souls to Heaven.

SERASQUIER, a Generalissimo, or Commander in Chief of the *Turkish* Forces in *Europe*.

SERAVITIAN Marble [so called of *Seravita*, a Town in *Italy*] a sort of Marble, having Ash-coloured Spots.

SERCIL Feathers [among *Falconers*] those Feathers of a Hawk, which are called Pinions in other Fowl.

SERE [among *Falconers*] the Yellow between the Beak and Eyes of a Hawk.

SERE, withered, *Spenc.*

SERED *Pockets*, lock'd up. *O.*

SERENADE [*Serenata*, *Ital.*] Night Musick played by a Lover at his Mistress's Door, or under her Window. *F.*

SERENATA, a Consort or Musick performed in the midst of the Night or Morning early, in the open Air or Street. *Ital.*

SERENE [*seren*, *F. serenitas*, *L.*] clear, fair without Clouds or Rain; calm, quiet.

MOST SERENE, a Title of Honour given to Sovereign Princes, and to some Commonwealths.

SERENITY } [*serenité*, *F. serenitas*,
SERENENESS } [*L.*] Clearness of the Sky; fair Weather, calmness of Mind; also a Title given to Sovereign Princes, &c.

SERGE [*Serge*, *Teut.* a Covering] a Sort of Woolen Stuff. *F.*

SERGEANT [*sergent*, *F. q. d. serviens*, *L.*] an Officer who arrests People for Debt.

SERGEANT [a *Military Officer*] an Inferior Officer in a Company of Foot or a Troop of Horse.

SERGEANT at Law } a Learned
SERGEANT of the Coif } Lawyer of the highest Degree in the Common Law, as a Doctor is in the Civil.

SERGEANT at Arms, an Officer appointed to attend the Person of the King, to arrest Traitors, and Persons of Quality.

SERGEANTS [of the Mace] Officers who attend the Lord Mayor of London, for Household Service, or Matters of Justice.

SERGEANTRY [*Con. Law*] a Service which cannot be due to any Lord from his Tenant, but only to the King or Queen.

Grand SERGEANTRY, is where a Man holds certain Lands of the King by the Personal Service of carrying his Banner, Lance, leading his Horse, being his Champion, Carver, &c. at his Coronation.

Petty SERGEANTRY, is where one becomes Tenant to the King, by yielding him annually some small Thing towards his Wars, as a Buckler, Bow, Arrow, &c.

SERICATED [*sericatus*, *L.*] clothed in Silk.

SERIES, is an orderly Process or Continuation of Things one after another; Order, Course.

Infinite SERIES [in *Algebra*] are certain Progressions, or Ranks of Quantities, orderly proceeding, which make conditional Approaches to, and, if infinitely continued, would become equal to what is inquired after.

SERIOUS [*serius*, *F. serius*, *L.*] so-

ber, grave, important, sincere, true.

SERLE'S SCALE, a Mathematical Instrument used in Dialling.

SERMANT, an Oath. *Cbauc.*

To SERMOCINATE [*sermocinatum*, *L.*] to Talk or hold Discourse.

SERMOCINATION, a Talking or holding a Discourse. *L.*

SERMON [*Sermo*, *L.*] a publick Discourse upon some Text, &c.

SERMONIUM [in *Old Records*] a sort of Interlude, or Historical Play, which the inferior Orders of the Clergy, assisted by Boys and Children, used to act in the Body of the Church, suitable to the Solemnity of some high Procession Day.

To SERMONIZE [*sermoner*, *F.*] to preach a Sermon,

SERMOUNTAIN, an Herb.

SERON [of *Almonds*] the Quantity of two Hundred Weight.

SEROSITY [*serosité*, *F.*] Waterishness, Wheyness, a watery Matter.

SEROSITY [among *Physicians*] the thinner Part of the Mass of Blood.

SEROTINE [*serotinus*, *L.*] late in the Evening.

SEROUS [*serous*, *F. serosus* of *serum*, *Whey*, *L.*] belonging to the Humour called *Serum*; waterish.

SERPENT [*serpens*, *L.*] a venomous Creature; also a Northern Constellation; also a Sort of Fire-work or Squib. *F.*

SERPENTARY [*serpentaire*, *F. serpentaria*, *L.*] the Herb Dragon-Wort.

SERPENTARY Wood, a sort of Wood growing in *East India*, going in and out.

SERPENTINE [*serpentinus*, *L.*] belonging to a Serpent, or winding about. *F.*

SERPENTINE Line, a crooked winding Line, enclosing it self continually.

SERPENTINE Powder, a weak sort of Gun Powder, that is not corned, and will not keep long at Sea.

SERPENTINE Stone, a kind of Marble.

SERPENTINE Verses, Verses which begin and end with the same Words; as, *Ambo florentes etatibus, Arcades Ambo.*

A SERPENTINE [among *Chymists*] is a long winding Worm or Pipe of Lead or Pewter, which is placed in a Tub of Water in the Distillation of Spirits.

SERPET, a sort of Rush; also a kind of Basket. *O.*

SERPHERA [*Chymistry*] a Medicine that dissolves the Stone in a Man's Body.

SERPIGO, a Tetter or Ring-Worm. *L.*

SERRATION [in *Surgery*] the sawing of a Bone. *L.*

SERRATUS Major Anticus [among *Anatomists*, is a Muscle arising from the Root of the Scapula, which is inserted to the 8 Upper Ribs, by certain fleshy Portions,

ons, which resemble the Teeth of a Saw. **L.**
SERRATUS Minor Anticus, a Muscle which takes its Rise from the Process of the Shoulder Blade, called *Coracoïdes*, and is let into the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Ribs. **L.**

SERRATUS Superior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which is continued not only from the Spines of the Vertebres of the Loins, but also from all those of the *Thorax*, that hath a jagged Termination at the bending of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and the End of the 12th Ribs. **L.**

SERRATUS Inferior Posticus [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Chest, which lies immediately under the *Rhomboides*, springs from the two lower Spines of the *vertebræ* of the Neck, and the 3 upper ones of the Chest, but is implanted at the bending of the second, third, and fourth Ribs. **L.**

SERRIED [of *ferre*, **F.**] closely joined or standing close together.

SERVAGE, Service. **F.**

SERVABLE [*servabilis*, **L.**] that may be kept or preserved.

SERVANT [*servante*, **F.** *servus*, **L.**] one who serves another.

To **SERVE** [*Servir*, **F.** *servire*, **L.**] to attend or wait upon; to do Service or Kindness.

To **SERVE a Battery** [*Military Term*] to see that the Guns play well.

To **SERVE a Rope** [*Sea Term*] to roll upon it spun Yarn, Canvas, or the like, to keep it from fretting or galling.

SERVICE [*servitium*, **L.**] the State or Condition of a Servant, Office, or good Turns; also a Course or certain Number of Dittes served up at a Table. **F.**

Divine SERVICE, Adoration or profound Reverence given to God; the Form of Publick Worship in the Church, particularly the Common Prayer, with other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church.

SERVICE Personal, is that which is due from a Thing to a Person.

SERVICE Predial, are Rights that one Estate sometimes owes to another.

SERVICE Royal, the Rights and Privileges that within such a Manour belonged to the King or Lord of it.

SERVICE, a sort of Fruit, called also a *Sorb Apple*.

SERVICEABLE [*serviabile*] **F.**] ready to serve one, or to do him a good Turn, profitable, useful.

SERVICE Tree, a sort of Tree that bears Berries called Services.

SERVIENTIBUS, certain Writs which relate to Servants and Masters breaking the Statute Laws; made against their Abuses.

SERVILE [*servilis*, **L.**] belonging to a Servant or to Bondage, slavish, mean, pitiful, base. **F.**

SERVILITY } [*Servilitas*, **L.**] the
SERVILENESS } Quality or Condition of a Servant, Savishness; also slavish Humour, mean Spirit.

SERVING-Man's Joy, the Herb Rue.

SERVITIIS Acquietandis, a Writ judicial that lies for one distrained for Service to **F.** who owes and performs to **R.** for the Acquittal of such Services.

SERVITIUM, Service, Bondage. **L.**

SERVITIUM [in *Law*] that Service which the Tenant owes to his Lord upon Account of his Fee. **L.**

SERVITIUM Forinficum [*Law Term*] is that Service which is due to the King. **L.**

SERVITIUM Intrinficum, [*Law Term*] is that Service which is owing to the chief Lord of the Manour. **L.**

SERVITIUM Regale [*Law Term*] Royal Service or the Rights and Prerogatives, that within such a Manour did anciently belong to the King, if Lord of it, which were generally reckoned to be six in Number, viz. 1. *Power of Judicature*, in Matter of Property. 2. *Power of Life and Death*, in Felonies and Murder. 3. *A Right in Waifs and Strays*. 4. *Assessments or Laying of Taxes*. 5. *Of Coining Money*. 6. *Assize of Bread, Beer, Weights and Measures*. All these entire Privileges were annexed to some Manours in their Grant from the King, and were sometimes made over to Religious Houses.

SERVITOUR [*serviteur*, **F.** a Serving Man or Waiter.

SERVITOUR [in an *University*] a Scholar who attends or waits upon others for his Maintenance.

SERVITOURS [of *Bills*] Servants or Messengers belonging to the Marshal of the King's Bench, who were sent abroad with Bills or Writs to summon Men to that Court, but now commonly called *Tip-Staves*.

SERVITUDE [*servitudo*, **L.**] Bondage, Slavery, Thralldom. **F.**

SERUM, Whey, Buttermilk. **L.**

SERUM [among *Physicians*] a watery, thin, yellowish Humour in the Blood, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur, which is the Vehicle of it, that conveys it through the several Parts of the Body, and separates from it after it has stood some Time after Blood-letting.

SERYS, the Skin of a Hawk's Feet. **O.**

SESAMOIDEA Ossu [among *Anatomists*] are certain small Bones in the Joints of the Hands and Feet, so called from their Likeness to *Sesamum Seeds*.

SESAMUM, a sort of *Indian Corn*.

SESQUI, as much and half as much. *L.*

SESQUIALTERA [according to *Hellmont*] a Fever, also called a *Semitercian*.

SESQUIALTERAL Ratio } [in

SESQUIALTERAL Proportion } the *Mathematicks*] is when any Number, Line, or Quantity, contains another once, with an Addition of its Moiety or Half.

SESQUILATERAL Proportion [*Musick*] a triple Measure of three Notes or two such like Notes of Common Time.

SESQUILIBRA, half a Pound. *L.*

SESQUIPEDAL [*sesquipedalis, L.*] containing a Foot and half in Length.

SESQUIQUADRATE } [among *Astrologers*] is an Aspect of the Planets where they are 135 Degrees distant from each other.

SESQUIQUINTILE [among *Astrologers*] an Aspect when two Planets are 108 Degrees one from another.

SEQUITERTIAN Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another, once and a third Part of it more.

SEQUIUNCIA, an Ounce and a half. *Lar.*

SESSILIS [among *Physicians*] a Name given to a low flat Tumour, or the Eruptions in the Small Pox, when they rise not well, and are indente at the Top. *L.*

SESSION, a Sitting or Meeting of a Council, Assizes, &c. *F. of L.*

SESSION [of *Parliament*] the Time from the first Sitting of a Parliament, till it be prorogued or dissolved.

SESSION [*Law Term*] the sitting of Judges in Court upon Commissions.

Quarter Sessions } the Assizes that are
General Sessions } held 4 times a Year in all the Counties in *England*, to determine Civil and Criminal Causes.

Petty Sessions } kept by the High
Statute Sessions } Constable of every Hundred, for the placing and ordering of Servants, &c.

SESTA, the sixth. *Ital.*

SESTERTIUM [among the *Romans*] was a Sum about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* hal-penny English Money.

SESTERTIUS [among the *Romans*] a Coin worth about 1*d.* 3 Farthings and 3 quarters of a Farthing English Money.

To SET [*Settan, Sax. setten, Du.*] to put, lay, or place.

To SET the Land-Sun }

To SET the Ship by the Compass } [*Sea Phrase*] is to observe how the Land bears upon a y Point of the Compass; or upon what Point of the Compass the Sun is; or when two Ships sail in Sight of one another, to mark upon what Point the

chased bears, which is termed, *To set the Chase by the Compass.*

To SET the Missin [*Sea Term*] is to put the Missin Sail abroad.

To SET Taught the S'rounds [*Sea Term*] is to make them stiffer when they are too slack.

SET Bolts, Iron Pins for closing the Planks of the Ship, &c.

SET FOIL [of *Septem Folia, L.*] an Herb.

SETACEUM [among *Surgeons*] a Seton, when the Skin is taken up by a Needle and the Wound is kept open by a Skein or Silk, that the Humours may vent themselves; for the same Purposes as issues.

SETHIANS, certain Christian Heretics, a Branch of the *Valentinians*, who held that *Cain* and *Abel* were created by two Angels, and that *Abel* being killed, the Supreme Power would have *Seth* made as a pure Original; and also that the Angels by their mutual Impurities caused the Flood, which destroyed their Offspring; but some of them, having crept into the Ark, gave a new Origin to wicked Men.

SETIGEROUS [*setiger, L.*] bearing Bristles, bristly.

SETON [*setaceum, L.*] an Issue in the Neck, when the Skin is taken up and run through with a Packing-Needle, and the Wound kept open with a Skein of Silk or Thread.

SETTER, a setting Dog to catch Fowl with; a Follower or Assistant to a Bailiff or Sergeant; a Companion of Sharpers, a Pimp.

To SETTER, to cut the Dewlap of an Ox or Cow, into which they put *Hell-bastard*, by which an Issue is made, which causes ill Humours to vent themselves. *N. c.*

SETTERWORT, an Herb. *N. c.*

SETTIMA, the seventh. *Ital.*

SETTING [*Cock-fighting*] when a Cock has fought till he is not able to stand, then he is set to the other Cock, Back to Back, and if he do not strike, the Battle is lost.

SETTING Dog, a Dog trained up for springing Partridges, Pheasants, &c.

SETTING Down [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk is put into the Mew.

SETTLE [*Setl, Sax. settel, Teut.*] a wooden Bench, or Seat with a Back to it.

SETTLE Bed, a Bed turn'd up so as to form a Seat, a half Canopy Bed.

To SETTLE [of *Sedan, Sax. or Sedes, L. or Set, Sax.* a Bench or Seat] to fix one's Abode, to establish, to adjust, to rest as Liquors do.

To SETTLE a Deck, is to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was at first.

SET-

SETTLEMENT, a fixed Place of Abode, settled Revenue; also that which sinks o the Bottom of Liquors.

SETTLES, Grains. O.

SETTLINGS, young Plants. *chauc.*

SEVANTLY, well, honestly. O.

SEVEN [See *yon, Sax. seben, Du. sieten, Teut. of Septem, L. of 'Epta, Gr.] 7.*

To SEVER [of *severare, L.*] to part funder, or part single.

SEVERAL [q. *separales, or of separare, or severare, L.*] many, divers, sundry.

A SEVERAL, a Particular.

SEVERALTY, Diverfity.

A SEVERAL Tail [Law Term] is that whereby Land is given or entailed severally to two Men and their Wives, and o the Heirs of their Bodies begotten.

SEVERAL Tenancy [Law Term] a Joint or Common Possession in several Persons; or a Writ which is laid against two Persons as joint, who are several.

SEVERANCE [of *severare, L.*] the ngling or severing two or more, who are joined in one Writ.

SEVERANCE in Debt [Law Term] is when two or more Executors are nam'd Plaintiffs, and one refuses to prosecute.

SEVERANCE [of *Coru*] is the setting out of the Tithe from the rest of the Corn; also the cutting it and carrying it off from the Ground.

SEVERE [severus, L.] rough, sharp, arsh, crabbed, stern, strict. F.

SEVERIANS, Hereticks who condemn'd Marriage and eating of Flesh.

SEVERITY [severité, F. of *severitas, L.*] Austereness, Sourness, Gravity, Strictness.

SEVIL Hole [of a Horse Bit] a Hole t the lower End on the outside of the Line f the Banquet.

SEVOCATION, a calling aside. L.

SEVUM [among Physicians] the Fat f the Cawl, Sewet, Tallow.

SEW, a Cow when her Milk is gone.

To SEW [Siepan, Sax. *syet, Dan.*] to titch with a Needle; also to drain or empty a Pond.

To go SEW [spoken of a Cow] to go ry. *Suffex.*

To SEW [effuyer, F. of *exicare, L.*] Ship is said to be sewed, when she comes o lie on the Ground or lie dry.

To SEW, to follow. *Spencer.*

SEWED, placed, following. O.

SEWEL [Hunt. Te.] what is set or ung up to keep a Deer out of any Place.

SEWER [escuyer, F.] an Officer who omes in before the Meat of a King or Nobleman, and places it upon the Table; Common-Sewer or Passage to carry off Water.

Clerk of the SEWERS, an Officer belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by Act of Parliament, to see that Canals, Drains, Ditches, and Common-Sewers, be kept and maintained.

SEWET [suif, F. of *sebum, L.*] the Kidney-Fat of Beasts.

SEYNTUR, a Belt, a Girdle. *chauc.*

SEX [sexe, F. of *seus, L.*] the different Nature of Male and Female, which distinguishes one from another.

SEXAGENARY [sexagenaire, F. *sexagenarius, L.*] belonging to the Number 60.

SEXAGENARY Arithmetick, is that which proceeds by Sixties, as the Division of Circles, *yc.* into 60 Degrees, every Degree into 60 Minutes, every Minute into 60 Seconds.

SEXAGENARY Tables [among Astronomers] are Tables made up of proportional Parts, so as to show the Product of two Sexagenaries that are to be multiply'd, or the Quotient of two, to be divided.

SEXAGESIMA, the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to *Strove Sunday*, so called as being about the 60th Day before Easter. L.

SEXAGESIMAL Fractions, are such as always have 60 for their Denominator.

SEXANGLE [sexangulus, L.] a Figure consisting of 6 Angles.

SEXENNIAL [sexennalis, L.] that is of 6 Years continuance, or done every 6 Years. F.

SEXTAIN, a Stanza, a Staff containing 6 Verses.

SEXTANT [sexans, L.] an Astronomical Instrument, being the 6th Part of a Circle, it has a Limb divided into Degrees, and is used as a Quadrant.

SEXILE [sextilis, L.] an Aspect when two Planets are distant 60 Degrees, or one 6th Part of the Zodiack. F.

SEXTON [sacrista, L. *sacristain, F.*] an Officer who looks to a Parish Church, keeps the Minister's Vestments, opens and looks to the Pews, *yc.*

SEXTRY, a Velry. O.

SEXTUM, the Title of the 3d Volume of the Canon Law. L.

SEXTUPLE [sextuplus, L.] sixfold, or 6 times as much.

SEYSO, a season of the Year. O. L.

SHABBY [probably q. d. scabby, Sc.] like a scabby Sheep] ragged, slovenly, meanly habited.

SHACK, the Liberty of Winter Pasturage. C.

SHACK [in Norfolk] a Custom to have the Liberty of Common for Hogs, D d d d in

in all Men's Grounds, from the End of Harvest till Seed-Time.

SHACK [in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*] the Liberty of Winter Pasturage, which Lords of the Manour have to feed their Flocks of Sheep at Pleasure upon their Tenants Land during the 6 Winter Months.

To go a SHACK, to go feed at large.

SHACKING Time, the Season when Mast is ripe. C.

SHACKLES [Scaul, Sax.] Fetters for Malefactors in Prison.

SHACKLES [of a Ship] a sort of Rings which serve to shut up the Port Holes, having a Billet thro' them.

SHAD [shade, Dan.] a sort of Fish.

SHADE [Sade, Sax. shade, Du.] a Place sheltered from the Sun; also an Ornament for a Woman's Head.

SHADE of Exuberance [among Astronomers] the Shadow made by the greatest bunching out Part of a Globulous Body.

SHADOW [Scaete, Sax. schaduwē, Du. Mer. C. f. derives it of *σκια*, Gr.] the Representation which any Thing makes of it self, being interposed between the Sun or a Light, and any solid Body; also a Place sheltered from the Sun.

To SHADOW [Scaebepan, Sax. schaduwēn, Du.] to made a Shade, to intercept the Lightness or Brightness of the Sun, or any luminous Body, from any Person or Thing: to skreen or cover.

SHADRACK [דרק, H. i. e. a little tender Dug] one of the 3 Men who were preserved in the fiery Furnace.

SHADY [Scaep:z, Sax.] shadowy, making a Shade.

SHAFFA *Sagittarum*, a Sheaf of Arrows containing 24 in Number. O. L.

SHAFT [Scaeft, Sax.] a Case of Arrows.

SHAFT [in Architecture] the Body of a Pillar, the Spire of a Church Steeple, the Tunnel of a Chimney.

SHAFT [schafft, Du. which Fr. Jun. derives of *σκάπτω*, Gr. to dig] a Hole like a Well, made by Miners to free the Works from the Springs that rise in them.

SHAFTMENT [Scaeft-munt, Sax.] a Measure of about a Foot and half, commonly taken on a Hand of the largest Size, from the Top of the Thumb, held out straight, to the lowermost Corner of the Palm.

SHAFTSBURY [of Scaeft, a Shaft or Arrow, Sax. and Burg, a Town, or as Camd. n. will have it, a Spire-Sceptle] a Town in Dorsetshire.

SHAG [Scaegza, Sax.] a Sort of hairy fuff; also a Sei. Fowl.

SHAGGED [Scaeggeb, Sax.] hairy, having long rough Hair.

SHAGREEN [chgrain, F.] sort of Hair-mour, vexed; also a sort of rough grained Leather, as a *Shagreen Case*.

To SHAKE [Scaean, Sax. Cboquer, F. schocken, Du.] to cause to move; also to agitate, to move to and fro hastily.

A SHAKE [schock, Du.] a Concussion, an Agitation.

SHAKE-Time, the Season of the Year, when Mast, &c. falls from Trees, &c.

SHALL [Scael, Sax.] the Sign of the future Tense.

SHALLOP [cbaloupe, F.] a kind of Bark or light Ship, having only a small Main-Mast, Fore-Mast, and Lugg-Sails, to hale up and let down upon O calton.

SHALLOW [probably q. d. lowshew q. d. a Place which by Reason or want of Depth of Water, the bottom may be seen a Place not having Depth, not deep, (if speaking of Water); also empty or dry, as some Discourses are.

A SHALLOW [Sea Term] a Flat of Ford in the Sea, or in a River.

SHALM } [Schalmey, Teur.] a sort of SHAWM } of Musical Instrument, Paltery.

SHALLONS } [q. d. Stuff of Chalons SHALOON } in France] a Sort of Woollen Stuff.

SHALONS, Blankets. Cbauc.

SHALOT [Echalote, F.] a small sort of Onion, used in Sauces, &c.

SHAM, pretended; a Trick or Flim, Cheat, as a *sham Business*, a *sham Flo* &c.

To SHAM one, to put a Trick upon him.

SHAMADE [cbamade, F.] a Beat Drum for a Parley. See *Cbamade*.

SHAMBLES [probably of Scamot Sax. Schaemel, Du. a Table, Board, Stall, q. d. Stalls where Flesh is laid to Sale; or of Scammagliare, Ital. a Butcher a Place where Butchers sit and sell Meat.

SHAME [Scame, Sax. Scham, Teur. an Uneasiness of Mind upon Account of having done something that is unseemly or that lessens ones Esteem among others, also Reproach or Disgrace.

To SHAME [Scamian, Sax. Schamten, Du. Schamen, Teur.] to put Shame or Disgrace, to make one ashamed.

SHAMEFAC'D [Scamæft, Sax.] Modest, Bashful.

SHAMELESS [Scamleay, Sax.] Impudent, Impudent.

SHAMELLÆ, Shambles or Stalls to sell Meat, &c. O. L.

SHAMGER [שמג, H. i. e. Deflation of Strangers] one of the Judges of Israel.

SHAMOYS [chamois, F.] a kind of Wild Goat.

SHAMOY Leather } Leather made
SHAMMY Leather } of the Skin of a
Shamo tann'd, which is much esteemed for
firmth and Softness; as also because it
may be washed.

SHAMPINION [Champaign, F.] a
Dishroom.

SHAMSHEER, a sort of Sword among
the Persians, much like a Scimeter.

SHAN [Scanoe, Sax.] shamefaced-
ness. *Lin.*

SHANDY, wild. *N. C.*

SHANK [Scanca, Sax.] the Leg of a
Man's Body; the Stalk of a Plant; the
unnel of a Chimney; the Stem of a Can-
estick, &c.

SHANK [of a Horse] that part of the
Fore-leg, that is between the Kneec, and
cond Joint, next the Foot called a Fetlock
Pastern Joint.

SHANKER [Chancer, F. cancer, L.] a
Rocky Sore or Borch in the Groin or on
the Yard.

SHANK Painter [Sea Term] a short
Chain fastened under the Fore-Mast
Crowds, on which rests the whole Weight
of the Alter-part of the Anchor, when it
is by the Ship's side.

SHANK [of an Anchor] the Beam or
longest Part of it.

SHANKS, the Skin of the Leg of a Kid,
which bears the Furr call'd Budge.

SHAP, Fate, Destiny. *O.*

SHAPE [Shape, Du.] Form, Make.

TO SHAPE [Sceapan, Sax.] to form.

SHAPELICH, likely. *O.*

SHAPEN [Scapen, Sax.] formed.

SHAPOURNET [in Heraldry] is a
sort of Cap which is born in some Coats
of Arms, call'd Chaperon in French.

SHARD [schearde, Du.] a broken
piece of a Tile, or some earthen Vessel al-
so a Gap or open Place in a Hedge. *C.*

TO SHARE [of Scypan, Sax. or as Min-
bew, of skate, Gothick] to divide, to
portion out.

SHARE, a Part or Portion, especially
of Goods on Board a Ship, which belong
to several Persons by Proportion.

SHARE [Scapu, Sax.] as the Share-
bone, i. e. the *Os Pubis*, a Man's Yard or
Groin.

SHARE-Wort, an Herb good to cure a
Pain in that Part.

SHARES, Rills or Streams of Water. *O.*

SLOUGH Share [Sceap, Sax. schaer,
of schæren, Teut. to scrape] a Plough
Iron.

SHARK [prob. of cherbber, F. to seek,
or Sceapan, Sax. to cut in Pieces] a
Kind of Sea-Wolf, the most Ravenous
of Fishes, which will chop a Man in two at

a Bite, whence it is commonly used for
a tharping Fellow, who lives upon the
Catch.

TO SHARKE up and down [Cherbber, F.
to seek] to go thifing and shuffling about.

SHARNEUDE, a Beetle. *O.*

SHARP [Sceap, Sax. skarp, Dan.
scharp, Du.] keen, smart, shrill, severe,
biting, nipping, violent, quick, subtil.

TO SHARP one, to Trick or Choufe him
out of a Thing; to Spunge.

TO SHARPEN [Sceapan, Sax. schere-
pen, Teut.] to make sharp, to whet.

A SHARPER, one who lives by his
Wits, a Rook or Cheat.

SHARPENING Corn } a customary
SHARPING corn } Present of Corn
which Farmers in several parts of England
make to their Smiths about *Christmasts*,
for sharpening their Plough-Irons, Har-
rows, &c.

SHASH [of sessa, Ital.] the Linnen of
which a Turkish Turbant is made; a Gir-
dle of Silk, &c. to tie about the Waste.

TO SHATTER [probably of Schette-
ren, Du. or Schutteln, Teut.] to shake
or break to Pieces, endamage or impair.

SHAVALDRIES, Feats of Chivalry.

TO SHAVE [Scayan, Sax. schaben Du.
to shear or pare; to trim or barb; to cut
off the Hair with a Razor.

SHAW, [of Scupa, Sax. a Shadow] a
Tuft of Trees which encompasses a close
Shade, *C.* Also a Sirname.

SHAW-Bander, a kind of *Vicc-Roy*
or great Officer among the Persians.

SHAW Fowl, an artificial Bird made by
Fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

A SHAWLE, a Shovel to winnow with-
all. *Suffex.*

SHAW Zanech, the Grand Seignior's
Son; Persian Language.

SHAWM, a Musical Instrument, a sort
of Flaltry.

TO SHEAD [of Sceadan, Sax.] to di-
stinguish. *Lancash.*

SHEADING, a Tithing or Division in
the Isle or Man.

SHEAF [Sceaf, Sax.] a Bundle of Corn
upon the Straw or Haum.

TO SHEAL, to separate, as to Sheal-
Milk, is to curdle it, to separate the parts
of it. *N. C.*

TO SHEAR, to reap. *N. C.*

TO SHEAR [Sceapan, Sax. schæren,
Teut. schæren, Du. to slip or cut.

SHEAR Grass, a kind of Herb.

A SHEAR-Man, a Shearer of Cloth.

SHEARS [Sceapa, Sax. schære, Du.]
large Scissors for cutting or clipping.

SHEARS [among Sailors] two Yards
set up an End at some distance, and bound
across each other near the Top; their Use

is to take out and put in a Mast, and to hoist Goods in or out of Boats that have no Masts.

SHEAR-Hooks [in a Ship] are Iron Hooks let into the Main and Fore-Yard Arms, in order to cut or tear the Enemies Shrouds, Sails, or Rigging.

SHEAR-Shanks [in a Ship] a sort of Knot to shorten the Rope called a Runner.

To **SHEAR** [Sea Term] to swing to and again, as a Ship is said to *Shear*, when she goes in and out, and not right forward.

SHEARD [Sceap, Sax.] a Fragment.

SHEAT } a young Hog. C. Also a kind SAUT } of Fish.

SHEATS [in a Ship] Ropes bent to the Clew of the Sails, which serve in all the lower Sails, to *hale aft*, or *round off*, the Clew of the Sail; but in the Top-sails they are made use of to *hale Home*, i. e. draw close the Sail to the Yard-Arms; also those Planks under Water which come along the Ship's Run, and are closed into the Stern-Post.

False-SHEAT, a Rope bound to the Clew of the Sail above the Shear-Block, to succour and ease the Shear, lest it should break when there happens an extraordinary Gust, or stiff Gale of Wind.

SHEAT-Anchor, the biggest Anchor in a Ship, which is the Mariners last Refuge, when in Strefs of Weather they are forced to ride on a Lee-shore.

SHEAT-Cable, the principal and biggest Cable.

To *ease the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to Veer it out, or to let it go out gently.

To *let fly the SHEAT* [Sea Term] is to let it run out of it felt as far as it will go, so that the Sail will then hang loose, and hold no Wind.

The **SHEATS** are said to be *flown*, when they are not hal'd home, or close to the Blocks or Pulleys.

To *tolly the SHEATS* [Sea Term] is when the Seamen would have the Sheats of the Fore or Main-Sail, haled Aft.

SHEATH [Sceath, Sax.] the Case for a Sword, Knife, &c.

To **SHEATHE a Sword**, is to put it up in the Sheath.

To **SHEATHE a Ship** [Sea Term] is to Case that Part of her which is under Water, with something to keep the Worms from eating into her Planks, and then nailing on them new Boards, but sometimes with mill'd Lead.

SHEATH Fish [so call'd from its being covered with a thin Shell like a Sheath] a delicate Indian Fish of the Colour of a Mufel.

SHED [q. d. a shade] a Penthouse or Shelter made of Boards.

To **SHED** [probably of Sceadan, Sax.] to spill, to send forth, as to *shed Tears*; also to cast the Teeth, Horns, &c.

SHED [of Sceadan, Sax. to distinguish] difference between Things. N. C.

SHED Riners with a Whaver, i. e. winning a Cast that was very good, i. e. to strike off one that touches, &c. *Chefh.*

SHEDDING of Seed, a Disease in Horses. To **SHEED**, to depart. O.

To **SHEEN**, to shine. *S. akesh.*

SHEEN, fair, shining. *Spenc.*

SHEEN [to called from its shining] the King's Country-house upon the River of *Thames* in *Surrey*, now called *Ribmond*.

SHEEP [Sceap, Sax. schæp, Du.] a Creature well known.

SHEEPISH [i. e. like a Sheep] faint-hearted, simple, silly.

SHEEP'S-Head, a *Virginian Fish*, of which Broth may be made like that of Mutton; also a meer Blockhead, or heavy dull Fellow.

SHEER [Scýpe, Sax.] altogether, quite; also spoken of Cloth, thin.

SHEER over, clear over. *Milton.*

To **SHEER** [among Sailors] a Ship is said to *sheer*, or *go sheering*, when in her falling she is not steadily steered; also when a Tide-Gate runs very swift.

SHEET [Sceat or Scete, Sax.] a large Linnen Cloth to lay on a Bed.

SHEKEL [שקל, H.] a Jewish Silver Coin, worth about half a Crown *English*, and another about half that value; a Gold Coin in value about 1 l. 16 s. 6 d.

SHELDAPLE, a Chaffinch a Bird.

SHELD, flocked, parti-coloured. *Suff.*

SHELDRAKE, a Water Fowl.

SHELF [Scýlf, Sax.] a Board made fast to a Wall to lay Things on; also the Till of a Printing Press.

SHELF } [of schelb, Teut.] crook-SHELVE } ed] a Heap of Sand in the Sea.

SHELL [Sceala or Scýll, Sax. schelle, Du. schelle, Teut.] the woody Husk or cover of Nuts, and of Stones in Fruit; also the Crustaceus covering of Fishes, &c.

To **SHELL** [Scealian, Sax. schellen, Du.] to take off the Shell or Husk.

SHELTER [of Sceala, Sax. a Shell] a safe Place against ill Weather, Lodging; also Protection, Refuge.

To **SHELTER one**, to receive one into his House; to defend or protect him.

SHEMMERING, Glimmering. O.

To **SHEND** [Sceand, Sax. schenden, Du. and Teut.] to blame, to disgrace, to spoil. *Spencer.*

SHEND,

SHEND, blamed. *Spenc.*
 SHENE, shining. *Cbauc.*
 SHENGER, a small Salmon that is spawned before the Spawner finds its Way to the Sea.

SHENT, a Barrow Pig. *O.*
 SHEPEN, simple, fearful. *O.*
 SHEPENS, Sheep-coat. *O.*
 SHEPHERD [שׂוֹפֵר, *Sax.*] one who looks after Sheep.
 SHEPHERDS *Bodkin, Needle, Purse,* several Sorts of Herbs.

SHEPPY [שׂוֹפֵר עֵי, or שׂוֹפֵר לֵיגֵ, *Sax.* i. e. the Sheep Isle, from Sheep that abundantly multiplied therein; call'd also *Ovina* from *Ovis*, L. a Sheep] an Isle in the County of *Kent*.

SHEPSTER, a Shepherd. *O.*
 SHEPY, sheepish, simple. *Cbauc.*
 SHERBET [שׂוֹבֵט, *Ital.*] a pleasant Liquor much in Use among the *Turks*; also the Mixture of Water, Lemons and Sugar, designed for Punch.

SHERBOURN [שׂוֹבֵר, *Sax.* i. e. the clear Fountain] a Town in *Dorsetshire*.

SHERIFF [שׂוֹפֵר שׂוֹפֵר, *Sax.* q. d. Shire-Reve, or Governor of the Shire] a Chief Officer appointed by the King yearly in every Shire, but there are two in *Middlesex*, chosen by the Citizens of *London*.

SHERIFFALTY } the Office of a She-
 SHRIEVALTY } riff, or the Time dur-
 ring which that Office is held.

SHERIFF-TOOTH, an ancient Tenure, by the Service of providing Entertainment for the Sheriff at his County Courts.

SHERIFFWICK, the Jurisdiction of a Sheriff.

SHERMAN [q. d. Sheerman] one who sheers Worsteds, Fustians, &c.

SHERMAN'S CRAFT, i. e. } an Art used
 SHEERMAN'S CRAFT } at *Norwich*,
 where Worsteds, Stamins, Fustians, and all other Woollen Cloths are sheered.

SHERRY [of *Xeres* a Town in *Andalusia* in *Spain*] a sort of Wine.

SHERWOOD [q. d. Sheer-Wood] in *Nottinghamshire*.

To SHETE, to shoor. *Cbauc.*
 To SHETTEN, to shut in. *O.*

To SHEW [שׂוֹפֵר, *Sax.* schouwen *Du.*] to let see, to discover, or make known, to prove or make appear; also to appear or look, to make a Shew as if.

A SHEW [שׂוֹפֵר, *Du.*] Appearance, Publick Sight; Pretence or Colour.

SHEWING [in *Law*] a being quit of Attachments in any Court, and before whomsoever, in Plaints shewed and not avowed.

SHEWT of Blood, a Disease in Beasts, when they cast Blood, at their Mouths.

SHIBBOLETH [שׂוֹבֵלֵת *H.*] an Ear of Corn.

A SHIDE [of *Sceaban*, *Sax.* scypan, *Du.* to divide] a Shiver or Segment.

A SHIELD [שׂוֹלֵד, *Sax.*] a kind of Buckler wherewith Foot Soldiers were armed in former Times; it is also figuratively taken for Protection or Defence.

To SHIELD [שׂוֹלֵד, *Sax.*] to protect or defend.

To SHIEVE [*Sax* Term] to sail a Stern.

To SHIFT [*Minshew* derives it of *schaffen*, *Teut.* to do, but *Skinner* of *scyfan*, *Sax.* to divide] to escape, get off, evade; to dodge, as wild Beasts do when hunted; to divide to distribute. *Ch.*

A SHIFT [שׂוֹלֵד, *Du.* a Business, according to *Minshew*] a Shirt or Smock; a Trick or Device, to escape or get off.

To SHIFT [שׂוֹפֵר, *Ital.*] to make a Shift for.

To SHIFT, to bestow. *O.*

A SHIFTER, a Fellow who knows all Manner of Shifts and subtle Tricks.

SHIFTERS [*Sea Term*] Men on Board a Man of War, who are employed by the Cooks to shift or change the Water in which the Flesh or Fish is put and laid, in Order to fit it for the Kettle.

SHIFTING [in *Kent*] the Partition or Dividing of Land among Coheirs, where it is of Gavel-kind Nature.

SHILOH [שׂוֹלֵה *H.* i. e. sent] a Name appropriated in Scripture to our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*.

SHILLING [שׂוֹלֵד, of *Schild* a Shield, *Sax.* because anciently coined with the Form of a Shield on it] a Silver Coin in Value 12 *d.* and of which 20 make a Pound *Sterling*; altho' among our *Saxon* Ancestors it consisted but of 5 *d.*

A SHILLING [*Scotch*] in Value one Penny *English*.

SHIMIRING, glimmering. *Cbauc.*

To SHIMPER, to shine. *Suffex.*

A SHIN [שׂוֹנָה, *Sax.*] the Fore-part of the Leg, or that next to the Foot.

SHINANDE, shining. *Cbauc.*

To SHINE [שׂוֹנָה, *Sax.* schainen, *Teut.*] to look Bright, to cast a Lustre.

It is good to make Hay while the Sun shines.

Though this good, honest, industrious Proverb is made a *Stalking-Horse* to the grossest Villainies, and wiredrawn to Countenance a thousand base Practices, as the temporizing and trimming of Turncoats, Cheating, Injustice, Drunkenness, Lasciviousness, and all the Iniquities upon the Face of the Earth, Persons laying hold

of Opportunity of satiating their impious Appetites under the Umbrage of it, yet notwithstanding all the Misapplications, the true Meaning of it is highly Moral. It is a great Encouragement to Virtue and Goodness, it teaches us to let no Time, (which often seems to be put into our Hands by Good Providence) slip through our Fingers, of serving God, doing Good to our selves or our Neighbour. For that the Sun will not stand still for us as it did for Joshua in Gibeon, nor slacken its Course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling insignificant Mortals as we are, upon the little Occasions of Ambition, Preterment, Learning, or Livelihood; it therefore teaches to be active and vigorous, to take Time by the Forelock which is bald behind, and being past can't be laid hold on, according to the Latin, *Fronte capillata est, post est occasio calva*, and the Greek *Ου αιε θεος ισοιται ποιησαι καλεις*.

SHINGLE [schendel, Teut. *Minshew* derives it of *scindendo*, L.] a Lath or Cleft of Wood to cover Houles with.

SHINGLES [q. d. *Cingula*, L. Girdles] a Disease, a sort of St. Anthony's Fire, a spreading Inflammation about the Waste, which kills the Patient if it get quite round.

SHIP [schip, Du. schiff, Teut. *skip*, Dan.] a Sea-Boat or Vessel for Sailing.

SHIPINS, Sheep-pens. *Clauc.*

SHIP Money, a Tax anciently laid upon the Ports, Cities, &c. of England, and revived by King Charles I. but declared to be contrary to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, by Stat. 17 Charles I.

SHIPPEN [of Scypene, Sax.] a Cow-House, an Ox-Stall. *N. C.*

SHIPPER, [schipper, Du.] the Master of a Ship, commonly pronounced *Skipper*.

SHIPTON [q. d. Sheep-Town] in *War ickshire*.

SHIRE [Scipe, of Scypan, Sax. to divide] a Portion or Division of Land, of which Divisions there are 40 in England, and 12 in Wales, and 24 in Scotland, besides Stewarties, Baileries, and Constableries.

SHIRE-clerk, an under Sheriff or his Deputy, or Clerk to the County-Court.

SHIRT [skiort, Dan. Scypc, Sax.] a Linnen Garment, worn by Men next their Skin.

A SHIRT-BAND, a Band. *Yorksh.*

To SHITE [Scitan, Sax. schuitten, Du.] to ease Nature. to discharge the Belly.

SHITTLE-COCK [of Seeotan, Sax. to shoot, or schuttein, Teut. to stake, and cock] a feathered Cock to play with.

To SHIVER [schaweren, Teut.] to shake for Cold or Fear.

To SHIVER, [schelveren, Du.] to break into Shivers or Pieces.

A SHIVER [schelber, Du.] a Piece or Cleft of Wood.

A SHIVER [in a *Skip*] a little round Wheel, in which the Rope of a Block or Pulley runs.

SHOAD, the Tin Stones in *Cornwall*.

SHOAL. See *Stole*.

SHOARS [schooore, Du.] Props to set or bear up any Thing of Weight which leans forward; also Land adjoining to the Sea.

To SHOAR [schooeren, Du.] to under-prop.

SHOCK [schock, Du.] Brunt, Onset, Blow; Disaster; Encounter or Engagement in a Fight.

A SHOCK. of Soap-Boxes, Wooden Traps, Canes, &c. is 60 in Number.

A SHOCK [among Husbandmen] several Sheaves of Corn set together.

To SHOCK [shocken, Du.] to clash with, to dash against, to oppose or be contrary to; to put into a Commotion.

SHOD [Sceob, Sax.] fitted with Shoes.

SHODE, a Bush of Hair. *O.*

SHOE [Sceo, Sax. schoe, Du.] Attire for the Feet.

To SHOE [Sceogan, Sax. schoenen, Du.] to put on Shoes.

SHOEBERY [of Sceo. Sax. a Shoe, and Bynig, Sax. a Town] in *Essex*.

SHOEMAKER [schoemaker, Du.] a Maker of Shoes.

To SHOGG [schockeln, Teut. but *Minshew* derives it of *Jagen*, Teut. to drive] to jog, joggle, or make to vacillate to and fro.

A SHOGG, [q. d. of schock, Teut.] the Meeting of two hard Bodies, which strike against one another with Violence; a Shake or Concussion.

A SHOLE [Sceole, Sax.] a Company of Fishes.

SHOLES [q. d. Shallows] Flats in the Water.

SHONDE, Shame. *Clauc.*

SHONE, Shoes. *Clauc.*

SHOEBERY *Nefs*, Part of a great Flat, which begins below *Lee Town*, about a Mile from the Shore, and runs down the River *Thames*, to the North-East end of the *Whittaker*.

SHOODS, Oat-Hulls. *Derbyshire*.

SHOOLING [Sea Term] as good *Schooling*, i. e. a late and convenient going in with the Shore, when the Water grows shallow by Degrees, and not too suddenly, nor is sometimes deep and sometimes shallow, &c.

To SHOOT [Seeotan Sax.] to discharge Shot, or Arrows, to grow up as Plants do, to fall like a Star.

A SHOOT, a young Sprout or Bud; a young Pig that has done sucking.

A SHOOT [Scoten, Sax.] a shooting with Guns or Bows.

A SHOOT [Hunt.] a young Boar.

To SHOOT [Sea Term] the Ballast is said to shoot, when it runs from one Side of the Ship to the other.

SHOOTING *Sick* [among Printers] a Wedge used in Locking up Pages in the Chace or Frame.

SHOP [Scope, Sax.] an Office for selling Wares.

SHOPED, Shaped. *Chauc.*

SHOP-Lifter, one who cheapening Wares under Pretence of Buying, takes the Opportunity to steal.

SHORAGE, a Duty paid for Goods brought on Shore.

SHORE [Scope, Sax. schore Du. but Mer. Caf. derives it of *oxegs.* Gr.] a Coast or Tract of Land on the Sea Side.

A SHORE [schore, Du.] a Prop to support any Part of a Building.

A SHORE [of Scypan, Sax. to divide] a Cleft or Cranney. *O.*

SHOREHAM [Scopcham, Sax. q. d. Shore-Town] a Port in *Suffex.*

To SHORE UP [shooten, Du.] to under-prop.

SHORES [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber set to bear up others.

Common SHORE [corrupted for Sewer] which see.

SHORLING, a Sheep-Skin after the Fleece is shorn off.

SHORT [Scort, Sax. Court, F. Curtus, L.] of small Length.

To SHORTEN [Ayceoptian, Sax.] to make short.

SHOT [shot, Du.] the going out or reach of a Bow, Gun, &c. as far as it can carry; all Sorts of Bullets for Fire Arms.

SHOT of a Cable [Sea Term] is the fastening of two Cables together, that a Ship may ride safe in deep Waters.

SHOT [Scoten, Sax.] hit or wounded by a Shot.

SHOT [Scot, Sax. a Part or Portion] a Reckoning, Club or Score in a Victualling-House, &c. or the Money paid for it.

SHOT by the Board [Sea Term] is when a Yard is broken by the Enemies Shot.

SHOT-Flagon [in Derbyshire] a Flagon which the Host gives to his Guests if they drink above a Shilling.

SHOT in Years, advanced in Years. *Sp.*

SHOTTEN (spoken of Fish) [of schutten, Teut. to pour out] having spent the Roe, spawned.

SHOTTEN Milk, curdled, turned to Curds or Whey.

To SHOVE [Sceopen, Sax. schuyben, Du. Mer. Caf. derives it of *Siva,* Gr.] to push or thrust.

SHOVEL [Scovel, Sax. schoeffel, Du.] an Instrument for Digging, &c.

SHOVELER, the Pelican, a Fowl.

SHOULD [Sceolban, Sax.] ought of the Verb *Sball.*

SHOULDER [Sculdop, Sax. schulder, Dan. scholder, Du. schuffer, Teut.] a Part of the Body joining the Arm to it.

SHOULDER of a Bastion [Fortification] is where the Face and the Flank meet.

SHOULDER [Archery] that Part of the Arrow Head a Man may feel with his fingers, before it comes to the Point.

SHOULDER Pig: [in Horses] a Disease when the Pitch or Point of the Shoulder is displaced, which makes the Horse halt downright.

SHOULDER Pincht, a Disease in Horses.

SHOULDER Splaiting } a hurt which
SHOULDER Torn } befalls a
Horse by some dangerous Slip, so that the
Shoulder parts from the Breast.

SHOULDER Wrench [in Horses] a Strain in the Shoulder.

SHOULDERED Head [among Archers] a Sort of Arrow Head between Blunt and Sharp, made with Shoulders.

SHOULDERING [in Fortification] a Retrenchment or Work cast up for a Defence on one Side, whether it be made of Heaps or Baskets full of Earth, Faggots, &c. also a Demi-Bastion, consisting of one Face and Flank; also a square *Orillon* in the Bastions near the Shoulder, to cover the Canon of a Casemate.

SHOULDERING Piece [Architeſt] a Member, otherwise called a Bracket.

To SHOUT, to set up a loud Hallow or Huzza.

A SHOWEL, a Blind for a Cow's Eyes made of Wood. *S. C.*

A SHOWER [Scup, Sax. scheure, Du.] a DISTILLATION of Rain.

SHRAPE } a Place baited with Chaff
SCRAPE } or Corn to entice Birds. *C.*
SHRAPING, scraping. *O.*

To SHREAD [Sepeadan, Sax.] to cut small or mince.

A SHREAD [Sepead, Sax.] a small cutting of any thing.

SHREUDNESS, Wickedness. *Chauc.*

A SHREW [of schrepen, Teut. to make a Bawling] a scolding, contentious Woman; also a Villain. *Chauc.*

SHREWSBURY [of *Schrybe* a Shrub, and *Bryng* a Town, *Sax.*] the County Town in *Shropshire*.

SHREWD [of *beschreyen*, Teut. to bewitch] bewitched, impious, vile, wicked. *cb.*

SHREW *Mouse* [*skounutz*, Dan.] a Field Mouse, of the Bignets of a Rat and Colour of a Weasel, very mischievous to Cattle, which going over a Beast's Back will make it lame in the Chine, and its Bite causes the Beast to swell to the Heart, and Die.

SHREWD [probably of *beschreyen*, Teut.] cunning, subtle; smart, witty.

To SHRIEK [*schryger*, Dan. or *schreyen*, Teut.] to cry out as one in imminent Danger.

To SHRIEK } [among Hunters] to
To SHRIKE } cry or make a Noise
as a Badger does at Rutting Time.

A SHRIEK [*scriccio*, Ital.] a vehement Ourcry.

SHRIFT } [*Schryft*, *Sax.*] Con-
SHRIVING } fession of Sins made to
a Priest.

SHRIGHT, a shrieking or crying out; also shrieked. *Spenc.*

SHRILL [probably of *schreyen*, Teut. to cry out] a sharp Noise.

SHRILLING, shrill. *Spenc.*

SHRIMP [probably of *schrumpt*, Teut. a Wrinkle, because of its wrinkled Back] a small Sea-Fish; a little short Fellow.

A SHRINE [*Schin*, *Sax.* *Eschin*, F. *schrein*, Teut. *scrinium*, L. a Desk or Cabinet] a Case to hold the Reliques of a Saint, or a Place where Prayers and Offerings are made to some Saint.

To SHRINK [*Schynkan*, *Sax.* *schrinken*, Teut.] to contract or lessen in Length or Breadth.

To SHRIVE [*Schryban*, *Sax.*] to make Confession to a Priest; also to hear a Confession.

To SHRIVE, to meet, to Revel. *Sb.*

SHRIVE, listed in a Roll. *Shakesp.*

To SHRIVEL [probably of *schrumpe-ten*, Teut. or *schrompelen*, Du.] to wrinkle, to run up in Wrinkles and Scrolls.

SHROUD [*Schrud*, of *Schrydan*, *Sax.* to cloath] a Garment to wrap a Dead Corps in.

SHROVE TIDE [*q. d.* Shrive Tide, or the Time of Shrivng or Confessing of Sins, see *Shrive* above] the Time just before *Lent*, when our Ancestors used to confess their Sin, in Order to a more strict keepng the ensuing *Lent* Fast.

SHROVE *Tuesday*, the Day before the first Day of *Lent*.

SHROVE *Mouse*. See *Shrew Mouse*.

SHROWDS [in a *Skip*] those great Ropes, that come from either Side of all the Masts, being fastened below to the Ship's Sides by Chains, and aloft over the Head of the Masts.

To SHROWD [*Schrydan*, *Sax.*] to cover, to shelter.

To SHROWD [in *Husbandry*] is to cut off the Head Branches of a Tree.

A SHRUB [*Schrybe*, *Sax.*] a Dwarf-Tree; also a little forry Fellow.

SHRUB, Night Shade, a Plant.

To SHRUG [probably of *schroeben*, Du. to throw] to shrink up the Shoulders.

A SHUCK, an Husk or Shell, as *Bean Shucks*, *Bean Shells*. *S.* and *E. C.*

To SHUDDER [*schuddereten*, Du.] to shiver or shake with Cold, or a Fright.

SHUDDERING, Shivering, Trembling. *Milton.*

To SHUFFLE [*Minshew* derives it of *schieben*, Teut. to thrust, but *Skinner* rather of the Noun *Shovel*] to mingle the Cards in any Game; to dodge, to shift off.

To SHUN. to shove. *Suff.*

To SHUN [*Aycunian*, *Sax.* or of *schewen*, Teut. but *Mer. Caf.* of *σινω*, Gr.] to avoid, to keep off from.

To SHUNT, to shove. *O.*

To SHUT [*Schutt* *Sax.* *schutten*, Du.] inclose, to shut up.

To GET *shut* of a Thing [of *Schadan*, *Sax.* or *scheyden*, Teut. to separate or disjoin] to get rid of, or clear one's self of a Thing.

A SHUTTLE [*Schadel*, *Sax.*] an Instrument used by Weavers.

SHY [of *schewen*, Teut. to avoid, or *sciso*, Ital.] reserved, coy.

SIAGONAGRA [*Σιαγοναγρα*, of *Σιαγων* a Jaw and *αγρα* Capture, Gr.] the Gout in the Jaw.

SIB [*Sib*, *Sax.*] Kindred; hence the Word *Gossip*, *q. d.* Kindred of God for a Godfather or Godmother.

SIB'D, a Kin, as *No sole sib'd*, nothing a Kin. *N. C.*

SIBBERED } [of *Sybbe*, *Sax.* Kin-
SIBBEREDGE } dred] the Banes of Mar-
trimony. *Suffolk.*

SIBILATION, a hissing. *L.*

SIBYLS [*Σιβυλλαι*, Gr. *i. e.* God's Council] certain Virgin Prophetesses among the ancient Heathens, who, as they believed, were inspired by *Jupiter*, and are thought by some to have prophesied concerning our Saviour's Nativity.

Books of the SIBYLS, Books of the Sibyls, among the *Romans*. committed to the Custody of two Persons of the *Patrician* Order, call'd *Duumviri Sacrorum*, in which their Predictions were written, which were had in so great Authority among

among them, that they did nothing of Moment in Peace or War, without consulting hem.

SICCANEIOUS [*Siccaneus*, L.] dry of its own Nature, that hath no Spring to water it.

SICCATION, a drying up. L.

SICCIFICK [*Siccificus*, L.] causing siccidity.

SICCITY [*Siccité*, F. *Siccitas*, L.] Driness.

SICE POINT [*le Six*, F. of *Sex*, L.] at Dice, is the Number 6.

SICERY, surely. N.C.

SICHETUM, } a small Current of Water,
SICKETTUS, } ter, that uses to be dry in the Summer. O.L.

SICK } a little Water-Course, which
SIKE, } is dry in Summer-Time. N.C.

SICK, [Seoc, Sax. *fiech*, Teut. *fieck*, Du.] indispos'd in Body.

To SICKEN, to grow weak or fall sick.

SICKERLY [of *Securé*, L.] surely. N.C.

SICKLE [Sicol, Sax. *Sickel*, Du. *Sichel*, Teut. of *Secando*, L. cutting] a Hook for reaping Corn.

SICKLIKE, suchlike. O.

SICKLY, [*fiechlich*, Teut.] unhealthy, languishing.

SICUT *Alias*, a second Writ, sent out when the first was not executed, so term'd from those 2 Latin Words contained in it.

SIDE [Side, Sax. *side*, Du. and Dan.] the Side of any thing.

SIDE, Long, as *My Coat is very side*, i. e. very long; proud; steep. N.C.

To SIDE with, to be of the same Side or Party, to take part with.

SIDES of *Hornworks*, &c. [in *Fortification*] are the Ramparts and Breastworks which inclose them on the Right and Left, from the Gorge to the Head.

SIDE LAYS [among *Hunters*] is when Dogs are set in the Way to be let slip at a Deer as he passes by.

SIDELONG [*siwelinck*, Du.] oblique, a-thwart, sloping.

SIDENHAM, [probably of Side, Sax. Long, and Ham, Sax. Town] a Town in *Devonshire*, and elsewhere.

SIDER. See *Cider*.

SIDERAL, [*Sideralis*, L.] belonging to the Stars.

SIDERATED, [*Sideratus*, L.] blasted, Planet-struck.

SIDERATION, the B'lasting of Trees or Plants, with an Eastern Wind or with excessive Heat and Drought; also a being benumbed, as when one is suddenly depriv'd of the Use of his Limbs and all Sense; a being Planet-struck. L.

SIDERATION, [among *Surgeons*] is an intire Mortification of any Part of the Body; the same as *Spacelus*.

SIDERIAL, [*Sidereus*, L.] belonging to the Stars, Starry.

SIDERIAL Year [among *Astronomers*] is the Space of Time in which the Sun, going from one fixed Star, returns to the same again, which consists of 365 Days 6 Hours, and nearly 10 Minutes.

SIDERITE, [*Siderites*, L. *Sidneitens*, Gr.] an Iron-like Stone, or the Load-Stone drawing Iron.

SIDESMEN, Parish Officers who assist the Church Wardens.

SIDINGS, Sidelings, Balks between the Ridges of plough'd Lands. O.L.

SIDY, surly, moody. *Suffix*.

SIEF *Album*, a Medicine for the Eyes.

A SIEGE, [of *Sedes*, L.] is the Encamping or Sitting down of an Army before a Place, in order to take it either by Force or Famine; the whole Time of lying before it, or any thing that is done for taking it.

To LAY SIEGE to a Place, [*Affieger*, F.] to besiege it, as above.

A SIEVE, [*Sibe* or *Sÿxe*, Sax.] a Vessel or Tool for the separating of the courser part of any thing from the finer.

To SIFT, [*Siften*, Sax. *siften*, Du.] to separate the finer part of any thing pulverized by a Sieve; also to examine inquisitively and silyly.

SIG, Urine, Chamber-Lie. S.C.

SIGEBERT, [of *Sige*, Sax. Victory, and *Beorht*, Sax. Famous] a King of the East English.

To SIGH [*Seoþian*, Sax. *suchtten*, Du.] to fetch Breath deeply, by Reason of Trouble of Mind, or Distemper of Body.

A SIGH, [*suchte*, Du.] such a drawing the Breath.

SIGHT, [*Leythðe*, Sax. *sicht*, Du. or *gesicht*, Teut.] the Sense of Seeing; also a Shew or Spectacle.

SIGHT, sighted. *chauc*.

A SIGIL [*Sigillum*, L.] a Charm to be worn for curing Diseases, averting Injuries, &c.

SIGILLUM, a Seal or Print, a Signer. L.

SIGILLUM *Hermeticus* [among *Chymists*] an extraordinary Way of Luting Glasses.

SIGISMUND [either of *Sige*, Sax. Victory, and *Mund*, Sax. Peace, i. e. one who procures Peace, yet so as by Victory, or as *Verseþegan* and *Junius*, of *Seþege*, Teut. Victory, and *Mund* a Mouth, q. d. one who conquers his Enemies by good Words or fair Means] a Christian Name of Men.

SIGLES [of *Sigle*, L.] Ciphers, initial Letters put for the whole Words.

SIGMOIDALES [in *Anatomy*] certain Valves of the Pulmonary Artery, shaped like a half Moon; they separate to give Passage to the Blood from the Right Ven-

tricle of the Heart to that Artery, but they shut the Passage, and are clos'd up by the Blood, it it endeavour to return.

SIGMOIDES [*in Anatomy*] are the Apophyses or Processes of the Bones, in Figure representing the Letter *S*, or *Sigma* of the ancient *Greeks*; also the Valves of the *Aorta* or *great Artery*, which hinders the Blood from running back to the Heart.

SIGN [*signe, F. signum, L.*] Mark or Token; Footstep; Representation; Miracle; Wonder.

To **SIGN** [*signer, F. of signare, L.*] to put a Seal, or set a Name or Mark to any Deed or Writing; to subscribe to.

SIGN Manual, the setting of one's Hand and Seal to a Writing.

A **SIGNAL**, a Sign or Token given for the doing or knowing of a Thing. *F.*

SIGNAL, notable, remarkable, special, famous.

To **SIGNALIZE**, [*signaler, F.*] to make famous by some notable Action.

SIGNATORY [*signatorius, L.*] that is useful, or serveth to seal with.

SIGNATURE [*signatura, L.*] one's Hand or Mark set to a Writing. *F.*

SIGNATURE [among *Printers*] the Letter of the Alphabet they set at the Bottom of every printed Sheet, as, *A, B, C, &c.*

SIGNATURE [among *Naturalists*] the Resemblance of a Vegetable or Mineral to any Part of a Man's Body.

SIGNES } Signs, Notes, Marks or Characters, of which in Musick there are upwards of 50 different Sorts. *Ital.*

SIGNET, a Seal set in a Ring. *F.*

The privy SIGNET, one of the King's Seals, with which his private Letters are sealed; as also Grants, and other things which afterwards pass the Great Seal.

Clerk of the SIGNET, an Officer, who continually attends upon the Principal Secretary of State, who always has the keeping of the Privy Signer, for the Sealing of such Letters, Grants, &c.

SIGNIFER, one who carries the Colours, a Standard Bearer. *L.*

SIGNIFER [among *Astronomers*] the *Zodiack* Circle; so call'd from its having or carrying the 12 Signs.

SIGNIFICABIT *de Excommunicato capiendo*, a Writ issuing out of the Chancery upon a Certificate given by the Ordinary against a Man, who stands obstinately excommunicated 40 Days, for the imprisoning of him, without Bail or Main-prize; until he submit himself to the Authority of the Church.

SIGNIFICANCY [*Significantia, L.*] the being significant.

SIGNIFICANT [*significans, L.*] that

expresses much, or is to the Purpose, clear, effectual, expressive.

SIGNIFICATION, Meaning, Sense. *L.*

SIGNIFICATIVE [*significativus, L.*] significant. *F.*

SIGNIFICATOR [among *Astrologers*] a Planet which signifies something remarkable in Nativities, &c. *L.*

SIGNIFICAUNCE, Signification. *Ch.*

To **SIGNIFY** [*signifier, F. of significare, L.*] to mean or imply a certain Sense to notify, or give notice of, to be a Sign of, or Preface.

SIGNIOUR [*Seigneur, F. Signore Ital. of Senior, L.*] a Lord or Master.

SIGNS [*signa, L.*] Marks, Tokens, Resemblances.

SIGNS Algebraical, are certain particular Marks, as (+) which signifies more or that the Quantities between which it stands are to be added; and (-) signifying less, which implies subtraction, and (x) for into, which signifies Multiplication and one Letter below another, as

which denote Division, that *a* is to be divided by *b*, &c.

SIGNS Astronomical } are the twelve
SIGNS celestial } Constellation
of the *Zodiack*, which are supposed to resemble living Creatures, as *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces*. These were first called *Signs* by the ancient Astronomers, as being Marks to distinguish whereabouts the Sun is throughout his whole Yearly Course.

SIGNUM, a Sign, Mark, or Token. *L.*

SIGNUM, in *Saxon* Times, before the Invention of Seals, was a (†) and usually prefixed to the Name of a subscribing Witness in Charters and other Deeds, as, (†) *Signum Roberti, Episcopi Linc. &c.*

SIKE, such. *O.*

A **SIKE**, a Quillet or Furrow. *C.*

To **SIKE**, to sigh. *O.*

SIKE Muster-Men, i. e. such kind of Men. *O.*

SIKER, sure. *Spenc.*

SIKERDE, made sure. *Chauc.*

SIKERNESSE, security. *Chauc.*

SIKIN, to seek. *Chauc.*

SILCESTER [*Selceayster, Sax.*] great or a fair Town] in *Hampshire*.

SILE [of *Sil, Sax.*] Filth, to called because it subsists at the Bottom.

To **SILE** [of *Syl, Sax.*] a Threshold] to sit down; to sink or fall to the Bottom. *N. C.*

SILENCE [*silentium, L.*] Cessation of Noise or of Speaking. *L.*

To **SILENCE** [of *silere, L.*] to im-

pose

ose or command Silence; to put to a Non-
lus; to suspend a Church Minister.

SILENT [*silens*, L. *silentieux*, F.] who
olds his Peace or says nothing; that makes
oise, still, quiet.

SILENTIARY [*Silentiarius*, L.] a Gen-
leman Usher, who takes care that Silence
e kept at Court or elsewhere.

SILICIOUS [*Silicius*, L.] Flinty, be-
onging to Flint.

SILIGINEOUS [*Siligineus*, L.] of
ine Flower.

SILIQUA [among *Gold-Finers*] a
Weight called a Caract, of which 6 make
a Scruple.

SILICOUS [*siliquosus*, L.] Husky,
hac has Husks.

SILK [Seolc, Sax. *Silcke*, Dan.] a
arn for Weaving, &c. spun by Worms.

SILK Thrower or Throwster, one who
winds, twists, and spins or throws Silk in
order to fit it for Use.

SILL [*Syl*, Sax. *Susil*, F. *solum*, L.]
he Threshold of a Door.

SILLABUB } [*Minshew* supposes it to
be a Contraction of *swil-
ing Bubbles*] a Potable made by Milk-
ng a Cow, into Cyder, Sugar, Spice, &c.

SILLBAUK, a Sillabub. *Lincolnsh.*

SILLOGISM. See *sylogism*.

SILLON [in *Fortification*] a Work
rais'd in the midst of a Moat or Ditch, for
a Defence, when it is too wide. F.

SILLY [of *sillus*, L. of *Σίλλος*, Gr.
a Taunt or Scoff, but *Skinner* rather of
selig, Teut. pious, because such are com-
monly plain-hearted] simple, foolish.

SILPHS. See *Sylps*.

SILVER [Seolxen, Sax. *siβer*, Du.
and Teut.] a Metal next in value to Gold.

SILVER [*Sylphene*, Sax.] of or be-
longing to Silver.

SILVER Bush, a rare Plant.

SILVER-Sickness } [*Law Term*] is
SILVER-Squintsey } when a Lawyer,
brib'd by the Adverse Party, feigns himself
Sick, or not able to speak.

SILVER-Smith [Seolxen *Smið*, Sax.]
one who makes Vessels of Silver, &c.

SILVER-Spoon-Head [among *Archers*]
the Head of a sort of Arrow, resembling
the Head of a silver Spoon.

SILURES, the Name of the People,
who anciently inhabited *South-Wales*.

SIMARE, a Woman's Gown with long
Sleeves. F.

SIMEON [שמעון, Heb. i. e. Hear-
ing] a Man's Name.

SIMILA, a Manchet or white Loaf. O. L.

SIMILAR [*similaire*, F. *similaris*, L.]
of like Nature.

SIMILAR Arks of a Circle [in *Geo-*

metry] are such as are like Parts of the
whole Circumference.

SIMILAR Bodies [among *Philoso-
phers*] such which have their constituent
Particles of the same Kind and Nature one
with another, as to their sensible Qualities.

SIMILAR Figures [in *Geometry*] are
such, the Angles whereof are respecti-
vely equal, and the Sides about those equal An-
gles proportional.

SIMILAR Numbers [in *Aritbmet.*] such
Numbers which may be ranged into the
Form of similar Rectangles or Squares.

SIMILAR Parts [in *Anatomy*] such
which tho' they be divided into several
Pieces, yet they will be all of the same Na-
ture, Substance, and Denomination with
one another, as every Particle of a Bone is
Bone.

SIMILAR Polygons [in *Geometry*] such
as have their Angles severally equal, and
the Sides about those Angles propor-
tional.

SIMILAR Rectangles [in *Geometry*]
are such which have their Sides about the
equal Angles proportional.

SIMILAR Segments of a Circle [*Geo-
metry*] such as contain equal Angles.

SIMILAR solid Numbers [in *Mathema-
ticks*] are such whose little Cubes may be
so rank'd, as to make Similar and Rectan-
gular Parallelepipeds.

SIMILAR Triangles [in *Geometry*] are
such as have all their three Angles respec-
tively equal one to another.

SIMILAR Light [in *Opticks*] is such
whose Rays are equally refrangible.

SIMILARITY, likeness.

A SIMILE, a Similitude, a Parable. F.

SIMILITUDE [*similitudo*, L.] Like-
ness, Resemblance, Comparison. F.

SIMILITUDINARY [*similitudinarius*,
L.] belonging to, or expressed by way of
Similitude.

SIMITAR } [*scimitarra*, Ital.] a
SCIMITAR } sort of broad Sword.

SIMNEL [*simila*, L. of *Σιμιδελίς*, Gr.]
a Cake or Bun made of fine Flower.

SIMON [שמעון, H. i. e. Hearing]
a proper Name of a Man.

SIMON ISLIP, the first Erector of a
Printing Press, A. C. 1471.

SIMONIACAL [*simoniacque*, F. *simo-
niacus*, L.] belonging to or done by Si-
mony.

SIMONIACKS, Practicers of Simony.

A SIMONIST [*simoniaque*, F.] one
who is guilty of Simony.

SIMONY [*simonie*, F. *simonia*, L.] the
buying and selling of Church Livings, or
other spiritual Things for Money; so cal-
led from *Simon Magus*, who offered Mo-
ney to the Apostles that he might have

Power to give the Holy Ghost to any he should lay his Hand on.

SIMONITY [*simonia*, L. *Σιμωνια*, Gr.] a being crooked Nosed.

To SIMPER [from *Simbelan*, Sax. to keep Holiday, *Sinner*] to smile or look pleasantly; as we say, you put on your Holiday Looks, i. e. you look pleasantly.

SIMPHONIA. See *Symphonia*.

SIMPLE [*simplex*, L.] pure, unmix'd, uncompounded, plain, void or Ornament; also downright, void of Deceit, Harmless; alsoilly or foolish. F.

SIMPLE Quantities [in Algebra] are such which do not consist of more Parts than one, connected by the Signs + and

SIMPLE Problem [in Geometry] is that which is capable but of one Solution.

SIMPLER } one who has Skill in,
SIMPLIST } or a Gatherer of simple Herbs.

SIMPLES, Physical Herbs, probably so called, as being the chief Ingredients of which compound Medicines are made.

SIMPLISSE, simplicity. *Chauter*.

SIMPLETON, a half-witted Person.

SIMPLEX Beneficium [Old Law] a lesser Dignity in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, a *Sine Cure*, a Pension of a Parish Church, or any other Benefice, opposed to a Cure of Souls. L.

SIMPLEX *Justiciarius*, a puny Judge that was not Chief in any Court. L.

SIMPLICIA [among Physicians] Simples or Medicines which are uncompounded.

SIMPLICITY [*simplicitas*, F. of *simplicitas*, L.] singleness, plainness, plain Dealing, downright Honesty; also Silliness, Foolishness, Indiscretion.

SIMPLING, gathering of Simples or Physical Herbs in the Fields.

SIMPSON, the Herb Groundsel. *Suff*.

A SIMULACRE [*simulacrum*, L.] an Image.

To SIMULATE [*simulari*, F. *simulatum*, L.] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULATION, a feigning, a counterfeiting, a colour or pretence. F. of L.

SIMULTANEOUS [*simultaneus*, L.] bearing a private Grudge.

SIN [Sinnæ, Sax. *Sund*, Teut. *Sunde*, Du.] Offence, Transgression.

To SIN [Sundigen, Teut. *Sundet*, Du. which *Minshew* derives of *cinæ*, Gr. to hurt] to offend, to provoke God, to transgress the Law of God.

A SINAPISM [*sinapis*, L. *Σιναπις*, Gr.] a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters, &c.

SINCE [sint, Teut. Dr. *Tb. H.* derives it of *sithence*,] from that Time.

SINFUL [Sinnulle, Sax.] impious, wicked.

SINGULTS [*singultus*, L.] Sighs. *Spencer*.

SINNER [Sunder, Teut. *Sondact*, Du.] an impious Person: a Transgressor of the Law of God.

SINCERE [*sincerus*, L.] honest, true-heard, plain, downright. F.

SINCERITY [*sinceritas*, F. *sinceritas*, L.] Uprightness, Plainness, Honesty.

SINE } [*sinus*, L.] is a right
Right SINE } Line drawn from one End of an Ark, perpendicular upon the Diameter drawn from the other End of that Ark, or is half the Chord or twice the Ark. *Geom*.

SINE Complement of an Ark [Geometry] the Sine of what that Ark or Angle is less than 90 Degrees, or what it is greater than 90 Degrees, when it exceeds them.

SINE versed of an Ark [Geometry] an Ark or Angle less than 90 Degrees, being that Part of the Diameter which is comprehended between the Ark and the Right Line.

SINE *Assensu Capituli* [in Law] is a Writ which lies against a Dean, Bishop, Prebendary, &c. or Master of a Hospital, that alienates or disposes of Lands holden in right of his House, without the Consent of his Chapter or Society. L.

SINE CURE [*sine cura*, L.] a Benefice without Cure of Souls.

SINE Die [Law Term] dismiss'd the Court; when Judgment is given against the Defendant, 'tis said, *Eat inde sine die*, i. e. let him go hence without a Day. L.

SINEW [Sinnæ, Sax. *senæ*, Dan. *senue*, Du.] a Nerve.

SINEWY [Sinnete, Sax.] Nervous.

SINEW Sinking [in Cattle] a Disease.

To SING [Sinnete, Sax. *singen*, Teut. to make Melody with the Voice.

To SINGE [Sanzan, Sax. *siengen*, Teut.] to scorch or burn lightly.

SINGLE [*singularis*, L.] simple, alone
A SINGLE [among Hunters] the Tail of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

To SINGLE out [of *Singulare*, or *Singulus*, I.] to pick out; or set apart from other Things or Persons.

SINGULAR [Singularier, F. *Singularis*, L.] particular, special, rare, extraordinary, choice, odd, affected.

SINGULAR Number [in Grammar] Number whereby a Noun Substantive is applied to signify but one Person or Thing as *Hom* a Man.

SINGULARITY [*Singularitas*, F. or *Singularitas*, L.] a being singular, uncommon.

nonness, Excellency; a particular way, affectedness.

SINGULTUS, the Hiccough, a Convulsive Motion of the Stomach and parts adjacent, particularly the Midriff. L.

SINICAL Quadrant [among Mathematicians] an Instrument used to solve any Problem in plain Sailing, and Questions in Astronomy.

SINISTER [*Sinistre*, F. properly on or towards the Left Hand] unlucky, unfortunate, untoward, indirect, unfair, dishonest, unjust. L.

SINISTER Aspect [among Astrologers] is an Appearance of two Planets, happening according to the Succession of the Signs, as *Saturn* in *Aries*, and *Mars* in the same Degree of *Gemini*.

SINISTER Chief Point [in Heraldry] the next middle Chief on the Left Side.

SINISTER Base Point [in Heraldry] is next the Base Point at the Bottom of the Escutcheon.

SINISTER SIDE of an Escutcheon [in Heraldry] the Left Side.

To SINK [Sencan, *Sax.* *sincken*, Du. and Teut.] to fall or to settle to the Bottom, to fall or faint; to plunge under Water.

To SINK a Deck, to lay the Deck of a Ship lower than it was before.

SINNET [among Sailors] a Line made of Rope Yarn, to bind about Ropes to keep them from galling.

SI NON OMNES, a Writ of Association, whereby, if all in Commission cannot meet at the Day appointed, it is allowed, that two or more of them may dispatch the Business. L.

SINONIA [among Paracelsian Chymists] the white Glew in the Joints.

SINOPER [*Sinopsis*, L. *Σινωπίς*, Gr. *zinnober*, Teut. *Sinople*, F.] a Mineral called Ruddle or Red Lead, used by Painters for a deep Red or Purple Colour.

SINUOSITY [*Sinuosité*, F. *Sinuositas*, L.] a being full of Turnings and Windings.

SINUOUS [*Sineux*, *Sinuofus*, L.] Crooked, that has many Turnings and Windings.

SINUS [in Anatomy] any Cavity or hollow Space in or between the Vessels of an Animal Body.

SINUS [among Naturalists] Clefts or Fissures which are between the *Strata* or Layers of the Earth in Mines, &c.

SINUS [among Surgeons] is when the beginning of an Imposthume or Ulcer is narrow, but the Bottom large.

SINUS Meningium [in Anatomy] are certain Cavities or hollow Parts in the Brain, which *Galen* calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. L.

SINUS *Offium* [in Anatomy] are those Cavities of the Bones, which receive the Heads of other Bones. L.

SION [WW H. *drinels*] a Mountain in *Judea*.

SION COLLEGE, a College in *London* near *Cripplegate*, founded by *Thomas White*, D. D. for the Use of the Clergy of the City and Liberties, with Part for Maintenance of 20 poor People.

To SIP [sipper, Du.] to loop a little.

SIPHON [*Σιφων*, Gr.] an incurvated or crooked Glass Tube for drawing Liquors out of one Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs. L.

SIPPETS [q. d. *Soppets*] little Sops.

A SI QUI [i. e. if any one scil. *invenit*, shall find] a Paper or Bill set up in some open Place, to proclaim any thing that is lost, &c. L.

SI RECOGNOSCAT, a Writ that lies for a Creditor against his Debtor, who, before the Sheriff, in the County Court, has acknowledged himself to owe his Creditor such a Sum, received of him in *Pecuniis Numeratis*, i. e. in Money numbered. L.

SIR [*Sieur* or *Sira*, F. *Sr.* Ital. *Spr*, C. Br.] an Appellation of Honour to a Man.

SIRE [of *Sire*, F. a Master] a Father, a Male Beast that engenders. O.

SIRENS [*Sirenes*, F. and L. of *Σειρήν*, Gr.] fabulous Sea Monsters or Mermaids, said to allure Persons by their melodious Singing; hence a Woman having a charming Voice is said to sing like a Siren.

SIRIASIS [*Σειρίασις*, Gr.] a great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes.

SIRIUS [*Σείρεος*, Gr.] the Dog Star.

To SIRNAME [surnommer, F.] to give the Family Name to a Person.

SIRNAME [*su nom*, F. q. d. the Name of a Sire or Father] a Family Name.

SIRONES, little Pushees in the Palm of the Hand, or Sole of the Foot, containing small Insects or Worms.

SIRROP [*Sirope*, F.] See *Syrrop*.

SISKIN, a Greenfinch, a Bird.

SISOURIS [*Assiores*, L.] Jury-men.

SISTRUM [*Σείστρον*, Gr.] a sort of Musical Instrument of an Oval Shape like a Racket, used by the Antients.

SISTER [*ἑσπυτην*, *Sax.* *suster*, Du. *suster*, Dan.] a Female born of the same Father and Mother, or one of them.

To SIT [Sittin, *Sax.* *sittin*, Du. of *sedere*, L.] to repose upon a seat.

SITE [*Situs*, L.] the Situation of any Place, Territory, or Building.

SITE [*Logick*] that Predicament which declares a Subject to be so and so placed.

SIT FAST [in a *Horse*] a horny Knob in the Skin.

SITHE } [Si'thān, *Sax.*] since,
SITHENCE } alter. *Spenc.*

SITH [Si'th, *Sax.*] Time.

SITHCUNDMAN [Si'thcu'ndman, *Sax.*] such a Gentleman as had the Office to lead the Men of a Town or Parish; or a Man who had so much Land as he might be capable of Knights Service.

A SITHE [Si'the, *Sax.*] an Instrument for mowing Grass.

SITIBUND [Sitibundus, *L.*] exceeding thirsty.

SITICULOUS [Siticulosus, *L.*] very thirsty.

SITANDE, sitting. *Chauc.*

SITUATE [Situe, *F.* Situs, *L.*] situated, seated.

SITUATION, the Manner of being situated or seated. *F.*

SIVE [Sy've, *Sax.* Siebe, *Du.*] an Instrument or Vessel to sift with.

SIX [Six, *Sax.* Sex, *L.* Ex, *Gr.*] the Number VI. 6.

SIXAIN [*Military Term*] an Order of Battle for 6 Battalions. *F.*

SIXTH [Six'th, *Sax.* Sezieme, *F.*] the Vith, 6th.

SIXTEEN [Six'tēne, *Sax.*] XVI. 16.

SIXTY [Six'tēz, *Sax.*] LX, 60.

SIZE [probably of *Incisa*, *L.* says *Skinner* of *Affise*, of *Affoir*, *F.*] Proportion, Bigness, Stature, Length.

SIZE [of *Sisa*, *Ital.*] a Composition used by Plasterers, Painters, &c.

SIZE [at the University of *Cambridge*] is so much Bread or Beer, set upon any of the Scholars Names in the Buttery Book, as amounts to the Value of a Farthing, and is noted with the Letter S.

To SIZE [among *Artificers*] to do or draw over with Size.

To SIZE [at *Cambridge*] to score as Students do in the Buttery Book, which at *Oxford* is called to *Battle*.

SIZEABLE, which is of a fit or convenient Size.

SIZEL [among *Minters*] the Remainers of the Bars of Metal, after the round Pieces of Money have been cut out according to their respective Sizes.

SIZER [at *Cambridge*] a Scholar of the lowest Rank; the same as *Servitour* at *Oxford*.

SIZELY, Nice, Proud, Coy. *N. C.*

SIZEME [Sizieme, *F.*] a Sequence of 6 Cards at the Game of Picquet.

SIZZING, Barm or Yest. *S. C.*

SKADDLE [of *Scade*, *Sax.*] Hurt, Damage, Ravenous, Mischievous.

SKADDONS, Embryo's of Bees.

SKAFFAUT, an Engine of War for Defence of the *Soldiery*. *Chauc.*

A SKAIN } [*Sægene*, *Sax.*] an *Irish*
SKEYN } short Sword.

A SKAIN [*Escaigne*, *F.*] a Length of Thread, Yarn, &c. as it is wound on a Reel.

SKARFED [*Sca Term*] when one Piece of Timber is let and fastened into another.

To SKATCH a *Wheel*, to stop the Wheel of a Cart or Waggon, by putting a Stone or Piece of Wood under it.

SKATE [Sca'tha, *Sax.* Skade, *Dan.*] a Sort of Fish.

SKATHY, [of *Sca'th*, *Sax.*] Ravenous, Mischievous. *N. C.*

A SKEEL, a Collock. *N. C.*

SKEELING, an Isle or Bay of a Barn. *Suff.*

SKEFFINGTON [of *Sceap*, *Sax.* a Sheep and Town] the Name of a Village.

SKEG, a sort of wild Plum.

The SKEG [in *Ships*] that small and slender Part of the Keel, which is cut slanting, and left a little without the Stern Post.

SKEGGER [probably of *γκαζζα*, *Sax.*] a kind of small Salmon.

SKEGGER *Front*, a kind of Fish.

SKELETON [*squelette*, *F.* *sceletos*, *L.* of *Σκαλετός*, *Gr.*] of a Man or Animal, is when the Bones are cleaned and put together again in their Natural Order.

SKELETTA [*Old Records*] a little Bell for a Church Steeple.

SKELLARD, warped, cast, become crooked. *Derbysh.*

SKELLET [of *Escuelette*, says *Dr. Th. H.*] a small Vessel with Feet for Boiling.

A SKELLUM [skelm, *Du.*] a Rogue.

SKEPE, a flat and broad Basket to winnow Corn in. *C.*

To SKER, to glide or move swiftly. *Shakesp.*

To SKERE, to make clean, scower. *Ch.*

SKETCH, the first Draught of a Fancy, especially in Painting and Drawing.

To SKETCH, to chalk out, to design.

SKETLOB [of *γκα'th*, *Sax.*] Loss, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice.

SKEW [schew, *Teut.* scheef, *Du.*] as to look a *Skew*, to squint or leer, to look at contemptuously or disdainfully.

SKEYN. See *Skain*.

SKEWER [skebe, *Dan.*] a long slender wooden Pin, such as Butchers use.

To SKID a *Wheel*, to stop a Wheel of a Waggon at a Descent of a Hill. *S. C.*

A SKIFF [*Esquif*, *F.* *sciffo*, *Ital.* of *scapha*, *L.*] a Shallop, or the lesser of two Ship-Boats.

SKILL [skell, *Dan.* *Minshew* derives it of *scibla* or *scio*, *L.*] Capacity, Knowledge, Experience.

SKILLED,

S K

SKILLED, that has Skill or is well versed in.

To SKIM [*Escumer*, F.] to take off the Top, Froth, or Cream of Liquid Things.

To SKIME, to look a Squint, to glee. *N. C.*

The SKIN [*skind*, *D.* *schinde*, *Du.*] the Hide of an Animal; also the outward Rind of Fruit,

To SKIN [*schinden*, *Teut.*] to flay off the Skin.

Dear is my Shift, but nearer is my Skin.

Some Friends are nearer to a Man than others: Parents and Children than other Relations: Relations than Neighbours, and Neighbour than Strangers; but above all a Man is nearest to himself. *Charity begins at Home*; but this Charity at Home stands in a slippery Place, upon the Brink, either of an ungenerous *Self-Love*, or of a foreign extravagant *Affection*, and it is very apt to slide into one or other of these discommendable Extreams. The Adage indeed intimates, That we ought to value our Bodies more than our Goods; to part with our Clothes off our Backs, rather than have our Skins stripped over our Ears; that our Charity and Hospitality should commence at our own Houses, for the Entertainment of our Families, Relations, and Friends; yet it does not mean, that it ought always to lye sneaking at Home, and never shew it self abroad; it should be as extensive as the Light, and bestow here and there a kind Ray upon Strangers, as well as Bofom Friends and Acquaintance, according to our Circumstances, though not so as to make a Man a *Felo de se* by his good Offices to others. *Mu chemise m' est plus proche que ma Robe.* French. *Tunica pallio propior.* Latin. *'Plu pres est la Chair que la chemise.* Fr. *'Αρωτιες εν ηχορν κρηον.* Greek.

A SKINK, a four-footed Serpent, a kind of Land Crocodile.

To SKINK [*ycencan*, *Sax.* *schencken*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to serve Drink at a Table.

SKINKER, [*skenker*, *Dan.*] a Butler, or Cup-bearer.

To SKIP [*of Esquiver*, F. to fly back, or *scuittare*, *Ital.* to dance] to leap or jump to and fro.

A SKIP, a Leap or Jump.

A SKIP } a Basket, but not one to be carried in the Hands. *S. C.*

A SKIP-Jack, a pitiful Fellow that skips or scampers up and down.

A SKIP-KENNEL, a Foot-Boy.

A SKIPPER [*schipper*, *Du.*] a Master of a Ship. *Dan.*

S K

SKIPPOUND [*q. d. Ship-pound*] is the Dividend of a Last of Corn laden in a Ship, and contains from 300 to 400 lb.

To SKIR, to glide or move swiftly. *Shakesp.*

To SKIRMISH [*Es armoucher*, F. *escaramucar*, *Span.* *scarramuccia*, *Ital.* *Du.* *scharmutzelin*, *Teut.*] to fight in Confusion, or without Order, as straggling Parties do before the main Bittle is joined.

A Skirmish [[*Escarmouche*, *escaramuzza*, *Span.* *scaramuccia*, *Ital.* *scharmutze*, *Du.* *scharmutzel*, *Teut.*] a small Encounter or a few Men, when they fight in Confusion, without observing Order.

SKIRRET [*schervole*, *Ital.* *cbirritia*, *Span.* or of *supcherwort*, *Du.* *q. d.* *Sugar-wort*] the Plant *Skirwort*, whose Root is something like a Parsnip, counted a great Dainty and strengthening Food.

SKITTISH [*Skinner* derives it of *σκιπτιω*, *Gr.*] Jadhith or Resty as some Horses are; also humourfom, tantastical, wanton, frisking.

SKLEIR, a Scarf. *O.*

SKLENDRE, slender. *Q.*

SKLEREN, to cover.

To SKREAM of [*Skraeman*, *Sax.* *scramare*, *Ital.*] to squall out, to make a shrill sudden Noise with the Voice.

A SKREEN [*escrein*, F. *Sommerus* derives it of *ρεσιμβη*, *Sax.* *Minshew* of *ficerniculum*, L.] a Device to keep off the Wind, Hail, &c. See *Screen*.

To SKREEN [probably of *schermen*, *Teut.*] to defend or protect from; also to sift through a Screen.

SKROW, surly, dogged. *Suff.*

To SKUE, to go sideling along; to waddle.

SKUPPER-HOLES. see *scoper Holes*, or *Scupper Holes*.

SKUTE, [*schuyte*, *Du.*] a little Boat.

SKY, [*sky*, *Dan.* or of *ycinan*, *Sax.* to shine, or *ycapian*, *Sax.* to behold, or of *ycua*, *Sax.* a Shadow, to which *οκία*, *Gr.* alludes] the azure Concave which surrounds the Earth.

SKY-LARK, a fine singing Bird.

When the Sky falls we shall catch Larks.

The Lark is a lotty Bird, and soars perhaps as high as any of the Inhabitants of the airy Regions, and if there be no other Way of coming at them, till the Sky falling down on their Heads bears 'em down into our Hands, we shall be little the better for 'em. This Proverb is usually apply'd to such Persons who buoy themselves up with vain Hopes but in Embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their Time, or not to last till their Accomplishment; as fondly

fondly as the Lad who seeing the Lord Mayor in his pompous Procession, said, *See what we must all come to. Ad illos redis qui dicunt si Cælum ruat.* Latin. ὁ ἄριστος ποιήσει μίλι κενθάρθ' ἢ γὰρα κενθάρθ'. Gr.

SKYVENAGE, the Precincts of the Town of Calais in France, so call'd while it was in the Possession of the English. O.S.

SLAB, the out-side sappy Plank, sawn off from the Sides of a Timber Tree.

A SLAB, a Puddle. See *Slaby*. C.

To SLABBER. See *Slaver*.

SLABBY [of *slabben*, Du.] plashy, full of Dirt.

SLACK [γλαξ, Sax. *slæck*, Du. *Lasche*, F. *laxus*, L.] loose, not tight; also slow.

To SLACKEN [Aylacian, Sax. *slacken*, Du.] to let loose a Cord, &c. that is tight; to grow remis.

SLADE [Slæde, Sax.] a long flat piece or slip of Ground. C.

SLAEN, to slay. *Chauc.*

SLAG, the Recreation or Drofs of Iron.

SLAKE, slack, slow. *Chauc.*

SLAM [either of *schlamm*, Du. Mud, q. d. to overwhelm with Mud, or of *schlagen*, Teut. to smite] the Winning of all the Tricks at Cards.

SLAM, a Substance in the making of Allum, produced often by the over or under calcining of it.

A SLAM Fellow [*Eslance*, F.] a tall, slim Fellow. See *Sim*.

SLANDER [*Eschlandre*, F. *schande*, Teut. *scandalum*, L.] a Reproach, a Scandal, Backbiting, Speaking Evil of.

To SLANDER [*Eschlander*, F. *schanden*, Teut. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *λίσσος*, Gr.] to backbite, to speak Evil of.

SLANDEROUS, apt to slander or rail at, foul-mouthed, abusive.

SLANK [probably of *schlang*, Teut. a Snake, because of its Length and Slenderness] slim, slender; a sort of Sea-Weed.

To SLAT ON, to cast on, or dash against. N. C.

SLANT } [probably of *slanghe*,
SLANTING } Du. a Snake] glancing or deviating aside, not straight.

To SLAP, to strike, to give one a Buffet or Blow commonly with open Hand or some broad flat thing.

A SLAP [*schlapp*, Teut. *Alepa*, L.] a Buffet or Blow.

SLAPE, slippery. N. C.

SLAPE ALE, plain Ale, as opposed to Ale medicated with Wormwood or Scurvy-Grass, or any other Liqueur. N. C.

A SLAPEL, a Piece, Part or Portion. *Swiss.*

To SLASH [of *slagen*, Du.] to cut.

SLASH, a Share. C.

SLATCH [*Sea Term*] is when the middle Part of a Cable or Rope hangs slack without the Ship or in the Water, they say, *Hale up the Slatch of the Rope*, &c.

SLATE [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *Eschla*, F.] a fealy sort of stony Substance for roofing Houses, and other Uses.

SLATTERN [of *slodde* or *slorcken*, Du.] a flattering Woman, i. e. one who does not dispose Things in their Places, but leaves all at Random; also one who is not tight, neat, or careful in her Apparel.

A Slave [*Eschlave*, F. *Eschlavo*, Span. *Slave*, Du. q. d. a *Sclavonian*, of which a great Number were taken Captives by the Germans and Venetians] a perpetual Servant, a Drudge.

To SLAVER [of *slabben*, or *slabberren*, Du. q. of *Dislabiare*, L.] to let the Spittle run out of the Mouth.

SLAUGHTER [*Slacht* Sax. *slacht*, Du.] a slaying or killing.

To SLAY [*Slægan*, Sax. *slachten*, Du. *schlagen*, Teut.] to kill.

A SLAY [Slæ of *Slægan*, Sax.] an Instrument belonging to a Weaver's Loom.

To SLEAK out the Tongue, to put it out by Way of Scorn. *Chesh.*

SLEAR, a Slayer, a Murderer. *Chauc.*

SLEASY Holland [*Silesia Holland*, L.] a sort of Cloth made in *Silesia* in Germany, but the Term is commonly used for a thin, slight Holland.

SLEAVE, a kind of Fish.

SLEAVED, as Sleaved Silk, is such as is wrought fit for Use.

SLEAZY, slight or ill wrought, as some sorts of Linnen Cloths are.

SLECK, small Pit Coal. N. C.

To SLECK [i. e. to slack] to quench or put out Fire; also to allay Thirst. N. C.

SLED } [*slodde*, Du. *schlitten*,

SLEDGE } Teut.] a sort of Carriage without Wheels, whereon to lay a Plough, or other weighty thing, to be drawn, or such on which Traysors are usually drawn to the Place of Execution.

A SLEDGE [*Slæg*, Sax.] a Smith's large Hammer to be used with both Hands in beating out Iron on the Anvil.

To SLECH, to dip up Water. N. C.

To SLEEP [*Sapan*, Sax. *sliepen*, Du.] to take Rest by Sleeping.

SLEEP [*Slep*, Sax. *slæp*, Du. *schluff*. Teut.] Rest taken by Sleeping.

SLEEPERS [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers which lie before and behind in the Bottom, their Use being to strengthen and bind fast the Timbers called *Futtocks* and

A SMATTERER [of *Smæccan*, *Sax.* taste] one who has some Smatch or tincture of Learning.

A SMATTERING [*Smæc*, *Sax.*] a superficial or slight Knowledge.

SMAUGHT, tasted, perceived. *Ch.*

To SMEAR [*Smeþan*, *Sax.* smereþen, *u.*] to dawb about with Grease, Soot, dirt, &c.

SMECTYMNUS, a Word made out of the first Letters of the Names of 5 Presbyterian Ministers, viz. *Stephen Marshall*, *Edmund Calamy*, *Thomas Young*, *Matthew Newcomen*, and *William Spurway*, who wrote a Book against Episcopacy and the Common Prayer. *A. C.* 1641. hence they and their Followers were called *Smeþymnians*.

SMEGMA [*Σμῆγμα*, *Gr.*] Soap or a thing that scours, a Wash ball. *L.*

SMEGMATICK [*smegmaticus*, *L.* *σμηματικὸν*, *Gr.*] belonging to Soap, *apy.*

To SMELL [*Minshew* derives it of *smacken*, *Teut.* to taste, but *Skinner* *smoel*, *Du.* warm, or *smassen*, *Du.* make small; because Odours are hot, and dissipate themselves or Scent into small particles] to perceive Scents by the Nostrils.

SMELLING is probably occasioned by the Effluvia's of odorous Bodies, mingling themselves with the Air entering up the Nostrils, which are covered with a very nervous and sensible Coat, and there, insinuating themselves into the Processes of the olfactory Nerves, do move it variously according to their various and different Natures, and so communicate to the Brain, such corresponding Motions, as enable the Soul to judge differently of the Bodies emitting such Effluvia; hence, when the Effluvia produce a grateful Sensation, we say it hath a *sweet smell*, but when a disagreeable one, we say it *sinks*,

SMELLING *cheat*, a Garden or Nosegay. *Cant.*

A SMELT [*Smelτ*, *Sax.* *Dan.*] a Fish.

To SMELT [among Refiners] to melt Metal in the Oar in a Furnace called a melting Furnace.

SMEREN, to besmear. *Chauc.*

To SMERK [*Smeþcian*, *Sax.*] to smile or look pleasantly.

SMERTANDE, smarting. *Chauc.*

SMERTIN, to smart. *Chauc.*

SMETH, an Ointment to take away Itch.

To SMICKER [of *Smeþcian*, *Sax.*] to look amorously or wantonly.

To SMILE [*smuyler*, *Du.* *smiler*, *Dan.*] to look pleasant, to laugh silently.

SMIRED [*Smeþjan*, *Sax.*] anointed. *O.*

To SMITE [*smiiten*, *Du.* *Fr.* *Junius* derives it of *σμάζω*, *Gr.*] to strike or hit.

To SMITE [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *smite*, when she wipes her Beak after Feeding.

SMITER, an Arm. *Cant.*

SMITH [*Smīθ*, *Sax.* *smīθ*, *Du.* and *Dan.* *schmid*, *Teut.*] one who works Iron.

SMITHERY [*Smīθ-craft*, *Sax.*] the Trade of a Smith.

To FOLLOW SMITHERY [*Smīθian*, *Sax.* *smeden*, *Du.* *schmiden*, *Teut.* *smīder*, *Dan.*] to work Iron.

A SMITHY, a Smith's Shop or Forge.

SMITING [of *Smīθian*, *Sax.* to *smēa*] is envious. *Lincolnsh.*

SMITING *Line* [in a *ship*] is a small Line fastened to the Millen Yard Arm, which serves to loosen the Miffen Sail, without striking down the Yard; for being pulled hard, it breaks all the Rope Yarns with which the Sail was turl'd, whence,

SMITE *the Miffen* [*sea Phrase*] is to pull that Rope, that the Sail may fall down.

SMOCK [*Smoc*, *Sax.*] a Linnen innermost Garment worn by Women.

SMOKE [*Smoca*, *Sax.*] the black Exhalation which ascends from Fire.

SMOOG'D, smoked. *Shakspear.*

To SMOKE *Smacian*, *Sax.* *smooken*, *Du.*] to send forth such an Exhalation.

SMOKE *Farthing*, a yearly Rent anciently paid for the Customary Dues, offered by the Inhabitants of a Diocese at *Whit-suntide*, when they made their Processions to the Mother Cathedral Church.

SMOKE-silver } Money formerly paid
SMOKE-penny } to the Ministers of several Parishes instead of Tithe-Wood,

SMOKLESS, without a Smock, stark naked. *Chauc.*

SMOOTH [*Smēθe*, *Sax.*] sleek, even, not rough.

To SMOOTH [*Smēθian*, *Sax.*] to make smooth, plain or even.

SMOOTH *Boiling of sugar* [confectionary] is when the Sugar is boiled to such a Degree, that the Person dipping the Tip of his Finger into it, and after applying it to his Thumb, a small Thread or String sticks to both, which immediately breaks and remains in a Drop upon the Fingers.

To SMOTHER [*Smōþian*, *Sax.* *smooten*, *Du.*] to suffocate.

SMOPPLE, brittle, as *smopple Wood*, *smopple Pie-Crust*, &c. *N. C.*

SMOTERLICK, Snout-tair. *O.*

SMUG [*Smicþe*, *Sax.*] spruce, neat.

To SMUG *upon one's self*, [smucken, Du. Teut. Dan.] to trim, to set one's self off to the best Advantage.

To SMUGGIE [smeeckelen, Du.] schmückelen, Teut. smaggerer, Dan.] to handle, feel, kiss amorously; also to run Goods ashore, or bring them in by Stealth.

SMUGGLERS, such as run ashore uncustomed Goods.

To SMUT [Bejmützen, Sax. smerten, Du. schmützen, Teut.] to dawb with Smut.

SMUT [smette, Du. schmütz, Teut.] the Soot of a Chimney; a Disease in Corn.

SMYTHIETH, Forgeth as a Smith. *Ch.*

SNACK, Share, as to go Snacks with one.

SNACKET, a Hasp for a Casement.

A SNAFFLE [o: snabel, Du. schäbel, Teut. a Beak] a sort of Bit for a Horse.

A SNAG, a Snail. *Suff.*

SNAG, a Knot, Knob, or Bunch; a Snail. *Suff.*

SNAGGLE Toothed [of schnable, Teut. a Beak, or nagel, Teut. a Nail] having the Teeth standing out.

SNAIL [Saxgi, Sax. suegel, Dan.] an Insect hurtful to Garden Plants.

SNAKE [Saxa, of Snacan, Sax. to creep, Snake, Du.] a sort of Serpent.

SNAKE Weed, an Herb, otherwise called Adders-wort and Bistort.

To SNAP [schnappen, Teut. snapper, Dan. Happer, F.] to break in two, to catch; also to snub or speak roughly.

A SNAP, a sort of Noise; also a Morfel or Bit; also a kind of Fishing for Pike.

To SNAP [knacken, Teut.] to make a Noise by hitting the Fingers one against the other, or them against the Ball of the Thumb.

SNAP Dragon, a Sport; a Flower.

A MERRY SNAP [o. Knapp, Teut. chearful, or Knapa, Sax. a Boy, because they are merry] a merry Fellow.

SNAP-HANCE [schnaphahn, Teut.] a Fire Lock, a Gun that strikes Fire without a Match.

To SNAPE, to check. *N. C.*

SNAPED, nipped with Cold, spoken of Fruits and Herbs. *N. C.*

SNAPPISH, furly, crabbed, rude, rough, SNAPSACK. See *Knapsack*.

A SNARE [of Snare, Du. a Rope or Nerve, of Beschnaeret, Dan.] a Gin or Trap to catch Birds or Beasts; also a Wire-Gia or Stall-Net, to catch Fish.

To SNARE, to prune Timber Trees

To SNARE [schnaeren, Teut. beschnaeret, Dan.] to intangle, intangle or take in a Snare. See to *intangle*.

To SNARL [of schnurren or beschnarchen, Teut.] to grin like a Dog; also to be intangled as a Skain of Thread &c.

The SNAT, the burnt Wick or Snuff of a Candle. *N. C.*

To SNATCH [Spelman derives it of schach, Teut. Theft; but Skinner or snoecken, Du. to cut off, or snappen, to snatch] to catch suddenly; to wrest or take away eagerly, or by Force.

SNATCH Block [in a Ship] a great Block or Pully, having a Shiver, cut through one of its Cheeks, for the ready receiving in of any Rope, it is chiefly used for the Fall or the Winding Tackle, which is let into the Block, and then brought to the Capstan.

To SNATHE, to prune Trees. *N. C.*

SNEAD } the Handle of a Sycche.
SNEATH } c.

To SNEAK [Snican, Sax. sniget, Dan.] to creep up and down shamefacedly, to lurk about, to act mean spiritedly.

SNEAKS, } a sneaking, sorry Fellow,
SNEAKSBY } who scarce durst shew his Head; a miserly, niggardly Person.

To SNEAP, to check or chide. *N. C.*

SNEAP'D, Beaked, billed, i. e. having Bills or Beaks, as sneap'd Birds. *Sh.*

SNEB, check, rebuke. *Spenc.*

To SNECK the Door, to latch it. *N. C.*

SNECKET of a Door, a String that draws up the Latch. *N. C.*

To SNEE } to abound or swarm, as bees

To SNIE } snies with Lice.

To SNEER, to laugh foolishly or scornfully.

To SNEEZE [Nieyan, Sax. Niesen, Teut. Nesser, Dan.] an Action well known.

SNEEZING Powder, Snuff.

SNEEZING Wort, an Herb so called from its Faculty of causing to sneeze.

SNELL [snell, Du. schnell, Teut. If uel, F. swift and nimble] a Name.

SNET [Hunting Term] the Fat of a sort of Deer.

SNEVER, slender. *N. C.*

A SNEVER Spawt, a slender Stripling *N. C.*

To SNICKER } to laugh privately, &c.

To SNIGGER } laugh in one's Sleeve

To SNIP [snippen, Du.] to cut with Scissors or Shears.

SNIPE [Snitte, Sax. sneppe, Du.] Fowl.

To SNITE [snotten, Du. snyder, Da.] to blow the Noie.

A SNITE, a Bird called a Bail.

SNITHE-WIND [ot Snitban, Sax. cut] a cutting Wind. *Lim. Inf.*

SNITING [in Falconry] is the Sneeze

ings; as also to Line out, and make the arrowing of the Floor of the Ship.

SLEEPY Evil [in Swine] a Disease.

SLEEPY Grave [Slapigypau, Sax.] a Tomb or Sepulchre.

To SLEER, to leer or peep at.

SLEET [probably of slide, Sax. q. d. sliding or slippery Rain] Rain and Snow falling together.

To SLEET a Dog, is to set him at any thing, as Swine, Sheep, &c.

SLEEVE [Sliex, Sax. floebe, Du.] that Part of a Garment that covers the Arm.

SLEEVELESS [q. d. Lifeless] as a *leeveless Errand*, a trifling Errand.

SLENDER [slender, Du.] slim, not thick or large about in Bulk.

SLEPEN, to sleep. *Chauc.*

A SLICE [Sliete, Sax.] a thin or broad Segment.

To SLICE [Slietan, Sax.] to cut into slices.

SLICK [slicht, Du. schlicht, Teut. sliht, Sax.] smooth.

To SLICKEN [slichten, Du. schlicht-en, Teut.] to smooth or make slick.

SLIDDER, slipping, falling. *O.*

To SLIDE [Slietan, Sax. sliiden, Du.] to glide along, to slide.

A SLIDE [Sliete, Sax.] a Place frozen to slide on.

SLIDING of Courage, easily daunted. *O.*

SLIDING Rule } Mathematical Instru-

SLIDING Scale } ments to be used

without Compasses in Gauging, &c.

SLIGHT [of slicht, Du.] light, mean, not elaborate; not strong or serviceable.

A SLIGHT [probably of Light, Eng. or schlabbu, Teut. cunning] a cunning Trick, Dexterity; also Disesteem.

To SLIGHT [schleete, Du.] to take little Notice of, to disesteem; also to do Work slightly.

SLIM [probably of slint, Du. mean, or Schlim, Sax.] slender.

SLIM [of Schlim, Sax.] naughty, crafty. *Linc.*

SLIME [Slim, Sax. slim, Du. schleim, Teut. Limus, L.] soft Mud; also a clammy or glewish Humour.

SLIMING [in Falconry] is said of a Hawk's mewing long ways, in an intire Substance, without dropping anything.

SLIMY [S'iminz, Sax. Limosus, L.] full of Slime, ropy.

To SLING [schlingen, Teut. slauger, Dan.] to cast or throw with a Sling; to fix into hooked Ropes any great Bundles or Vessels of Commodities for heaving or removing them by Cranes, &c.

A SLING [slinghe, Du. schlinge, Teut. slunge, Dan.] an Instrument to

throw Stones with; also another used by Brewers Servants, to heave Barrels out of a Dray; a so for other Uses.

SLINGING of the Yards, [See Phrase] is when the Yards are fast bound aloft to the Cross, and to the Head of the Mast, by any Rope or Chain; which is done, that if the Tie should happen to break, or be shot into Pieces in a Fight, the Yard might nevertheless be kept from falling down on the Hatches.

To SLINK [ylinca, Sax.] to steal or sneak away.

A SLINK [of slank, Du.] a cast Calf.

To SLIP [ylyppan, Sax. slieden, Du.] to slide, to fall, to mistake.

A SLIP, a Sliding, a Fall, a Mistake, a narrow Piece rent or cut off from any thing; a Twig or Sprig pulled off from a Branch.

A SLIPPER [Slipey, Sax.] a sort of loose Shoe to be worn within Doors, or in dry Places.

To SLIT [ylytan, Sax. sliider, Du.] to cut a thing according to the Grain, as Wood, Whalebone, &c.

A SLIT [ylyte, Sax.] a Cut or Slice.

SLITHER, slippery. *Chauc.*

To SLIVE [of slaeber, Dan.] to creep or go about dishonestly.

To SLIVER [ylytan, Sax.] to cut into Slivers of thin Slices.

A SLIVERLY Fellow, a subtle, crafty Fellow, a Knave. *Lincolnsh.*

SLOATS' of a Cart, those under Pieces which keep the Bottom of the Cart together.

SLOCKEN [q. d. slackened] softened, as *stocken with over mu b Moisture*. *G.*

SLOCKER or } one that enticeth a
SLOCKSTER } way another Man's Servants.

SLOE [S'la, Sax. see, Du. slaen, Dan.] a sort of small black wild Plum.

SLOE WORM [Slap pyrm, Sax. q. d. Slow-Worm, because it is slow in Motion] an Insect.

SLOGARDE, Sloth, Sluggishness. *Ch.*

SLOMBRINGIS, Slumberings. *Chauc.*

SLONG, slung. *Chauc.*

A SLOOP, a small Sea Vessel.

To SLOP [probably of slabben, Du.] to dash with Water.

SLOPING } slanting, cut side-ways, or
A SLOPE } slanting.

SLOPS [of slabbe, Du.] a wide sort of Breeches worn by Seamen.

SLOPS [sciloppi, Ital.] Physical Portions.

To SLOT a Door [of sluyten, Du.] to shut a Door. *Lincolnsh.*

The SLOT of a Deer [of fleet, Du.]
 a Term among Hunters for the View or
 Print of a Stag's Foot in the Ground.

The SLOTE of a Ladder or Gate, the
 flat Step or Bar. N. C.

SLOTH [probably of schlösz Teut.
 negligent, or cur Slow] Idleness.

SLOTHFUL. *szv*, dromith, idle.
 SLOTHFULNESS, Idleness, Laziness,
 Dromithness.

A SLOTTERN } [flodde, or flar-
 A SLATTERN } [hen, Du.] See *Stat-*
tern.

SLOUCH [probably of flou, Dan.] a
 great lubberly Fellow, a Country Bump-
 kin.

SLOVEN [flouf, Du. or of schlansz,
 Teut. careless] a nasty beastly Fellow.

SLOUGH [of Sloz hollow, or Luh,
Sax. a Lake,] a deep and muddy Place.

SLOUGH [probably of Luh, *Sax.* a
 Lake] the Damp in a Coal Mine, so called
 because of its Moistness.

A SLOUGH, a Husk. N. C.
 SLOUGH, the Scar of a Wound, or a
 Piece of corrupt Flesh cut out of a Sore;
 also the spongy or porous Substance in the
 inside of the Horns of Oxen or Cows.

SLOUGH [of a Wild Boar] the Soil or
 Mire wherein he wallows; or the Place
 in which he lies in the Day time.

SLOUGH Silver, a Rent formerly
 paid to the Castle of *Wigmore*, instead of
 some Days Work in Harvelt, anciently
 performed for the Lord of the Manour.

SLOUTH [probably of Sloz, *Sax.* Con-
 cave or hollow, *q. d.* a hollow Skin] the
 Cleft Skin of a Snake.

SLOUTH [Hunting Term] a Herd or
 Company; as a *slouth of Bears*, i. e. a
 Company of Bears.

SLOUTH *H. u. d.* See *fl. th Found.*
 SLOW [of Sap, *Sax.*] dilatory, tedi-
 ous in Motion.

SLOW in Motion [in Astrology] is
 when a Planet's Daily Motion happens to
 be less than its mean Motion.

SLOWF. Hair. *chauc.*
 To SLUBBER over [Skinner chuses to
 derive it of schlutren, Teut. or of lu-
 blare, L.] to do carelessly or without
 Application.

A SLUCE [flurte, Du. *eschuse*, F.
schusa, L. *schluse*, Teut.] a Frame of
 Wood set in a River to keep out the Wa-
 ter; as a Veil or Drain for Water on Land.

SLUG [of schlagen, *o smite*] a heavy
 sort of great Gun; a sort of Shot for a
 Gun.

A SLUG [of slugghen, Du. to act
 feebly] a Ship that sails heavily; also a
 sort of Snail without a Shell.

A SLUGGARD [Luggerigh, Du.] a
 Southwesterish Person.

To SLUMBER [Slumern, *Sax.* schlü-
 mern, Teut. slimmer, Dan.] to sleep
 unawakely, to Doze.

To SLUMP, to slip or fall plum down
 into any wet or dirty Place. N. C.

To SLUR [flooren, Du.] to draw a-
 long unevenly; to toil or dawb, to be-
 spatter.

A SLUR [flodder, Du. a nasty Fellow]
 a Miscarriage, a Mark of Ignominy.

A SLUT [flodde, Du. or probably of
Lutum, L.] a nasty, slatterly Woman.

SLUTH-Hound a Dog in Scotland that
 has an exquisite Sense of Smelling.

SLY; *Minshew* derives it of schleichen,
 Teut. to creep] craftily reserved in Word
 or Deeds, hypocritically designing; frau-
 dulent.

To SMACK [Smæccan, *Sax.* smæcett,
 Teut. smaget, Dan.] to take a Taste or
 Relish or with the Smack of the Lips.

A SMACK [Smæc, *Sax.* schmack,
 Teut. smæc, Dan.] a Taste, Relish,
 Smattering.

A SMACK [schmachtz, Teut.] an ea-
 ger Kiss with a Noise made by the Lips.

SMACKS, small Vessels with one Mast,
 which attend Men of War in carrying the
 Men or Provisions on Board.

A SMACKERING, a longing for or
 being desirous of, as to have a Smackeri-
 after a Thing.

A SMACKING COVE, a Coachman.
Cant.

SMAKA, a Smack or little Ship. O. R.
 SMALL [Smæl, *Sax.* smale, Dan.
 smahl, Du. schamal, Teut.] little.

SMALL Craft [Sea Term] all such
 Lines, Nets and Hooks, as are used to
 catch Fish; also all Manner of small Sea
 Vessels, as Catches, Hoys, &c.

SMALL PIECE, a Scotch Coin in value
 2 d. Farthing English, of which three
 make a Noble.

SMALL-POX, a Disease, the Epidemical
 Distemper of England.

SMALLAGE, a wholsom Herb often put
 into Broth.

SMALT, a blue Colour in Powder used
 in Painting; blew Enamel.

SMARAGDINE [smaragdinus, L. of
Σμαραγδίνος, Gr.] a Precious Stone,
 transparent, of a lovely green Colour, ve-
 ry beneficial to the Eyes.

To SMART [Smæcpan, *Sax.* smæt-
 ten, Du.] to be painful as a Sore.

A SMART [smette, Dan.] a Pain, as
 of a Wound or Sore.

SMART, brisk, quick, witty, biting,
 sharp, violent.

To SMARTLE away, to waste away.
 N. C.

SOKER, a Toper, a hard Drinker.
 SOL [*soleil*, F.] the Sun, the King of the Planets, the Eye of the World, and Fountain of Light. L.

SOL [among *Chymists*] Gold.

SOL [among *Heralds*] the Gold Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

SOL [in *Musick*] the Name of one of the Notes in the Gamut.

SOLACE [*solatium*, L.] Comfort, Consolation, Delight.

To SOLACE [*solacior*, O. F. *solazare*, Ital. of *solari*, L.] to afford Solace or Comfort, to recreate one's self.

SOLACE [among *Printers*] is when one Man affronts another, the offended Person asks leave of the rest of his Fellow Workmen to *Solace* him, which, if granted, he spends 6 d. or 1 s. 3/4c. on them, and if the Offender refuses to spend double as much, after an Hour's Consideration, he is excluded from receiving part of any Benefits which shall accrue to his said Fellow Workmen, or holding Society with them, till he has so done.

SOLACHS, the Grand Signior's Foot Guard, being about 300 in Number, who attend upon him armed with Bows and Arrows.

SOLÆUS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle which helps to stretch out the Foot. L.

SOLANDER, a Disease in a Horse.

SOLANUM, the Herb *Nightshade*. L.

SOLAR [*solaire*, F. *solaris*, L.] belonging to the Sun.

SOLAR Month [among *Astronomers*] is that Time in which the Sun runs over one Sign of the Zodiack.

SOLAR Year [among *Astronomers*] is either *Tropical* or *Sideral*; the *Tropical* is the Time the Sun employs in going thro' the Zodiack, or returning to the same Equinoctial Point, which is about 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 16 Seconds. It is something longer in finishing the *Solar*, *Astral*, or *Sideral* Year.

The SOLAR, or *Sideral*, or *Astral* Year, is the Space the Sun takes up in coming back to any particular fixed Star, which is a little longer than the other, viz. about 365 Days, 8 Hours, and 9 Minutes.

SOLARIUM, a Sun-Dial. L.

SOLARIUM, a Place raised and exposed to the Sun, where People used to walk, a Terraceous Walk. L.

SOLARIUM [in *ancient Writings*] an upper Room or Garret, which in some Parts of England is still call'd a *Sollar*.

SOLD, Hire, Pay. *Spenc.*

SOLDAN, a Mahometan Prince, as the *Soldan of Egypt*, &c.

To SOLDER } [*solder*, F. *soldare*,
 To SODDER } Ital. of *solidare*, L.]
 to join or fasten with Solder.

SOLDER } [*Soudure*, Du.] a Com-
 SODDER } position used by Plumbers,
 Silver-Smiths, and other Artificers in the Working and Binding of Metals.

SOLDIER [*soldat*, F. *soldato*, Ital. *saldada*, Span. of *saldo*, Ital. of *solidus*, L. a Shilling, the Lifting Money] one who serves in the Wars for a certain Pay.

SOLDIERY [*la soldatesque*, F.] the Militia or Body of Soldiers.

SOLE [of the Foot] the bottom or hollow Part of the Foot, from the Heel to the Toes.

SOLE of the Foot [in a Horse] is as it were a Plate of Horn, which, encompassing the Flesh, covers the whole Bottom of the Foot.

SOLE [*Solus*, L.] only or alone.

SOLE-Tenant [*Law Term*] a Man or Woman who holds Land in his or her own Right, without any other joined.

SOLEATED [*soleatus*, L.] thod, having Shoes on.

SOLECISM [*solecisme*, F. *solecismus*, L. *Σολοικισμός*, Gr. the Word is derived from the *Soli*, a People of *Attica* in *Greece*, who being transplanted to *Cilicia* in Lesser *Asia*, quite lost the Purity of their Mother Tongue, inasmuch that they became notable for their rude Pronunciation and uncouth Expression an Impropriety of Speech contrary to the Rules of Grammar.

SOLEMN [*solemnel*, F. *solemnis*, L.] celebrated in due Order of some stated Time; done with Reverence.

SOLEMNESS, the Reverential doing of a Thing.

SOLEMNITY [*solemnité*, F. *solemnitas*, L.] a solemn Action, the Pomp of Celebrating an Anniversary Feast.

SOLEMNIZATION, Solemnizing.

To SOLEMNIZE [*solemniser*, F. *solemnizare*, L.] to celebrate, to do or set forth after a solemn Manner, as to *solemnize a Victory*, a *Marriage*, &c.

SOLEN [*Σολην*, Gr.] an oblong, hollow Chirurgical Machine, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed, a Cradle.

SOLID [*solide*, F. *solidus*, L.] massive, hard, firm, strong; real, substantial, sound, lasting.

A SOLID [among *Geometricians*] is a Magnitude which has three Dimensions, viz. Length, Breadth, and Thickness, and is often used in the same Sense as Body.

SOLID Angle [in *Geometry*] is one made by the Meeting of 3 or more Planes, and those joining in a Point, like that of a Diamond well cut.

SOLID

SOLID Numbers [in *Arithmetick*] are such as arise from the Multiplication of a plain Number by any others whatever, thus 18 is a solid Number, made of 6, multiplied by 3, or of 9 multiplied by 2.

SOLID Problem [*Mathematicks*] one which cannot be Geometrically solved, but by the Interfection of a Circle, and a Conick Section, or by the Interfection of two other Conick Sections, besides the Circle.

SOLIDATA, the Pay of a Soldier. *O.*

SOLIDATION, a making Solid or Firm.

SOLIDITY [*solidité, F. soliditas, L.*] Firmness, Soundness, Massiveness.

SOLIDITY [*Figuratively*] Soundness of Judgment; Depth of Learning, &c.

SOLIDITY [in *Architecture*] the Choice of a good Foundation, and sound Materials to work with.

SOLIDITY [*Philosophy*] a Quality of a Natural Body oppos'd to Fluidity, which consists in the Parts of Bodies being woven and entangled one with another, so that they cannot spread themselves several Ways as fluid Bodies do.

SOLIDITY of a Body [*Geometry*] is the Number of little determinate, solid Measures which are contained in it.

SOLIDO, as a Bond in *Solido*, i. e. a Bond or Writing obligatory for the whole.

SOLIDUM, the Full and Whole. *L.*

SOLIDUS, anciently a whole Piece of Gold Coin, now taken for a Shilling. *L.*

SOLIFIDIAN [of *solus* and *fides, L.*] one who holds that Faith only, without Works, is necessary to Salvation.

SOLILOQUY [*soliloque, F. soliloquium, L.*] a Discouring or Meditating alone with one's self.

SOLIPED [*solipes, L.*] whole-footed.

SOLITARY [*solitaire, F. solitarius, L.*] lonesome, unrequented, retired, private; also that loves to be alone.

SOLITARY Sparrow, a Sparrow naturally given to melancholy, living lonesome in By places.

SOLITUDE [*solitudo, L.*] a Desert, or uninhabited Place; also a Retirement or solitary Life. *F.*

SOLIVAGANT [*solivagus, L.*] wandering alone, solitary.

SOLLAR [of *solarium, L.*] an upper Room of a House.

SOLLECITO, Grief, Sorrow. *Ital.*

TO SOLLICIT [*soliciter, F. sollicitare, L.*] to importune or press; to entice, move or egg on; to prosecute a Business.

SOLLICITATION, an entreating earnestly; an importuning or pressing; Motion, Inducement, Instance. *F. of L.*

SOLLICITOUR [*solicitor, F. sollicitator, L.*] one who sollicit.

SOLLICITOUR [in *Law*] one employ-

ed to take Care of and follow Suits in Law.
SOLLICITOUS [*solicitus, L.*] full of Care and Fear; much troubled or concerned about a Business.

SOLLICITUDE [*solicitudo, L.*] great Care, Trouble, Anxiousness of Mind. *F.*

SOLO [in *Musick Books*] stands singly or alone. It is frequently us'd in Pieces of Musick of several Parts, when one part is to perform alone, as *fauto solo*, the Flute alone, *Organo solo*, the Organ alone, and *Violino solo*, the Violin alone.

SOLO [in *Musick*] is also used to distinguish those Sonatas, for one Violin and a Bass, or one Flute and a Bass, from those with 2 Violins and a Bass, or 2 Flutes and a Bass. And so the 5th Opera of *Corelli's* Sonatas, which are composed for one Violin and a Bass, are commonly call'd *Solo's*, to distinguish them from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Operas, which are composed for 2 Violins and a Bass. *Ital.*

SOLOMON [סלמון, *H. i. e.* peaceable] King *David's* Son.

SOLOMON'S Seal, an Herb.

SOLON, one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece, and a Law-giver to the Athenians, who liv'd Anno Mundi 3391, about the Time when *Tarquinius Priscus* reigned in Rome; *Cresus* ask'd him, who in the World was more happy than he? He answered *Tellus*, who tho' he was poor, yet was a good Man, and content with what he had, died well, and in a good Age; for that till one be dead, he cannot be call'd happy, as *Cresus* afterwards found true by Experience.

SOLS } a French Coin of 12 Deniers,
SOUS } whereof 20 make a *Livre*, valued at 3 sixths of a Farthing *English*.

SOLSTICE [*solstitium, L.*] is the Time when the Sun, being come to either of the Tropical Points, is got farthest from the Equator, seems for some Days to be at a stand before it return back, which happens twice a Year, in the *Summer* and *Winter*.

The Estival SOLSTICE } [in Northern
The Summer SOLSTICE } Countries] is when the Sun entering the Tropick of *Cancer*, on June 11. makes the longest Day, and the shortest Night.

Hy-mal SOLSTICE } [in Northern Coun-
Winter SOLSTICE } tries] is when the Sun comes to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, which is on the 11th of *December*, and makes the longest Night and shortest Day; for under the Equator there is no Variation, but a continual Equinox or Equality of Days and Nights.

SOLSTITIAL [*solstitialis, L.*] belonging to the Solstice. *F.*

SOLSTITIAL Colure. See *Colure*.

SOLVA-

ng (as it were) o' a Hawk, or when a hawk as it were wipes her Bill after feeding.

To **SNITTLE** [of *Snidan*, *Sax.* to cut] o' kill.

SNIVEL [*Snovel*, *Sax.*] Snot.

SNIVELLING [of *Snovel*, *Sax.* snot, snivel] peaking, snotty-nosed, childish, unilluminous, as, *a sniveling Fellow*.

SNOD, neat, handfom. *N. C.*

SNODDLE, a smooth Roll or Bottom of Thread, Silk, &c. *O. Rec.*

SNOGLY, handsomly, as, *snogly geer'd*, handsomly dress'd. *N. C.*

SNOG Malt, smooth, with few Combs.

To **SNOOK**, to lie lurking for a thing.

To **SNORE** [*schnochen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise through the Nostrials in Sleeping.

To **SNORT** [*snorcker*, *Dan.*] to make a Noise like a Horse when frightened.

SNOT [*snote*, *Sax.* snot, *Du.* and *Dan.* *Junius* derives it of *Notic*, *Gr.*] a sort of Phlegm, voided at the Nose.

SNOOT [*snuyt*, *Du.* snabe, *Dan.*] the Nose of a Beast, Fish, &c.

SNOW [*Snop*, *Sax.* *snecw*, *Du.* *snue*, *Dan.* *schnee*, *Teut.*] a Meteor well known in Northerly and Southerly Climates, especially beyond the Tropicks.

To **SNOW** [*Snapan*, *Sax.* *schnepen*, *Teut.* *snert*, *Dan.* *Neiger*, *F.* *Ningere*, *L.*] to descend in Snow.

SNOW Apple, a kind of Apple.

SNOWDEN [of *Snop*, *Sax.* Snow and *Den*, *Sax.* a Den, because of the Snow always seen upon the Top of it] a Hill in *Caernarvonshire*.

SNOW-Drops, a Flower.

To **SNUB** [of *snuffen*, *Du.*] to sob; also to take one up sharply; to keep under, or in subjection.

SNUBS, Knots in Wood. *Spencer*.

A **SNUDGE** [of *Snican*, *Sax.* to creep] an old Curmudgeon or close-fisted Fellow; a creeping Fellow.

To **SNUDGE along** [of *sniger*, *Dan.* or *Snican*, *Sax.* to creep along] to walk looking downwards and poring, as though the Head was full of Business.

SNUFF [of *Snovel*, *Sax.* *snuf*, *Du.* Snot, *q. d.* Snot-Powder, because it brings it away, or of *schnuuff*, *Teut.* a Rheum] a Sneezing Powder.

To **SNUFF** [*snuffen*, *Du.*] to take Snuff; also to take exceptions at.

To **SNUFFLE** [*snuffelen*, *Du.* *schnuuffen*, *Teut.*] to make a Noise in Respiration through the Nose; to speak in the Nose.

A **SNUFFLING Fellow** } [*Snufflung*,

A **SNIVELING Fellow** } *Sax.*] a snotty-nosed, mean, low spirited, sneaking Fellow.

SNURL, a Rheum or Cold in the Head. *N. C.*

SNUT-*Nosed*, flat-nosed.

A **SO** } a Tub with two Ears to car-

A **SOA** } ry on a Stang. *N. C.*

SO [*Spa*, *Sax.* so, *Teut.* so, *Du.*] thus, in like manner.

SOAM, an Horse-Load. *W. C.*

SOAP See *Sope*.

SOARAGE [in *Falconry*] the first Year of a Hawk's Age.

SOAR Hawk [with *Falconers*] a Hawk so called from the first taking her from the *Eyrie*, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOAVE, sweet, agreeable. *Ital.*

SOAVEMENT, sweetly, agreeably. *Ital.*

To **SOAR** [*Efforer*, *F.* *Sorare*, *Ital.*] to fly high, to aim high, to be aspiring.

To **SOB** [*Seoxian*, *Sax.* to lament, *fohben*, *Du.* to stumble, but *Martinius* derives it of *Sober*, *Gr.*] to sigh in Weeping or Lamentation.

SOBER [*sobre*, *F.* *sobrius*, *L.*] moderate temperate, modest, grave, serious.

SOBRIETY } [*sobrieté*, *F.* *sobrietas*,

SOBERNESS } *L.*] a Virtue by which

one abstains from Eating and Drinking more than is requisite or fit for Nourishment; Moderation; Temperance; prudent Carriage.

SOC [*old Law Term*] a Power or Liberty of Jurisdiction.

SOCA, a Signiory or Lordship, endowed by the King with Liberty of holding a Court of Tenants called *Sockmen*. *O. L.*

SOCAGE } [of *soc*, *F.* a Plough-

SOCAGE } Share, or *Socn* or *Socne*,

Sax. a Privilege] a Tenure of Lands by inferior Services in Husbandry, to be performed to the Lord of the Fee.

SOCAGER } [in *old Law*] a Tenant

SOCKMAN } who holds Lands and Te-

SOCKEMAN } nements by Socage.

SOCIABLE [*sociabilis*, *L.*] delighting in, or fit for Company or Conversation.

SOCIABLENESS [*sociabilitas*, *L.*] a being sociable or social.

SOCIETY [*societe*, *F.* *societas*, *L.*] Company, Fellowship, Conversation; also a Company of several Persons joined together for some Common Interest, or to assist one another in the Management of any particular Business.

The **Royal SOCIETY**, a Fellowship of Noble, Learned, and Ingenious Men, founded by *K. Charles II.* under the Name of the President, Council, and Fellows of the *Royal Society of London*, for improving Natural Knowledge, viz. *Mathematical*, *Physiological*, *Mechanical*, and *Chymical*; whose College was erected in *Bishopsgate-Street*, by *Sir Thomas Gresham*.

SOCINIANISM, the Opinions and Principles of the *Socinians*.

SOCINIANS, a Sect so called from one *Tebius Socinus*, Author; afterwards promoted by *Faulsius Socinus* at *Sienna*, 1555. He asserted that Christ was mere Man, and had no Existence before *Mary*, deny'd the Personality of the Holy Ghost, Original Sin, Grace, Predestination, the Sacraments, and Immensity of God.

A **SOCK**, a Plough-share. *N. C.*

SOCKET [*souchette*, *F.* a Trunk or Stalk] part of a Candle-stick; also a Piece of Metal at the Bottom of a Pike, Halbert, &c.

SOCKETS [in a *Ship*] are the Holes, which the Iron Pins of the Guns call'd Murdering Pieces, and Fowlers, are let into.

SOCKMEN [*socmanni*, *O. L.*] a Sort of Tenants, who till'd the Inland or peculiar Demands of their Lord; but after the Conquest, those who held by no servile Tenure, but paid their Rent, as a *Soke* or Sign of Freedom, were so called.

SOCKS [*focci*, *L.*] Cloathing for the Feet.

SOCNA [*Socne*, *Sax.*] a Privilege, or Liberty and Franchise.

SOCOME [*old Law Term*] a Custom of Grinding at the Lord's Mill.

Bond **SOCOME**, is when the Tenants are bound to grind at the Lord's Mill.

Love **SOCOME**, is when they do it freely out of Love to their Lord.

SOCQUE, a Sandal or wooden Shoe worn by Friars call'd *Recollets*. *F.*

SOCRATES [of *Solo* to save, and *negotia*, to hold] an excellent and learned Greek Philosopher, who lived about 428 Years before Christ, in the Times of *Haggai* and *Zachariah* the Prophets, whom the Oracle of *Apollo* pronounced the wisest Man upon Earth; he was most noted for the Study and Practice of Moral Philosophy, for which being envied, his Enemies accused him of Contempt of their Gods, for which he was condemn'd to die; but soon after the *Athenians* shew'd their Sorrow for the Loss of him, by slaying his Accusers, and erecting Statues in Honour of him.

SOD [*sode*, *Du.* *Terra Soda*, *Ital.*] a Sort of Turf or the Superficies of a Heath pared off.

SODALIS, a Companion, an Associate. *L.*

SODALITIOUS [*sodalitius*, *L.*] belonging to Society.

SODALITY [*sodalitas*, *L.*] Fellowship, Society.

SODOM [סדום, *Heb.*] one of the five Cities in the Land of *Canaan*, which were utterly destroy'd by Fire.

SODOM *Apples*, Apples growing about *Sodom*, which appear fair to the Eye, but being full of Soot and Smoke, they crumble away at the first Touch.

SODOMITE [*sodomita*, *L.*] one who commits the Sin of Sodomy, a Buggerer. *F.*

SODOMITICAL [*sodomiticus*, *L.*] belonging to Sodomy.

SODOMY [*sodomie*, *F.* *sodomia*, *L.*] Buggery, a Sin of the Flesh against Nature, so called because committed by the Inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOFA, a sort of Alcove much used in the Eastern Countries, being an Apartment of State raised about two Foot above the Floor, and furnished with rich Carpets and Cushions, where Persons of the greatest Honour are entertained.

SOFEES [among the *Turks*] a Sect accounted Religious *Puritans*, who commonly read in the Streets and publick Places, being always very busy with their Beads, that notice may be taken of their counterfeit Devotion; when they speak, it is but two Words at a Time, *Alaha Ekbec*, i. e. God is Great, or *Subhawn Allah*, i. e. God is Pure, or *Isigie Allah*, i. e. God defend.

SOFT [*Soft*, *Sax.* fast, *Du.*] yielding to the Touch; also silly.

SOIL [*solage*, *F.* *solum*, *L.*] Ground considered with Respect to its Quality or Situation; Country.

To **SOIL** *Milk*, to cleanse or strain it. *N. C.*

A **SOIL** *Dish*, a straining, &c. *Dish*.

SOIL [*Hunting Term*] the Mire in which a wild Boar wallows.

To take **SOIL** [*Hunt. T.*] to run into the Water, as a Deer when close pursued.

To **SOIL**, to dung, muck, dirty, foul.

SOILURE, a Blot. *Sbakesp.*

To **SOJOURN** [*sejourner*, *F.* *sggiornare*, *Ital.* q. *subdiurnare*, *L.*] to tarry, stay or continue for some time in a Place; to dwell, abide, or live a while in it.

SOIT [*fait comme il est desire*] [let it be done as it is desired] a Form used when the King gives his Royal Assent to a private Bill presented in Parliament.

SOKA [*Socnea*, *Sax.*] the Privilege **SOKE** of Tenants excus'd from Customary Impositions; the Territory in which the Chief Lord exercised his Liberty of keeping Courts within his own Territory or Jurisdiction; a Quit Rent or Payment made to the Lord by his Tenant for acting in the Quality of a *Sockman* or *Freeholder*.

SOKE *Reeve*, the Rent-gatherer in the Lord's *Soke*.

To **SOKE** [*Socian*, *Sax.*] to sleep; also to drain or empty one's Pocket.

SOKEMANRY, the free Tenure, or holding Land by *Socage*.

SOKEMEN. See *Sockeman*.

SOKEN, Trade, Dealing. *O.*

SOKER

SOLVABLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be resolved or explained; that is able to pay. *F.*

SOSUBLE [*solubilis*, L.] that may be unloosed or dissolved. *F.*

SOLUBLE [among *Physicians*] loose, or apt to go to Stool.

SOLUBLE Tartar [among *Chymists*] a Salt Chymically prepared, by boiling eight Ounces of Cream of Tartar, with four Ounces of fixed Salt of Tartar.

To **SOLVE** [*solvere*, L.] to resolve or decide.

SOLVENDO Esse [in *Law*] signifies, that a Man hath wherewith to pay, or is a Person *Solvent*. *L.*

SOLVENT [*solvens*, L.] able to pay.

A **SOLVENT** [among *Chymists*] any Menstruum, or Corrosive Liquor which will dissolve Bodies. The same as *Dissolvent*.

SOLUTIO Chymica, is a resolving any mixt Body into its Chymical Principles, *Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Earth, and Water*. *L.*

SOLUTIO Continui [among *Surgeons*] is a dissolving of the Unity and Continuity of Parts, as in wounds, fractures, &c. *L.*

SOLUTION, a loosening. *F. of I.*

SOLUTION [of *Questions*] the unfolding, explaining, or answering them.

SOLUTION [in *Mathematicks*] is the answering any Question, or the Resolution of any Problem.

SOLUTIONES Judicis Militis Parliamenti, a Writ for the Knight of the Shire, or Burgeis in Parliament, to recover his Allowance, if it be deny'd. *L. T.*

SOLUTIVE, which loosens the Belly, as a *Solutive Medicine*.

SOME [*jom* or *yume*; *Sax. Mer. Caf.* derives it of *ῥῆμα*, Gr. a Body] a Part of the Whole.

SOME-Deal, somewhat in Part. *Sp.*

SOMERSETSHIRE [*jomestunscire*, of *jomestun*, *Sax.*] which was formerly the County Town.

SOMNAMBULO [of *somnus* and *ambulo*, L.] one who walks in his Sleep.

SOMNICULOUS [*somniculosus*, L.] drowsy, sleepy.

SOMNICULOSITY [*somniculositas*, L.] sleepiness, drowsiness.

SOMNIFERA, Medicines which bring or cause Sleep. *L.*

SOMNIFEROUS [*somnifer*, L.] bringing sleep.

SOMNIFICK [*somnificus*, L.] causing sleep.

SOMNIFUGOUS [*somnifugus*, L.] driving away sleep.

SOMNOIENCE [*somnolentia*, L.] drowsiness, sleepiness.

SOMNOLENTIA Continua [with *7 bysicians*] constant Drowsiness or Inclination to Sleep. *L.*

SOMPNE, to summons. *Chauc.*

SOMNUS, Sleep, a straitening of the Pores of the Brain, by which means the outward Senses cease from their Operations. *L.*

SOME-While [*jom-phyle*, *Sax.*] sometimes; one Time or another.

SOMFWILNE, some one. *O.*

SOMETHING [*Sumding*, *Sax.*] somewhat.

SON [*Sana*, *Sax. fone*, *Du. sohn*, *Teur. son*, *Dan.*] a Male Child, in respect to the Parents.

SONA, a Sound or Sounds, which is the proper or chief Object of Musick, and which, if performed in an agreeable Manner one after another, is then called Melody, but if one with another in an agreeable manner, it is call'd Harmony. *Ital.*

SOND, Sand. *Chauc.*

SONDIN, to end. *Chauc.*

SONENESSE, a Noise. *O.*

A **SONG** [*saug*, *Sax. sang*, *Du. and Dan.*] a Verse or Composure sung.

SONGAL } a handful of gleaned Corn.

SONGLE } *Herefordshire.*

SONGEDEST, didst sing. *Chauc.*

SONNET [*sonetto*, *Ital.*] a sort of Italian Poem, consisting of 14 Verses, all whose Rhimes curiously answer one another. *F.*

SONORUS, [*sonore*, *F. sonorus*, L.] sounding or making a loud Noise.

SONTICK, hurrlul. *O.*

SOOL } any Thing eaten with Bread.

SOWL } *N. C.*

SOON [*yon*, *Sax.*] quickly.

SOON, the Evening. *N. C.*

SOOP } [*soupe*, *F.*] Portage, especial

SOUP } ly made after the *French* Way.

To **SOOPUP**. See to *Sup*.

SOOT [*soote*, *Sax.*] Smoak condensed.

SOOT, sweet. *Spenc.*

To **SOOTH** [*leiothian*, *Sax.*] to assent to, to flatter or encourage.

In **SOOTH** } [*soð*, *Sax.* true]

For **SOOTH** } indeed, verily, truly,

spoken by Way of Taunt.

SOOTHLY } True or Truth. *Spenc.*

SOOTHLICK } *cer.*

SOOTHSAYER [of *soð*, true, and *Saga*, a Testimony, *Sax.*] a Diviner.

SOP [*sappe*, *Du. sopa*, *Span. sepa*, *Ital.*] Bread soaked in Broth, Gravy, Dripping, Wine, or any Liquid.

To **SOP** [*soppen*, *Du.*] to dip into or soak in Broth, &c.

SOPE [*sope*, *Sax. sape*, *Dan. sepe*,

G e e e e

Du.

Du. self, Teut. *Sapo*, L.] a Composition for cleaning and flouring, &c.

To SOPE [Spain, Sax. *Seepen*, Du. *seifen*, Teut.] to daub with Sope.

SOPE-Wort, an Herb which puts forth jointed Stalks with Leaves like Plantain.

SOPH, a Sophister.

SOPHEME, Sophism, Sophistry. *Chauc.*

SOPHI [i. e. Pure and Holy] a Title of the supreme Monarch of *Persia*.

SOPHIA [Σοφία, Gr. i. e. Wisdom] a proper Name of Women.

SOPHISM [sophisma, F. *sophisma*, L. Σοφισμ, Gr.] a cunning, shifting Argument or Speech.

SOPHISM [in *Logick*] a subtle but false and deceitful Argument.

A SOPHIST [sophiste, F. *sophista*, SOPHISTER [L. Σοφιστης, Gr.] a subtle cavilling Disputer; also a young Student at the University of *Cambridge*.

SOPHISTICAL [sophistique, F. *sophisticus*, L. Σοφιστικος, Gr.] belonging to a Sophism, Captious, Deceitful.

SOPHISTICATED [sophisticatus, L.] adulterated, &c.

To SOPHISTICATE [sophistiquer, F.] to debase, corrupt, or spoil Liquors, &c. by mingling.

SOPHISTICATION, an Adulteration or Falsifying.

SOPHISTRY [sophisterie, F. *sophistica*, L. Σοφιστικη, Gr.] the Art or Circumventing or Deceiving by false Arguments.

SOPHRONIA [Σοφρονη, Gr. i. e. Prudence and Temperance] a Name of Women.

SOPITED [sopitus, L.] laid to sleep.

SOPORAL Arteries [among *Anatomists*] the *Carotid* Arteries, so called, because, it yeel, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep.

SOPORATIVE, causing Sleep.

SOPORIFEROUS [soporifer, L.] bringing Sleep.

SORBILE [sorbilis, L.] that may be or is easily supped.

SORBONIST, a Divine belonging to the College of *Sorbonne* in *Paris*.

SORBONNE [so called from the Village of *Sorbonne* near *Lyons*] a Society or Corporation of Doctors of Divinity, in the University of *Paris*, Founded by the French King *St. Lewis IX.*, and *Ralph de Sorbonne* his Confessor, *A. D.* 1264.

SORBONNIQUE, an Art of Divinity so called, because it was held in the Hall of the *Sorbonne*.

SORBS [sorka, L.] the Berries of the Service Tree, good to purge watery Humours, and very good for the Scurvey.

SORCERER [*forcier*, F.] one that uses Witchcraft, a Wizzard, Magician, Inchanter.

SORCERESS [*forciere*, F.] a Witch, or Hag.

SORCERY [*forceoire*, F.] Witchcraft or Inchantment, a Magical Art that works by the Assistance and Ministry of the Devil.

SORD, Sorrel coloured, C.

SORDET } a little Pipe put into the
SORDINE } Mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower. F.

SORDID [*sord de*, F. *sordidus*, L.] foul, filthy; base, niggardly, pitiful, paltry.

To SORDIDATE [*sordidatum*, L.] to foul, to dirty.

SORDIDNESS } [*sorditas*, L.] filthi-
SORDITY } ness, baseness.

SORE [soze, Du. saar, Dan.] an Ulcer or Wound that is raw or painful.

SORE [seth, Teut.] vehemently, greatly, very much.

SORE [Spær, Sax. sware, Dan. schwer, Teut.] great, vehement, much.

SORE [among *Hunters*] a Male Deer from four Years old. O.

SORE a *cale*, very cold. C.

SORE Age [among *Falconers*] the first Year of every Hawk.

SORE Hawk, an Hawk is so called from the first taking her from her Eyry, till she has mew'd or cast her Feathers.

SOREL [among *Hunters*] a Male Falow Deer of three Years old.

SORIE, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

SORING [Hunt. T.] the Footing of a Hare when she is in the open Field.

SORORICIDE [*sorocida*, L.] one who killeth his Sister.

SORITES [Σοριτες, Gr.] an Argument or imperfect Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped up together, in which the Predicate of the former is still made the Subject of the Later, till in Conclusion, the last Predicate is attributed to the first Subject.

SORRAGE, the Blades of Green Corn, Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c.

SORRANCE, any Disease or Sore that happens to Horses.

SORREL [Suje, Sax. *sofel*, F.] a Herb of a pleasant sharp Taste used in Saller.

SORREL [saure, F. *saurito*, Ital.] a dark reddish Colour in Horses.

SORROW [Sær, Sax.] an Uneasiness of Mind upon the Thoughts of Goods lost, or the Sense of an Evil, either present or in Expectation.

To SORROW [Særigan, Sax.] to grieve or be uneasy in Mind, as above.

SORROWFUL [soyrigful, Dan.] full of Grief.

SORRY [Særig, Sax.] that grieves or is much concerned; also paltry or pitiful, of little Value.

tofore laid on every Knight's Fee. *O. R.*
SOUTAGE, Cloth for Hop-Bags.
SOUTER, a Cobler. *Chauc.*
SOUTH [Suð, *Sax.* suþ, *Du.* sud, *Teut.* sud, *F.*]
SOUTHERLY } [Suðerlice, *Sax.*]
SOUTHERN } toward of the South.
SOUTHAMPTON [of *South* and *Anton*, the Name of a River] a Famous Sea Port in *Hampshire*.
SOUTHERN Wood, a Plant.
SOUTHSAWS, true Speeches. *C.*
SOUTHWARK [Souðwerk, *Sax.*] i. e. a Building on the South-side of *London*.
SOUTH-Wind [Suðwinð, *Sax.*] the Wind which blows from the South.
SOUVENANCE, Remembrance. *Spem.*
SOW [Suwu. *Sax.* Souwe, *Du.* Sall, *Teut.* sus, *L.* Sœc, *Gr.*] a Female Swine; an I less; a large Tub with two Ears; also a great Lump of melted Iron or Lead.
 To **SOW** [Sapen, *Sax.* saen, *Teut.* saaden, *Du.* saet, *Dan.*] to sow Corn.
 To **SOW** [Siepan, *Sax.* sper, *Dan.* suere, *L.*] to sew with the Needle.
SOW Back'd Horses [among Farriers] such as have straight Ribs, but good Backs.
SOW-Bread, an Herb.
SOWE [of *scean*, *F.* a Seal] to Seal. *Ch.*
SOW-Thistle, an Herb.
 To **SOWL** one by the Ears, is to pluck one by the Ears. *Lincolnsh.*
SOWLEGROVE, the Mouth of *February*, so call'd by those of *South Wales*.
SOWNE [in the *Exchequer*] leviable or that may be collected.
SOW and Plight, Seal and Fold. *Old.*
SOWTER [sutor, *L.*] a Shoemaker or Cobler. *O.*
SOYL [solum, *L.*] Earth, Ground, Mold, Dung.
 To **SOYL** [souiller, *F.* fogliare, *It.*] to foul.
SPACE [spatium, *L.*] distance either of Time or Place.
SPACE [Philosophy] Distance considered every way, whether there be any Solid Matter or not, and is either *Absolute* or *Relative*.
Absolute SPACE [in *Philosophy*] considered in its own Nature, and without any Regard to anything External, always remains the same, and is immoveable.
Relative SPACE [in *Philosophy*] is that moveable Dimension or Measure of the Former, which our Senses define by its Position to Bodies within it; and this is the Vulgar use for immoveable Space.
Relative Space in Magnitude and Figure, is always the same with *Absolute*, but it is not necessary it should be so Numerically.

SPACIOUS [spacieux, *F.* spatiosus, *L.*] that is of a large Extent or takes up a great deal of Ground; broad, wide.
A SPACT Lad or *Wench*, one apt to learn, ingenious. *N, C.*
SPADE [Spada, *Sax.* Spade, *Dan.* Spachen, *Teut.* which *Minshew* derives of *Spatba*, *L.* spatun, *Gr.*] a Shovel for Digging the Ground; also one of the Figures on a Pack of Cards.
A SPADE [of *spado*, *L.*] one that is gelded, either of Man or Beast.
A SPADE } [Skinner inclines to de
ASPAYAD } tive it of *Espove*, *F.*] a Deer of three Years old.
Cutting SPADE, a Tool with which they cut Hay-Reeks or Corn-Mows.
SPADIERS, Labourers who dig in the Mines in *Cornwall*.
SPAGIRICA MEDICINA. See *Hermeticick Physick*.
SPANGIRICAL } [spagirique, *F.* spa-
SPANGIRICK } giricus, *L.*] belonging to Chymistry, Chymical.
SPANGIRICK Art [spagirique, *F.* spagiria, *L.* of σπάρι and ἀγερειν, *Gr.* to extract, and to collect] the Art of *Chymistry*, which teaches how to separate and extract the purer Parts or Substances of mixed Bodies.
SPANGIRIST [spagirique, *F.* spagirus, *L.*] one who professes or practises Chymistry.
SPAHI, a *Turkish* Horseman completely armed.
SPALLES [of *Espalles*, *F.*] Shoulders. *Sp.*
SPALLS [of spalten, *Teut.* to cleave] Chips of Wood.
A SPAN [Span, *Sax.* spanne, *Teut.* *Espan*, *F.* spanna, *Ital.* spatama, *L.*] a Measure containing 9 Inches or 3 Handfuls.
 To **SPAN** [Spannan, *Sax.* spannen, *Teut.* to extend] to Measure with the Hand.
 To **SPAN** a Child, to wean it. *N. C.*
SPAN NEW, very new, that was never worn or used. *S. C.*
SPANCEL, a Rope to tie a Cow's hind Legs. *C.*
A SPANGLE [spanghe, *Du.* spang, *Teut.*] a small round thin Piece of Gold or Silver.
SPANGLED, set off with Spangles,
SPANGLING, glittering, *Milton.*
SPANIEL [Epagneul, *F.* q. d. canis *Hispanicus*, *L.* a *spanish* Dog] a sort of Dog.
SPANISH [*Hispanicus*, *L.*] belonging to the Country of *Spain*.
SPANISH-FLIES. See *Cantharides*.
SPANISH Pick-Tooth, an Herb.
 SPANISH

SPANISH *Wool*, red Wooll coloured in Spain for painting the Face.

SPANKING, fine, jolly, spruce.

SPANNER, the Lock of a Carbine or Fusée.

SPANNISHING, a Span broad, full breadth. *Cbauc.*

A SPAR [spar, Teut. sparre, Du.] a Bar of Wood, also *Muscovy* Glais.

To SPAR [sparjan, Sax.] to shut as a Door, &c.

SPAR [among Miners] Stones like Gems found in Lead Mines.

SPARS, the Spokes of a Spinning Wheel.

SPARADRAPUM [among Surgeons] a Piece of Linnen tinged on both Sides, either with a thick Ointment or Plaster. *L.*

SPARABLES [q. d. *sparrow* Bills, Doct. *Th. H.* or of sparjan, Sax. to fasten] small Iron Nails for Shoes.

SPARAGUS. See *Asparagus*.

SPARANDE, sparing. *Cbauc.*

To SPARE [sparjan, Sax. spāsten, Teut. *spargner*, F. *parcere*, L.] to save, to husband, to favour, to forgive, to pardon.

SPARE, thin, lean; that is spared or saved.

To SPARE a *Game Cock*, is to breathe him, to embolden him to fight.

SPARE *Deck*, the innermost Deck in some great Ships, called also the Orlop.

'Tis too late to spare when all is spent.

Some Persons are to much for Enjoyment in the *Present Tense*, that they cannot think of being *Thriftty* but, in *Futuro*; and by that means, often from an opulent Fortune, precipitate themselves into a Condition of Indigence. To such Persons this Proverb is a good Admonition to Frugality and Providence, and not by Excesses and Luxury to out-run the Constable, and not to forget Parsimony, while we have something left to spare; it likewise holds good in a Thriftiness of our Time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary Duties, till we have no Time left us to perform them in. *Sero in fundo Parsimonia*, says *Seneca*: and Δεινὸν δὲ εἶνι ποθεῖν πεῖθω, says *Hesiod*.

SPARGANOSIS [σπαργάνωσις, Gr.] an Extension of the Breasts, caused by too great abundance of Milk.

SPARHAWK [sparj-haxoc, Sax.] a kind of short winged Hawk.

SPARING [among Cock-fighters] the fighting a Cock with another to breathe him.

SPARK [sprax, Sax. sparcke, Du.] a very small part of Fire; also a brisk young Gallant or Lover.

SPARKISH, fine, spruce, genteel.

To SPARKLE [spartein, Teut. or of sprax, Sax.] to cast forth Sparks of Fire; to knit in a Glass, and send forth small Bubbles, &c. to Glance with the Eye.

To SPARRE } [of Spyrjan Sax. to
To SPAR } search out by the Track]
to ask, enquire; to cry at the Marker.
N. C.

SPARRID, Barred, Bolted, Locked. *Cbauc.*

SPARROW [sparra, Sax.] a Bird.

SPARROW Net, a Net for catching Sparrows.

SPARROW Hawk [speari-haxoc, Sax.] a sort of Hawk.

SPARTH, a double Ax or Spear. *O.*

SPASM [spasme, F. spasmus, L. σπασμος, Gr.] the Cramp, a Disease, the shrinking or plucking up the Sinews.

SPASMATICK [spasmatikus, L: of σπασμὸς, Gr.] troubled with the Cramp.

SPASMODICKS [of σπασμὸς and ἰδύρω, Gr. Grief or Pain] Medicines against Convulsions.

SPASMOLOGY [of σπασμὸς and λόγος, Gr. to say] a Discourse or Treatise of Convulsions.

SPASMUS [σπασμὸς, Gr.] the Cramp. See *Spasm*.

SPASMUS [according to *Cardan*] a constant Motion, whereby the Member becomes rigid and inflexible; also another kind which he calls *Tetanus*, by which he understands sudden Convulsions and Motions, which cease and return alternately.

SPASMUS *cyvnicus*, the Dog Cramp. *L.*

SPAT, the Spawn of Oysters; also a sort of Mineral Stone.

SPATÆ *Placium* [Old Law] Pleas of the Sword or a Court Martial, for the speedy Execution of Justice upon Military Offenders.

SPATHE [σπαθὴ, Gr.] an Instrument broad at the lower End, to take up Coarves, Elequaries, &c.

To SPATTER [spæthan, Sax.] to dash or sprinkle upon.

SPATTER *Dashes*, a sort of light Boots without Soles.

SPATULA, a Spattle or Slice, an Instrument for spreading Silves and Plaisters; a wooden Instrument used by Confectioners and Cooks to stir Syrups or Liquors.

SPAVIN [sparvin, F. *sparvan*, It. a Disease in Horses, when the Feet swell; a stiffness in the Ham, which makes them to halt.

A SPAUT, a Youth. *N. C.*

A SPAW, a Spring of Water passing through a Mineral, receiving its Tincture.

To

To SPAWL [*Speuwen*, Du. *Speyen*, Teut.] to spit.

SPAWN [probably of *Sponne*, Du. Juice, &c. or *Spana*, Sax. a Dug or Pap] the Semen or Milt of Fish.

To SPAY [of *spado*, L.] to Geld.

To SPEAK [*Spæcan*, Sax. *speken*, Du. *spechen*, Teut.] to utter Words, to talk, to discourse.

SPEAKER [of the House of Commons] a Member of that House, and approved of by the King, who is, as it were, the common Mouth of the Rest.

SPEAKER [of the House of Peers] is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAL, a Splinter. N. n.

SPEAR [*Speape*, Sax. *speer*. Teut.] a Pike or Lance pointed with Iron,

SPEAR-MEN. See *King's Pensioners*.

SPECHT [*specht*, Teut.] a Bird.

SPECIOSITY [*speciositas*, L.] comeliness.

A SPECK [*Spece*, Sax.] a small Spot.

SPECKED, having Specks, spotted.

SPECIAL [*specialis*, L.] particular, singular, excellent, extraordinary. F.

SPECIALITY [*specialité*, F. of *specialitas*, L.] a Bond, Bill or such like Deed under Hand or Seal.

SPECIALITY special or particular Acquaintance with any Person. O. R.

SPECIES [*Espece*, F.] a kind or sort; also Money paid in Tale; also Images or Representations of Objects. L.

SPECIES [in Algebra] are those Letters, Notes, Marks, or Symbols, which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Denomination.

SPECIES [in Logic] is one of the five Predicaments.

SPECIES [in Metaphysics] is an Idea that relates to another more general one, to which it is subservient, having under it *Individuals* and *Singulars*.

SPECIES [in Physick] simple Ingredients in the Druggists or Apothecaries Shops, out of which compound Medicines are made.

SPECIES [among the Writers of Pharmacy] some Aromatick or Purging Powders, which were formerly kept ready prepared in the Shops, to make up Elixuaries, Pills, Tablets, &c.

VISIBLE SPECIES [in Philosophy] are those wonderfully fine, superficial Images of Bodies, which the Light produces and delineates in their Proportion and Colours in the Bottom of our Eyes.

SPECIFICAL } *specifique*, F. special,

SPECIFICK } particular, that belongs to the Character of a Thing, and distin-

guishes it from another of a different Species or Kind.

SPECIFICATION, an expressing, declaring, particularizing. F.

SPECIFICK Gravity [among Philosophers] is the peculiar Gravity that any Species of Natural Bodies have, so as to distinguish them from all other Natural Bodies of different Kinds.

SPECIFICK Medicines, are such as have a particular Vertue against some Disease, as *Quinquina*, or the Jesuits Bark to cure Agues or intermitting Fevers.

To SPECIFY [*specifier*, F. *specificare*, L.] to particularize or mention in express Terms, to express in particular.

SPECILLUM, a Surgeon's Instrument usually called a Probe. L.

SPECIMEN, an Example, Essay, Proof, a Model or Pattern.

SPECIOUS [*specieux*, F. *speciosus*, L.] fair in Appearance, plausible, seemingly, just, and allowable.

SPECIOUS Algebra, the Modern Algebra, practised by Species or Letters, of the Alphabet, was first introduced by *Vicenta*, about the Year 1590. and by it he made many Discoveries in the Process of Algebra, not before taken Notice of.

SPECTABLE [*speñabilis*, L.] to be looked on.

SPECTACLE [*speñaculum*, L.] a publick Shew or Sight. F.

SPECTACLES [of *speñando*, L.] Glasses to help the Sight. F.

SPECTATIVE [*speñativus*, L.] belonging to Speculation, Speculative, Contemplative.

SPECTATOR [*speñateur*, F.] a Beholder or Looker on. L.

SPECTATRICE [*speñatrice*, F. *specatrix*, L.] a Female Beholder.

SPECTRE [*speñrum*, L.] a frightful Apparition, a Ghost, a Spirit, a Vision. F.

To SPECULATE [*speculer*, F. *speculatum*, L.] to contemplate, observe or view; to consider seriously, meditate upon.

SPECULATION, Contemplation, &c. an Esptial, a Notion; also the Theory or Study of an Art or Science, without regard to the Practice of it. F. or L.

SPECULATIVE, belonging to Speculation, apt to speculate, studious in the Observation of Things Divine or Natural. *speculative* is also opposed to *Practical*.

SPECULUM, a Looking-Glass; also the Surface of any opacous or dark Body, made capable of reflecting the Sun-beams, falling on it.

SPECULUM [Astrology] a Table framed, after they have erected the Figure of a Nativity, containing the Planets and Cusps with their Aspects and Terms.

SPECULUM Ani [among Surgeons] is an Instrument to dilate the Fundament, to extract Bones, or any thing that may be there lodged. *L.*

SPECULUM Matris [among Surgeons] is an Instrument to open the Womb. *L.*

SPECULUM ORIS [among Surgeons] is an Instrument to screw up the Mouth, that the diseased Parts of the Throat may be discerned, or for the Conveyance in of Nourishment or Medicines.

SPEED [Speed Du. *σπεδῆ*, Gr.] Hastē, Dispatch.

SPEED, a Distemper, incident to young Cattle.

The more Hastē the worse Speed.

This Proverb is a good Monition to calmness and sedateness in the Management of any Business: it is a Reprehension of a precipitate and hurrying Temper, who frequently, by over eagerness, marr what is under their Hands; it is much the same in Sense with our common Proverb, *Haste makes Waste*, and there are several Proverbs in several Languages to the same Purpose, *Qui trop se haste en cheminant, in beau chemin se fourveye foyent*, say the French. *Qui nimis propere, nimis prospere*, and *Nimium properans ferius absolvit*, the Latins: and it likewise answers to the *Festina lente*: and accordingly, *Tarry a while, that we may make an End the sooner*, was the common Saying of Sir Amias Pawlet. *Ἡ ακανθὶς ἐπειρομένη τυφλὰ τικταί*, say the Greeks, which is of much the same Import as *canis festinans cæcos parit vit catulos*, of the Latins.

SPEEDWEL, the Herb *Fluellin*.

SPEEDY [SPEEDIGH, Du.] hasty, quick, swift.

SPEEKS. See *Spikes*.

SPEEKING up of the Ordinance [in Gunnery] is when a Coin is fastened with Spikes close to the Breech of the Carriages of great Guns, to keep them close to the Ship's Sides.

A **SPEER**, a Chimney Post. *N. C.*

To **SPELL** [SPELLEN, Teut. *Epeler*, F. *Spelhan*, Sax. to tell or relate] to name the Letters of a Syllable or Word.

A **SPELL** [Spel, Sax.] a sort of Charm to drive away a Disease, by hanging a Sentence or Word written upon a Piece of Paper about the Patient's Neck.

SPELL, a History, a Tale. *Chau.*

To **SPELL** [Sea Term] to let go the Sheets and Bowlings of a Sail, and brace the Weather-Brace, that the Sail may lie loose to the Wind.

To do a **SPELL** [Sea Phrase] is to do any Work by Turns for a short Time, and then leave it.

To give a **SPELL** [Sea Phrase] is to be ready to work in such a one's Room.

Fresh SPELL [Sea Term] is, when fresh Men come to work, especially when the Rowers are relieved with another Gang.

SPELL'D, enamoured.

SPELT, a sort of Corn.

SPELTBR, a sort of imperfect Metal. The same as *Zink*.

SPENCER [Le Dispenser, F. i. e. Steward] a Surname.

To **SPEND** [Spendan, Sax. *Spenden*, Teut. *spendere*, It. *dispendere*, L.] to lay out, to consume or waste, to pass away Time.

SPENDING the Mouth [Hunt. T.] spoken of Hounds barking.

SPENE, a Cow's Teat or Pap.

SPENT [Sea Term] the same as broken down, as a Mast or Yard, which is broken down by foul Weather, is said to be *spent*. **What is got over the Devil's Back will be spent under his Belly.**

This Proverb is us'd of such covetous Persons, who have, by unjust, fraudulent and oppressive Methods, amass'd to themselves Worldly Riches; it intimates that such ill-gotten Wealth is commonly wasted by a profuse Heir in Riot and Luxury, and seldom descends to the third Generation. *Male parte male dilabuntur*, say the Latins, and *הונו בנשך ובחרות יקבצנו* the Hebrews.

SPERABLE [Sperabilis, L.] that may be hoped for.

SPERAGE. See *Sparrow Grass*.

SPERKEL, wandering. *O.*

SPERM [Sperme, F. *Sperma*, L. of *Σπέρμα*, Gr.] the Natural Seed of any Animal, the Spawn or Milt in Fishes.

SPERMA ceti [i. e. Whale's Seed] an oily Substance drawn from the Brains of large Whales, and well purified.

SPERMATICAL [Spermatique, F.] of

SPERMATICK } or full of Sperm.

SPERMATICK Parts, are those concern'd in secreting the Seed.

SPERMATICK Vessels and Parts [Anatom.] the Arteries and Veins, which bring the Blood to, and convey it from the Testicles: Also the Vessels through which the Seed passes: Also all whitish Parts of the Body, which, because of their Colour, were anciently thought to be made of the Seed; of this sort are the Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Gristles, &c.

To **SPERMATIZE** [Spermatifer, F. *Spermatizare*, L. of *Σπέρματιζω*, Gr.] to throw out Sperm.

SPERMAIOCELE [of *Σπέρματος*, and *κύλη*, Gr.] a Rupture caus'd by the Contraction

tradition of the Vessels which eject the Seed, and its falling down into the *S. rotum*.

SPERST, dispers'd. *Spenc.*

To SPEW [Spipan, Sax. spouwen, Du. spuyen, Teut. spyer, Dan.] to vomit.

SPHACELISMUS [Σφακελισμός, Gr.] a Gangreening, Corrupting, or Perishing of any Part of the Body.

-SPHACELATED, affected with a

SPHACELUS [Σφακελός, Gr.] a perfect Mortification of a Part, when the Native Heat is wholly extinguished, and all Sense taken away, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerves, and Arteries, but in the very Bones, being insensible of the Knife and Fire, call'd also *Necrosis* and *Sideratio*.

SPHÆRA [Σφαῖρα, Gr.] a Sphere or Globe, a Ball, a Bowl, or any thing that is round. *L.*

SPHÆRAMACHY [of Σφαῖρα and μάχη, Gr.] a playing at Tennis, Hand-Balls, or Bowls.

SPHAGITIDES [σφαγιτιδες, Gr.] the Jugular Veins; two great Veins on each side the Throat, which nourish all the Parts of the Neck and Head.

SPHENOIDALIS Sutura [in Anatomy] the Seam in the Skull, which surrounds the Bone call'd *Os Sphenoides*, separating it from the *Os Occipitis*, the *Os Petrosum*, and *Os Frontis*. *L.*

SPHENOIDES [σφηνοειδής, Gr.] a Bone of the *Cranium*, common both to the Skull and the upper Jaw, which is seated in the Middle of the Basis of the Skull, and joined to all the Bones of the *Cranium* by the Sphenoidal Suture, except in the middle of its Sides.

SPHENOPALATINUS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the *Gargarion*, which arises from a Process of the *Sphenoides*, and is inserted to the hinder Part of the *Gargarion*.

SPHENOPHARYNGÆI [in Anatomy] a Pair of Muscles arising from the inner Wing of the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Os Cuneiforme*, thence passing downwards into the Gullet, which they serve to widen.

SPHENOPTERYGOPALATINUS. See *Pterygopalatinus*.

A SPHERE [Sphaera, L. of σφαῖρα, Gr.] any solid, round Body, conceived [according to the Rules of Geometry] to be formed by the Circumvolution of a Semi-Circle round about its Diameter. *F.*

SPHERE [Figuratively] the Compass or Reach of one's Power or Knowledge.

SPHERE [with Astronomers] the whole Frame of the World, as being of a Spherical or round Figure, and more strictly the *Primum Mobile*, which includes all the other Orbs and Heavenly Bodies.

SPHERE Direct } is when both the
SPHERE Right } Poles of the World
are in the *Horizon*, and the Equinoctial
passeth through the *Zenith*, so that the
Equator, and all its Parallels, such as the
Tropicks and Polar Circles, make Right
Angles with the *Horizon*, and are divided
by it into two equal Parts, so that the Sun,
Moon and Stars ascend directly above, and
descend directly below the *Horizon*, as at
all Places situated just under the Equinoctial
Line.

Oblique SPHERE [Astronomy] such a
Situation of the World as that the Axis
of it inclines obliquely to one of the Sides
of the *Horizon*, one of the Poles being
elevated less than 90 Degrees above it,
and the other depressed as many below it.
This Position happens to all Places wide
of the Equator, and in such Places the Sun
and Stars ascend and descend obliquely, and
some of them never ascend at all.

Parallel SPHERE, is when one Pole
is in the *Zenith*, and the other in the
Nadir, the Equator being also parallel to
the *Horizon*, and all the Parallels of the
Equator, being also parallel to the *Horizon*,
this Position is peculiar to those Places,
which lie directly under the North and
South Pole, in which Places all the Stars
in their Course, neither ascend above the
Horizon, nor descend below it, but move
in a Road parallel to it.

Material SPHERE, a Mathematical Instrument,
representing the principal Circles of the
Sphere, for the more easy conveying the
Motions of the Heavens, and the true
Situation of the Earth.

SPHERE of Activity of any Natural
Body [among Philosophers] is that determinate
Space or Extent all round about it,
to which, and no farther, the *Effluvium's*
continually emitted from that Body do
reach, and where they operate according to
their Nature.

SPHERE of a Planet [Astrology] the
Orb or Compass in which it is conceived
to move.

SPHERE of a Planet's Activity [Astrology]
the Extension of a Planet's Light and
Virtue, so far as it is capable of making
or receiving a Platick Aspect.

SPHERICAL } [Spherique, F. Sphæri-
SPHERICK } cus, L. of σφαιρικός,
Gr.] belonging to or Round like a Sphere.
SPHERICK Geometry } is the Art of
SPHERICK Projection } describing on a
Plane, the Circle of the Sphere, or any
Parts of them in their just Position and
Proportion, and of measuring their Aiks
and Angles when projected.

SPHERICAL Triangle, the Portion of
the Surface of a Sphere included between
the

the Arks of 3 great Circles of the Sphere.

SPHERICAL Angle, is the mutual Aperture or Inclination of two great Circles of the Sphere, meeting in a Point.

SPHERISTICOS [σφαιριστικός, Gr.] one who exercises that Game Balls we commonly call Racket.

SPHEROID, [in *Geometry*] a solid Figure made by the Plane of a *Semi-Ellipsis*, turned about one of its *Axes*, and is always equal to two thirds of its circumscribing Cylinder.

SPHEROIDES [*Anatomy*] Parts that approach near to a Sphere in Shape.

SPHEROIDICAL, of a *Spheroid*.

SPHIGMICA [σφιγμῆς, Gr. the Pulse] that Part of *Physick* which treats of Pulses.

SPHINCTER [σφιγκτηρ, Gr.] a Name common to several Muscles, which bind strengthen, or draw together any Part *L.*

SPHINCTER Ani, [in *Anatomy*] a large, thick, fleshy Muscle which encompasses the *Anus*, end of the straight Gut, and serves to keep in the Excrements. *L.*

SPHINCTER Vagina [*Anat.*] a Muscle lying immediately under the *Clitoris* which strengthens the Neck of the Womb.

SPHINCTER Vesicae [*Anat.*] a Muscle seated in the upper Part of the Neck of the Bladder immediately above the *Glandule Prostatae*, whose Contraction hinders the involuntary Egress of the Urine.

SPICA, properly the Tops of any Herbs, chiefly us'd for the Lavender kind. *L.*

SPICATA, a Term given by Physicians to some Compositions that take in such Ingredients, for those of principal Efficacy.

SPICATE [*Spicatus*, *L.*] in the Form of an Ear of Corn.

SPICCATO [in *Musick* *Boob's*] signifies to separate or divide each Note one from another, in a very plain and distinct Manner. *Ital.*

SPICE [*espices*, *F.*] *Indian Drugs*.

A **SPICE** of a *Distemper* [of *species*, *L.*] the Beginning or Remains of it.

SPICE, Raisins, Plums, Figs, and such like Fruit. *Yorksh.*

SPICERY, a Place where Spices are kept.

SPICIFEROUS [*Spicifer*, *L.*] bearing Ears of Corn.

SPICING Apple, the meanest of all Apples that are marked red.

SPICOSITY [*Spicositas*, *L.*] a being spiked or prick'd like an Ear of Corn.

SPICKNEL, an Herb.

SPICILEGY [*Spicilegium*, *L.*] a glean- ing of Corn.

SPIDER [q. d. *Spinner*, of its *Spinning*] an Insect well known.

SPIGGOT [of *Spicket*, *Du.*] a Stopple for a Tap.

SPIGURNEL [so called from *Galfri-*

us Spigurnel, who was appointed to that Office by King *Henry III.*] he that hath the Office of Sealing the King's Writs.

SPIKES } [of *Spica*, *L.* an Ear of Corn
SPEEKS } which is sharp or pointed at the End] large, long, Iron Nails with flat Heads, used to fasten Planks or Timbers. See *Speck*.

SPIKED [among *Sailors*] the Touch-hole of a Gun is said to be *spiked* when Nails are purposely driven into it, so that no use can be made of it by an Enemy.

SPIKED [*Spicatus*, *L.*] sharp pointed.

SPIKENARD [of *spica* and *Nardus*, *L.*] a sweet smelling Plant.

To **SPILL** [*Spillan*, *Sax.* *spillen*, *Du.*] as Water or Liquor.

To **SPILL**, to spoil, to corrupt, to destroy.

To **SPILL**, to die, to perish. *Ch.*

To **SPIN** *Spinnan*, [*Sax.* *spinnen*, *Teut.* *spinder*, *Dan.*] to make Yarn, &c.

To **SPIN** out [*Spingere*, *Ital.*] to burst out, as Blood out of a Vein, &c.

SPINÆ Dorſi [in *Anatomy*] are the hinder Prominences or Knobs of the Vertebra's or turning Joints of the Back. *L.*

SPINAGE [*Espinars*, *F.* *spinagie*, *Du.* *spinaichia*, *Ital.*] an Herb well known.

SPINA Ventosa [*Anatomy*] an Ulceration, in which is a Bone eaten by a Malignant Humour, without any Pain of the *Periosteum* or Membrane that covers it.

SPINALIS Colli [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle accompanying the Spines of the Neck, it arises from the five superior Transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the *Thorax*.

and inferior ones of the Neck, and is largely inserted into the inferior Part of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck laterally. *L.*

SPINATI [*Anatomy*] Muscles, whose Office is to bend and stretch out the Body backward, and move it obliquely. *L.*

SPINDLE [*Spindel*, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σπίνδυλον*, *Gr.*] an Instrument used in Spinning.

SPINDLE [in a *Ship*] the main Body of the Capstan, or Draw-Beam in a Ship.

SPINDLE, the Axis of a Wheel of a Clock or Watch.

SPINDLE TREE, a Shrub.

SPINE [*Spina*, *L.*] the Back Bone, or upper Part of the *Spine* Bone.

SPINET [*Spinetto*, *Ital.*] a Musical Instrument, a sort of small Harpsichord.

SPINETTO, a *Spinet*. *Ital.*

SPINGARD, a sort of Brass Gun. *O.*

To **SPINGE**, to sprinkle. *O.*

SPINIFEROUS [*Spinifer*, *L.*] Thorn-bearing.

SPINK, a Chaffinch, a Bird,

SPINOSITY [*Spinofitas*, *L.*] thorniness; also Difficulty.

SPINOUS [*Spinous*, L.] thorny.

SPINSTER, a Title given in Law to all unmarried Women, from a Viscount's Daughter to the meanest.

SPINX, a Beast like an Ape, a Monkey, a Marmoset.

SPINX [with Poets] a monstrous Witch or Hag near *Thebes*, said to have had a Head and Face like a Girl, Body like a Dog, Wings like a Bird, and Claws like a Lion, which put forth Riddles, and killed those which could not expound them.

SPIRACLE [*Spiraculum*, L.] a Pore, a breaching Hole.

SPIRAL [of *Spira*, L.] turning round like a Skrew. *F.*

SPIRAL Line [in *Geometry*] is a Curved Line, which winds and turns round, seeming to be almost a Circle, only it does not meet or run again into it self; but keeps on at a proportionate Distance like the coiling of a Rope, or the Folds of a Serpent, when it lies close in several Turns.

Proportional SPIRALS [in *Geography*] are such Lines as the Rhumb Lines on a Terrestrial Globe.

SPIRATION, a breathing. *F.* of *L.*

SPIRE [*Spira*, Ital.] a Steeple that rises tapering by Degrees, and ends in a sharp Point at Top.

To SPIRE [of *spirare*, L.] to breathe.

To SPIRE [*Epiere*, *F.* *spirare*, L.] to grow up into an Ear as Corn does.

SPIRIT [*Espirit*, *F.* *Spiritus*, L.] an immaterial Being, a Substance distinct from Matter; also Virtue or Supernatural Power that enlivens the Soul, or the Soul it self; also the Ghost of a dead Body; also Wit, Liveliness, Genius, or Disposition.

SPIRIT of *Mercury* [with *Chymists*] is one of the five Principles, which may be separated from a mix'd Body by Fire. 'Tis subtle, light, penetrating, and active, and hath its Particles in a very quick Motion; this is that which probably causes the Growth and Increase of all Bodies on the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRIT of *Salt* [among *Chymists*] is made of a Paste compos'd of one Part of Salt, and three of Potters Earth, distilled over a Reverberatory Fire.

SPIRIT of *Salt dulcified*, is when equal Parts of this, and Spirits of Wine are mingled together and digested by a gentle Heat for about three or four Days.

SPIRIT of *Sulphur* [with *Chymists*] is the acid Part of Brimstone changed into a Liquor by Means of Fire, it is commonly called Oil of Sulphur *per Campanam*.

Universal SPIRIT [among *Chymists*] is the first Principle of *Chymistry*, which can be admitted for the Composition of mixed Bodies, which, being spread out

through all the World, produces different Things, according to the several Matrices or Pores of the Earth in which it settles.

SPIRITS [in an *Animal Body*] were reckoned of 3 Sorts, the *Animal Spirits* in the *Brain*, *Vital* in the *Heart*, *Natural* in the *Liver*. Late Authors distinguish them only into 2 Kinds, the *Vital* and *Natural* (which are the same) in the Mass of Blood.

The *Animal SPIRITS* [among *Naturalists*] are a very thin Liquor, which distilleth from the Blood in the external or cortical Substance of the Brain, and are by the proper Ferment of the Brain exalted into Spirit, and thence through the *Medullar Substance* of the Brain, the *corpus callosum* and *Medulla Oblongata* are derived into the Nerves, and in them perform all the Actions of Sense and Motion.

The *Vital SPIRITS* } [among *Naturalists*] are the most subtle Parts of the Blood, which cause it to act and ferment, so as to make it fit for Nourishment.

SPIRITO } [in *Musick Books*] signifies SPIRITOSO } ties with Life and Spirit. *Ital.*

SPIRITUAL [*Spirituel*, *F.* *Spiritualis*, L.] that consist of Spirit without Matter; also *Ecclesiastical*, in Opposition to *Temporal*; also Devour, Pious, Religious.

SPIRITUALITIES [*Spiritualia*, L.] the Profits which a Bishop receives from his Spiritual Livings, and not as a Temporal Lord *viz.* the Revenues which arise from his Visitations, the Ordaining and Instituting of Priests, Prestation Money, &c.

SPIRITUALITY [*Spiritualité*, *F.*] Spirituality, Devotion.

SPIRITUALIZATION [*Spiritualisation*, *F.*] the Extraction of the most pure and subtle Spirits out of Natural Bodies.

To SPIRITUALIZE [*Spiritualiser*, *F.*] to explain a Passage after a Spiritual Manner; to give it a Mystical Sense.

To SPIRITUALIZE [in *Chymistry*] is to reduce a compact mixed Body into the Principle called *Spirit*.

SPIRITUOUS [*Spiritueux*, *F.*] full of Spirits.

SPIRT NET, a Sort of Fishing Net.

SPISS [*Serius*, L.] thick, gross.

SPISSITUDE } [*Spiissitas*, L.] thickness SPISSITY } or grossness.

To SPIT [*Speitan*, *Sax.* *spitter*, *Dan.* *sputare*, L.] to evacuate Spittle.

A SPIT [*Spiit*, *Sax.* *spit*, *Du.*] an Instrument for roasting Meat.

SITCHCOCK EEL, a large Sort of Eel.

SPIT-DEEP, as much Ground in depth as may be dug up in depth at once with a Spade.

SPITE [spirit, Du.] Malice.

SPITTER [among Hunters] a Red Male Deer near two Years old, whose Horns begin to grow up sharp and Spit-wise.

SPITTLE [Spey, Teut. *sputum*, L.] the Moisture of the Mouth.

SPITTLE [Contract of *Hospital*] a Mansion for Poor or Sick People. See *Hospital*.

SPLANCHNICA [*σπλάγχνα* of *σπλαγγνῶν*, to operate upon the Bowels, Gr.] Medicines for Diseases of the Intestines.

SPLANCHNOLOGY [*σπλαγγχνολογία*, of *σπλαγγχνά* the Entrails, and *λόγος* a Word. Gr.] a Discourse, or Treatise, or Description of the Entrails of a Human Body, &c.

To **SPLAT** a Pike } [in carving] is
To **SPLAY** a Bream } to cut it up.

SPLAY, to display. *chauc.*

SPLAY-FOOTED, one who treads his Toes much outwards.

SPLAYING of the Shoulder, a Disease in Horses, caus'd by a Slip, so that the Shoulder departs from the Breast, and leaves a Rift in the Film under the Skin, and makes a Horse trail his Legs after him.

SPLEEN [*Splen*, L. of *σπλήν*, Gr.] a Bowel under the left short Ribs, which is a Receptacle for the Salt and Earthy Excrements of the Blood, that there by the Assistance of the Animal Spirits it may be volatilized, and returning into the Blood may help its Fermentations; also a Distemper in that Part; also Hatred, Grudge, Spite.

SPLEEN-WORT, an Herb.

SPLEGET, a Tent for a Wound.

SPLENDENT [*splendens*, L.] bright, shining.

SPLENDID [*splendide*, F. *splendidus*, L.] Glorious, Magnificent, Noble, Stately.

SPLENDOUR [*splendeur*, F. *splendor*, L.] great Light or Brightness; also Glory, Magnificence.

SPLENETICK [*spleneticus*, of *σπληντικός*, Gr.] belonging to the Spleen; also sick of the Spleen, troubled with a Disease or ill Humours of that Part.

SPLENETICK Artery [among Anatomists] the greatest Branch of the *Cæliaca*, an Artery which goes from thence to the Spleen, and ends in it.

SPLENICA, Medicines against the Spleen.

SPLENICAL [*splenique*, F. *splenicus*, L. of *σπληνικός*, Gr.] belonging to or proper for the Spleen.

SPLENICA Vena, [in Anatomy] the left Branch of the *Vinæ Portæ*, which is bestowed upon the Stomach and Caul, a Part of the Gut *Colon*, and the Spleen. L.

SPLENII Musculi [Anatomy] Muscles that arise from the 4 upper Spines of the *Vertebrae* and Back, and from the 2 lower of the Neck, and ascending obliquely, adhere to the upper transverse Processes of the *Vertebrae* of the Neck, and are inserted into the upper Part of the *Occiput*; their use is to pull the Head backwards to one Side. L.

SPLENIUM [*σπλήνιον*, Gr.] a long Plaster or Cloth to be laid on the Body of one sick of the Spleen. Also a Bolster made of Linnen doubled several times, which is used upon Wounds, Ulcers and Fractures.

SPLINT } [in a Horse] a hard Swell.
SPLINT } ing on the Bone of the Leg

SPLINTS [in Surgery] Pieces of Wood used in binding up broken Limbs; also the Pieces of a broken Bone.

To **SPLICE** [*σπλιττεν*, Du.] to join one Rope to another by interweaving their Ends, or opening their Strands, and with a Fid to lay every Strand in Order one into another.

To **SPLICE** [among Gardeners] is to Graft the Top of one Tree into the Stock of another, by cutting them sloping and fastening them together.

SPLINTER [*splinter*, Du. *splintu*, Dan.] a small Shiver of Wood.

To **SPLIT** [*splitten*, Du. *splitter*, Dan.] to cleave or cut asunder.

SPLIT [*Sea Term*] a Sail is said to be split, when it is blown down.

SPODIUM [*σποδίου*, Gr.] the Cinders after the melting of Iron or Brass; also Ivory calcin'd in an open Fire. L.

To **SPOIL** [*spoiler*, F. *spoliare*, L.] to rob or plunder.

To **SPOIL** [*Spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Du.] to marr or damage.

SPOIL [*spolium*, L.] Plunder, that which is taken by Violence.

SPOKES [*Spæcan*, Sax.] the Rays of a Wheel.

SPOKESMAN [of *Spæcan*, Sax.] one who speaks in the Behalf of another.

SPOLIATION, a spoiling or robbing. L.

SPOLIATION [in Law] a Writ which lies for one Incumbent against another in any Case, where the Right of Patronage cometh not into Debate.

SPONDEE, [*spondeus*, *σπονδαίον*, Gr.] a Foot of Latin or Greek Verse, consisting of two long Syllables, as *caelum*.

SPONDYLES [*spondyli*, L. of *σπόνδυλον*, Gr.] the Chine Bones.

SPONDYLUS [*σπόνδυλος*, Gr.] a Knuckle or turning Joint of the Chine or Back-Bone. L.

SPONGIOUS [*spongiosus*, L.] spungy, or like a Sponge.

SPONGOIDEA *Cssa* [in *Anatomy*] the same with the *Cribriformes*. L.

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SPOUSAGE, betrothing.

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SPOUSE Breach, Adultery, or Incontinence between Married Persons, opposed to simple Fornication. O. L.

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To SPY [*espier*, F. *spien*, Du. *spies*, Det. Dan. *Spynian*, Sax.] to discover with the Eye.

A SPY [*espion*, F.] one who clandestinely searches into the State of Places or Affairs.

A SQUAB, a soft stuffed Cushion or Stool; also a thick fat Man or Woman.

A SQUAB *Rabbit*, &c. one so young, as not to be fit to be eaten.

SQUABBLE, a Quarrel, Bramble or Dispute.

SQUABBLED [among *Printers*] is when several Lines are mix'd one with another.

SQUADRON [*escadron*, F. *squadrone*, Ital. q. d. *Acies Quadrata*, L.] a Body of Horse from 100 to 200 Men.

A SQUADRON [of *Ships*] a certain Number, especially of Men of War.

SQUAIMOUS, squeamish. *Chauc.*

SQUALID [*squalidus*, L.] foul, nasty, filthy, ill-favoured.

SQUALIDITY [*squaliditas*, L.] filthiness, nastiness, ill-favour'dness.

SQUALL [*Sea Term*] a sudden Storm of Wind or Rain.

To SQUALL [*schallen*, Teut.] to bawl out.

SQUALLEY, a Note of Faultiness in the making of Cloth.

SQUAMEOUS, scaly or like Scales.

SQUAMIGEROUS [*squamiger*, L.] Scale bearing or having Scales.

SQUAMOSA *Ossa* [*Anatomy*] the Bones of the Skull behind the Ears. L.

SQUAMOSA *Sutura* [*Anat.*] one of the Seams or Sutures of the Skull, so call'd because the Parts of the Bones are joined together aslope, and like Scales. L.

SQUAMOSE [*squamosus*, L.] scaly, that has Scales.

To SQUANDER [*verschwendet*, Teut. *spandere*, Ital. of *expendere*, L.] to lavish, to spend or waste.

SQUARE [*Carre*, F. *Quadratus*, L.] consisting of four equal Sides, and as many Right Angles.

A SQUARE [*Carre*, F. *squadra*, Ital. *quadra*, L.] such a Figure as above.

To SQUARE [*carrer*, F. *squadrare*, It. *quadrare*, L.] to make square; to suit.

A SQUARE, an Instrument used by Masons, Carpenters, &c.

To SQUARE, to quarrel. *Sbakcsf.*

A SQUARE [among *Astrologers*] an Aspect between two Planets, which are distant 90 Degrees one from another, which is counted an unfortunate Aspect.

Hollow SQUARE [*Military Term*] a Body of Foot drawn up, with an empty

Space in the Middle, for the Colours, Drums, and Baggage, facing and covered every way by Pikes to oppose the Horse.

SQUARE Number [in *Arithmetick*] any Number which is squared or multiplied by it self, as 2 by 2, which is 4; 3 by 3, which is 9, &c.

SQUARE Root [in *Arithmetick*] the Side of a Square Number.

A Long SQUARE [in *Geometry*] a Figure that has four Right Angles, and four Sides, but two of the Sides are long, and the other short.

To SQUARE the Sails Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang right a-cross the Ship, and one Yard Arm not traversed more than the other.

SQUARING [*Mathemat.*] the making a Square equal to any Figure given; thus the squaring of a Circle is the making a Square equal and exactly correspondent to a Circle, or the finding out the Area or Content of some Square, that shall be exactly equal to the Area of some Circle; a Problem which has hitherto puzzled the ablest Mathematicians, altho' they have come near enough to the Truth for any Use.

SQUASH, an American Fruit like a Pumpkin; also a little Animal.

To SQUASH, to pass or bruise flat.

To SQUAT [*squattare*, Ital.] to sit or crouch down.

To SQUAT, to bruise or make flat by letting fall. *Suffex.*

To SQUEAK [of *quercken*, Teut. or *squittare*, Ital.] to make a shrill Noise, to cry out.

SQUEAKER, a Bar-boy. *Cent.*

SQUEAMISH [q. d. *qualmish*, or *Uas emmig*, Dan.] weak-stomached.

To SQUEESE [*Cpyyan*, Sax. or as *Minshew* will have it, or *quassare*, L.] to press close together.

SQUIB [in a *Gaming-House*] a sort of Puff of a lower Rank, who has half the Salary the Puff has, given him to play.

SQUIBS, a sort of Fire-works.

A SQUILL [*squille*, F. *squilla*, L.] a Sea Onion, a Physical Herb.

SQUINANCY [*squinanci*, F. *squinantia*, L.] a Swelling and Inflammation in the Throat, which often stops the Breath, and hinders the swallowing of Meat.

To SQUINT [*Schinner* inclines to derive it of *Schendan*, Sax. *schenden*, or *schewen*, Teut.] to look awry.

To SQUIRE, to wait upon a Person.

A SQUIRE [*Escuyer*, F.] the next Degree of Honour below a Knight.

To SQUIRM, to move very nimbly about, spoken of an Eel. S. C.

A SQUIRREL [*sciure*, F. *sciurus*, L. *Sciurus*, Gr.] a sort of Wood Weasel.
 To SQUIRT, [*Sprupten*, Du. *scrijten* r. to leap] to spirt out.

To SQUITTER [probably of *schietzen*, Du. or q. d. *scatter* or *shitter*] to bid the Excrement with a Noise.

To STAB [probab. of *staben*, Du. or *st*, Teut. a Club, or *Stampanere*, Ital.] wound by a Thrust with a Dagger, word, &c.

STABLE [*stabilis*, L.] firm, fixed, sure, steady, lasting. F.

A STABLE [*stabulum*, L.] a Place to keep Horses in.

STABILITY } [*Stabilité*, F. *stabilitas*, L.] Firmness, sureness, Countenance.

STABLE Stand [*Old Law*] one of the four Evidences, whereby a Man is convicted of intending to steal the King's Deer, i. e. when he is found standing in a forest with his Bow bent, ready to shoot; or close by a Tree with Gray-hounds, ready to slip; the other three being *Backbeard*, *Bloody-hand*, and *Dog-draw*.

When the Steed's stolen, shut the Stable Door.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a careless Groom, but has a more extended Aim; it intimates, that 'tis a mighty Imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the Circumstances of an Action, both as to Time and Place, before we venture upon doing that, perhaps we may repent of in the Event to our great Shame or Damage. This is generally the Wisdom of the World, when the Thing is over, we are as wise as Experience can make us. Almost all the Miscarriages of Mankind are for Want of Thinking: After-Wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with Misfortune, Anxiety, or Sorrow: for there is no unthinking a Misfortune, after it has befallen us for Want of Precaution and Foresight: an After-thought may inhanse our Trouble, but can't relieve our Distress, it may prevent like Inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any Satisfaction for what is past. *Serrar la Stalla quando s'han perduti i buovi*, say the Italians. *Esi temps de fermer l'estable quand les chevaux en sont alles*, the French. *Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno*, the Latins. And *Προμηθεύς ἰσὶ μὲν τὰ ἀεγύματα*, the Greeks.

To STABULATE [*Stabulatum*, L.] to keep up, as Cattle in a Stall.

STACCADO, a Pale or Fence.

STACHIA [*Old Law*] a Dam made up of Stakes, Earth, Stones, &c. to stop a Water-Course.

A STACK [*Stacca*, Ital or of *strecken*,

Du.] a Pile of Hay, Wood, &c. of 3 Foot long, as many broad, and 12 high.

STACCATO } [*in Musick Books*]
 STOCCATO } signifies the same as *spiccato*, Ital. which see.

To STACK [spoken of a Horse] to stumble as *this Horse's Leg stacks*.

STACTE [*σακτῆ*, Gr.] the Gum or Creamy Juice, issuing out of Myrrh Trees;

STAD [*q. d. Bestad*] encumber'd. O.

A STADDLE, a Mark or Impression made by anything lying upon it. N. C.

STADDLES, young tender Trees. See *Standils*.

STADDLES, Marks of the Small Pox. N. C.

STADIUM, a Roman Measure, now taken for a Furlong. L.

STADLE, a Staff. *Spenc.*

STAFF [*ἵταξ*, *Sax.* *Staf*, Du.] a Stick to walk with.

STAFF [in *Poetry*] a particular Number of Verses in a Psalm or Poem.

A STAFF of Cocks [among *Cock-Fighters*] a Pair of Cocks.

STAFF-Tree, a sort of Bush which holds its Leaves in Winter.

STAFFORD [of *ἵταξ*, *Sax.* and *Ford*] the County Town of *Staffordshire*.

A STAG [probably of *ἵταν*, *Sax.* to prick, from its readiness to push with its Horns] a Red Male Deer, 5 Years old.

STAG-BEETLE, an Insect.

STAG-Evil [in *Horses*] a Disease, a Palsey in the Jaws

A STAGE [probably of *Estage*, F. or *Στιζῆ*, Gr. or *ἵτιζαν*, *Sax.*] a Place where the Players act in a Theatre.

A STAGE [probably of *stade*, F. *stadium*, L.] a Journey by Land.

STAGGARD [among *Hunters*] a young Male Deer of four Years old.

To STAGGER [*staggelen*, Du.] to trip or reel; to waver or be in doubt.

STAGGERS, [in *Horses*] a Disease, somewhat of the Nature of the *Vertigo*.

STAGIARIUS; [*Old Law*] a Canon who kept his stated Residence in a Cathedral Church.

STAGIRITE, *Aristotle*, so call'd from *Stagira*, a Town in *Macedonia*, where he was born.

STAGMA [in *Chymistry*] Juices of Plants mixed together in order to Distillation.

STAGNANT [*Stagnans*, L.] standing, as the Water of Ponds or Pools.

To STAGNATE [*Stagnatum*, L.] to stand still as Water; to want a free Course,

to stop as Blood when grown thick.

To STAIN [*Skinner* thinks from *Disfeindre*, F.] to spot, defile or dawb, to dye

Colours,

Colours, to blur or blemish one's Reputation.

STAIN and Colours [in Heraldry] are Tawney and Murrey.

A STAIR [στᾶγειν, Sax.] a Step to ascend by.

STAKE, a small Anvil us'd by Smiths.

A STAKE [estaca, Span.] a Stick in a Hedge; a Pledge laid down on a Wager.

To STAKER, to stagger. *Chauc.*

STALDINGS, a sort of old Money.

STALE [stiel, Du.] that is not fresh, old, as *stale Beer*, a *stale Maid*, &c.

To STALE [stalen, Du. stallen, Teut.] to Piss; spoken of Cattle.

STALE [stalle, Du. but *Staliger* derives it of *Stabulum*, L. a Stable, because when Horses come into a Stable they usually Stale] the Urine of Cattle; a Decoy-Fowl.

STALE [Stele, Sax.] a Handle.

STALE, a living Fowl put in any place to allure other Fowls.

STALES [Stala, Sax.] Theft, Tricks. *Sp n.*

To STALK [Stælcen, Sax.] to walk softly, as Fowls do; to go stately or strut.

ASTALK [stete, Du. stiel, Teut. στῆλαχος, Gr.] the Stem of a Plant, &c.

STALKERS, a sort of Fishing-Nets. *O.*

STALKING-Hedge, an Artificial Hedge, us'd by Fowls, to hide them from being seen by their Game.

STALKING-Horse, a Horse made Use of in Tunneling for Partridges; a Person employ'd as a Tool to bring about a Business; a Thing us'd for a Pretence.

STALL [σταλ, Sax. Stall, Dan. and Teut. stall, Ital.] a Stable for Cattle; a little Shop, &c. or the Forepart of a Shop.

To STALL, to put into a Stall; also to glut or cloy.

STALL Boat, a sort of Fisher Boat.

A STALL *Whimper*, a Bastard. *Cant.*

STALLAGE, Money paid for setting up Stalls in a Fair or Market; or the right of doing it.

STALLING *Ken*, a Broker's, or any House that receives stolen Goods. *Cant.*

STALLION [estalon, F. stallone, Ital. prob. of *stal*, *g. d.* a Horse kept in a Stable] a Stone-Horse kept to cover Mares; a Man kept by a lustful Woman to satisfy her lewd Desires, a Gallant or Bully.

STALWORTH, Brave, Stout. *Chauc.*

To STAMFLESH, to Cant. *Cant.*

STAMINA [in Anatomy] are the Solids of a Human Body. *L.*

STAMINA [among Botanists] the little fine Threads or Hairs which grow up within the Flowers of Plants encompassing round the Style, and on which the Apices grow at the Ends.

STAMINEOUS [*Stamineus*, L.] that has in it as it were Threads.

STAMINEOUS Flowers, [among Florists] imperfect Flowers which want the fine colour'd Leaves call'd *Petala*, and consist only of the *Stylus* and the *Stamina*.

STAMMEL, a great founcing Mare; an over-grown bouncing Wench.

STAM-WOOD, the Roots of Trees grubbed up. *C.*

To STAMMER, [stammeren, Du.] to stutter, to falter in one's Speech.

A STAMMERER, [Stamper, Sax.] a Stutterer, one who falters in his Speech.

To STAMP, [stampen, Du. stampen, Dan.] to beat the Ground with the Foot.

To STAMP, [Estamper, Span. Estampare, Ital.] to fix a Stamp or Effigies upon.

A STAMP, [Estampe, F. Estampa, Span. Stampa, Ital.] such a Mark or Impression.

STAMPERS, Shoes or Carriers. *Cant.*

STAMPS, Legs. *Cant.*

To STANCH, [Etancher, F. Stagnare, L.] to stop a Flux of Blood; to cease to flow or run.

STANCH [probably of *γτανδαν*, Sax.] substantial, solid, good, sound.

STANCHIONS, [Estanson, F.] Supporters in Buildings.

STANCHIONS, [in a Ship] Pieces of Timber that support the Mast-Trees.

To STAND [*γτανδαν*, Sax.] to bear upon or be supported by the Feet.

A STAND, [Stand, Sax.] a Pause or Stay, Doubt or Uncertainty; also a Frame to set any thing upon.

STANDARD [*Estandart*, F. *standardo*, Ital.] the chief Ensign of a Royal Army or Fleet; the standing Measures of the King or State, to which all Measures are tramed; the standing Alloy of Gold or Silver, as it is settled in the King's Mint.

STANDARD Hill, in *Suffex*, so called because *William the Conqueror* set up his Standard on this Hill, before he joined Battle with *Harold*.

STANDER-Grass, a sort of Herb.

STANDILS } Trees reserved at the
STANDARDS } selling of Wood for
Growth for Timber.

STANDING part of the *Sheat* [*Sea Term*] is that Part which is made fast to a Ring at the Ship's Quarter.

STANDING Ropes [in a Ship] are those which do not run in any Block, but are set taut, or let slack, as occasion serves, as the *Sheat Stays*, *Back Stays*, &c.

STANDING Part of a Tackle, is the End of the Rope where the Block is seized or fastened.

STANDISH [of *Stans* and *Dish*] a standing Ink-horn for a Table.

STANES [of $\sigma\tau\alpha\eta\alpha$, *Sax.* Stones] a Town in *Middlesex*.

STANFORD [of $\sigma\tau\alpha\eta$, *Sax.* a Stone, and Ford, q. d. Stony Ford] a Place in *Lincoln*.

STANG [$\sigma\tau\alpha\eta\gamma$, *Sax.* Stange, Teut. *Witang*, C. Br.] a Cowl-staff. N. C.

STANK, weary, weak, or taint. *Spenc.*

A STANK, a Dam or Bank to stop Water. S. C.

STANLEY of $\sigma\tau\alpha\eta$, a Stone, and $\lambda\epsilon\alpha\gamma$, a Field, q. d. Stony Field] a Sir-name.

STANNERIES [*Stannaria*, L.] the Mines and Works where Tin is digged and purified, as in *Cornwall*, and other Places.

STANNUM. Tin. L.

STANTON [of $\sigma\tau\alpha\eta$, a Stone, and $\tau\omega\eta$, *Sax.* a Town, q. d. Stony Town] a Sirname.

STANZA, a Staff of Verses, being an intricate Strain. *Ital.*

STAPES [in *Anatomy*] a little Bone in the inner Part of the Ear. L.

STAPHYLOMA [$\sigma\tau\alpha\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha$, Gr.] a Disease in the Eye, affecting the two Tunics, the *Cornea* and *Uvea*. L.

STAPLE [*Estape*, F. *Stapel*, Teut. and Dan. a Market or Fair] a City or Town where Merchants jointly lay up their Commodities for the better vending of them by the Great, a publick Store-house.

STAPLE Commodities [probably of $\sigma\tau\alpha\pi\upsilon$, *Sax.* a Basis or Foundation] are such as are vended Abroad in Fairs and Markets, good and saleable Commodities, not easily subject to perish.

STAPLE-INN, an Inn of *Chancery* by *Holbourn Bars*, so called because formerly a Staple for Merchants.

A STAR [$\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\rho\eta\eta$, *Sax.* *Sterre*, Du. *Stella*, L. $\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho$, Gr.] a Luminous Globe in the Heavens.

STAR of *Betlehem*, a Plant.

STAR-Board [$\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\rho\eta\beta\omicron\rho\eta\delta$, *Sax.*] the Right Hand side of a Ship or Boat.

STAR-Chamber [so called from a Chamber in *Westminster-Hall*, the Ceiling of which was adorned with the Figures of Stars] a Chamber at *Westminster* where the Lord Chancellor kept a Court in order to punish Routs, Riots, Forgeries, &c.

STAR-Fort, [in *Fortification*] a Work having several Faces, made up of from 5 to 8 Points, with Salient and Re-entering Angles, that Flank one another, on every one of its Sides containing from 12 to 25 Fathoms.

STAR-Read, the Doctrine of the Stars, *Astronomy*. *Spenc.*

STAR-Redoubt, a small Fort of 4, 5, 6, or more Points.

STAR-Wort, an Herb.

STARCH-Wort, an Herb.

STARCH [of *starchen*, Teut.] a sort of thin Paste for stiffening Linnen.

A STARE [$\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho$, *Sax.*] a Starling, a Bird kept for whistling.

To STARE [$\sigma\tau\alpha\rho\eta\alpha\eta$, *Sax.*] to look stedfastly, to have a wild look.

STARK [$\sigma\tau\alpha\rho\eta$, *Sax.* *sterc*, Du. and Dan.] rigid, severe; also straight or tight; also thoroughly, as *stark Mad*.

STARK, Stiff; weary. N. C.

To START [*Skinner* derives it of *starken*, Teut. or $\sigma\tau\alpha\rho\eta\alpha\eta$ *Sax.*] to give a sudden Leap, to make a sudden Motion with the Body, to begin to tun.

A START, a long Handle of any Thing, a Tail, &c. N. C.

To START a Hare [Hunting Term] to force her to leave her Seat.

STARTING [among *Brewers*] is the putting of new Beer or Ale to that which is decayed, to revive it again.

STARTISH, somewhat apt to start aside.

To STARTLE, to cause to start, surprize by Fright; to start or tremble for fear;

STARTUP, a sort of high Shoe.

To STARVE [$\sigma\tau\epsilon\omicron\rho\eta\gamma\alpha\eta$, *Sax.* to kill *sterben*, Teut. to die, but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of $\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\eta\alpha$, Gr.] to kill or perish with Hunger, Cold, &c.

STATE [$\sigma\tau\alpha\tau$, Du. *Status*, L.] Condition, Circumstance, Pomp, Magnificence, Majesty.

STATELICH, stately. *Chauc.*

STATELY [*staetlick*, Du.] Pompous, Majestick.

STATER, a Weight of an Ounce and a half.

STATICKS [*statische*, F. *statice*, L. of $\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\eta\kappa\eta$, Gr.] a Science treating of Weights, shewing the Properties of Heaviness and Lightness, the Equilibriums of Natural Bodies, &c. a Part of *Mechanicks*.

STATION, a Standing Place; a Road for Ships; Post, Condition, Rank. F. of L.

STATION [among *Mathematicians*] a Place where a Man fixes himself and his Instruments, to take Angles or Distances, as in *Surveying*.

STATION [among *Roman Catholics*] a Church or Chapel appointed to pray in and gain Indulgences.

STATION of the Planets, [in *Astronomy*] 2 Points in which the Planets are farthest removed from the Sun on each Side.

STATIONARY [*stationaire*, F. *stationarius*, L.] settled in a Place.

STATIONARY [*Astronomy*] a Planet is said to be *Stationary*, when it is about either of the Points called Stations, so that to an Eye placed on the Earth, it appears

for some Time to stand still, and have no progressive Motion forward in its Orbit.

STATIONER [*stationarius*, L. a *statione*, L. because formerly they kept their Shops together in one Station or Street:] a Seller of Paper, Books, Book-binder, &c.

A STATUARY [*statuaire*, F. *statuarius*, L.] a Carver of Statues or Images.

STATUARY [*statuaria*, L.] the Art of making Statues.

A STATUE [*statua*, L.] a standing Image of Metal, Stone, Wood, &c. F.

STATURE [*statura*, L.] Natural Height, Size, or Pitch. F.

STATUS de Manerio [in *Old Records*] all the Tenants and Legal Men within the Lands of a Manour, assembled in their Lords Court to do their Customary Suit, and enjoy their Rights and Privileges.

STATUTABLE, according to the Act of Parliament, relating to the Matter.

STATUTE [*statut*, F. *statutum*, L.] a Law, Ordinance or Decree.

The **STATUTE** [of *England*] the Statute Laws, the Acts of Parliament, made and established by the King and the Three Estates of the Realm.

STATUTE Merchant, a Bond acknowledged before one of the Clerks of the Statute Merchant, the Mayor of a City and Town Corporate, and two Merchants, appointed for that Purpose, the Execution of this Bond is first to take the Debtor's Body, if it be to be found, or else to seize upon his Lands and Goods.

STATUTE Staple, a Bond of Record, acknowledged before the Mayor and one of the Constables of the Staple, by virtue of which Bond, the Creditor may immediately have Execution upon the Debtor's Body, Land, and Goods.

STATUTE Staple Improper, is a Bond of Record, acknowledged before one of the Chief Justices, or else before the Mayor of the Staple, and Recorder of *London*.

STATUTES [*statuta*, L.] Acts of Parliament.

STATUTO Mercatorio, a Writ for the imprisoning of him, who has forfeited a Bond called *Statute Merchant*, till the Debt be satisfied. L.

STATUTO Stapule, a Writ for seizing the Body and Goods of him who forfeits *Statute Staple*. L.

STATUTUM de Laborariis, a Judicial Writ against Labourers who refuse to work according to the Statute.

To **STAVE**, to beat to Pieces, as a Ship, Barrels, Casks, &c.

A STAVE, aboard of a Barrel, &c.

Cart STAVES, those that hold the

Cart and the Raers together, which make the Carts Body.

STAVERS [in a *Horse*] the Staggers.

STAVES *Acra*, an Herb.

STAW'D, stowed. N. C.

To **STAY** [*Stigan*, Sax. *staen*. Du. *staar*, Dan. of *stare*, L. of *ἵσταναι*, Gr.] to continue in a Place, to stop.

To **STAY** [*Estayer*, F.] to support, to bear up.

A STAY [*stape*, Du. *Estaye*, F.] a Prop, a Support; also a Stop, let or Hindrance.

STAYS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes which keep the Masts from falling out.

To **STAY a Ship**, i. e. } is to
To bring a *Ship* upon the *Stay*, } manage her Tackle and Sails, so that she cannot make any Way forward.

Back STAYS [in a *Ship*] Ropes which go on either Side of the Ship, and keep the Mast from pitching forward or overboard.

STEAD [*Steda* Sax.] Place, Room.

STEADY [*Stedigh*, Sax. *stedigh*, Du.] Firm, Constant, Sure.

STEADY [*Sea Term*] is when the Conder would have the Steerman to keep the Ship constant in her Course, from making *Lays*, or going in and out.

STEADINESS [*Stadineyye*, Sax.] Constancy, Firmness.

STEAKS [*Sticke*, Sax.] Slices of Meat to Fry or Broil.

To **STEAL** [*Stelan*, Sax. *stehlen*, Teut. *Caf.* derives it of *στυπαι*, Gr.] to take away unlawfully, privily, or violently.

One Man had better steal a Horse, than another look over the Hedge.

This Proverb does not justify Stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart Turn upon all Partial Proceedings, as well in private Judgments as Publick Trials. It intimates that when great Rogues are in Authority, and have the Laws against Oppression and Robbery in their own Hands, little Thieves only go to Pot for it, and that inferior Pirates are punished with Death at the Gallows, while great Offenders live safe and secure under the Helm of Government. This Proverb is for doing all People Justice alike, from the highest to the lowest, and in all Cases whatsoever, either of *Desert* or *Demerit*. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, and plundering Age: *Coxening* is become a topping Trade, only we have got a genteeler Way of stealing now, than only to take a Man's Horse from under him on the High-way, and a little loose Money out of his Pocket: Our *Kapparees* are Men

of better Breeding and Fashion, and scorn to play at such small Game, they sweep away a noble Estate with one slight Bru'h, and bid both the Gallows and Horse-Pond defiance; and the Mob is not always just in this Point, for one Pick-Pocket deserves a Horse-Pond as well as another, without any Regard to Quality or fine Cloaths; but *Dat veniam Corvis, vexat censura Columbas*, say the Latins.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Gibbers in Alms.

This Proverb points at such Persons, who by Acts of Injustice, Oppression and Fraud, amass to themselves large Estates, and think to atone for their Rapine by doing some charitable Acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their Lands, in *Mortmain*, to Pious and Charitable Uses, as Building and Endowing Hospitals, Alms-Houses, and other Acts of Beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian Charity) but they who think, by thus paying *Paul*, to atone for their robbing *Peter*, entertain an Opinion highly disparaging the Justice of the Almighty: parallel to this is the *Hebrew Adage*,

לְיִשְׁתָּא וּמְחַלְקָא בְחֹרֵין נִפְאָ.

The STEALE [of steel, Du. *stiel*, Teut.] the Handle of any thing. N. C.

STEALTH, Theft, Stealing.

To STEAM [Steman, Sax.] to send forth a Vapour, as hot or boiling Liquor.

ASTEAM [of Stema, Sax.] the Vapour of hot Liquor.

A STEAN [of Stan, Sax.] a Stone.

STEATOCLEE [of *στάτωμα* and *κνήλη*, Gr.] a Rupture or Tumour of the *Scrotum*, of a Fatty or Suet-like Consistence. I.

STEATOMA [*στάτωμα*, Gr.] a Preternatural Swelling. L.

STEATOMATOUS, of a Steatoma.

STECCADO, the Lifts, a Place railed in for beholding a Combat or Duel. Span.

STECCADO [in Fortification] a sort of Pale or Fence before Trenches.

STEDE, Place. O.

STEDFAST [of *σταβα*, and *σταβ*, Sax.] firm, sure, constant, immoveable.

STEDSHIP, firmness or sureness. O.

STEE, a Ladder. N. C.

SEED [Steba, Sax.] an Horse.

STEEL [stael, Dan. stael, Du. staal, Teut. *σταυμα*, Gr.] a Metal well known.

To STEEM, to bespeak a thing. N. C.

A STERNKIRK, a Neckcloth.

STEEP [Stesap, Sax.] of difficult Ascent.

To STEEP [Stipan, Sax. *stippen*, Du.] to soak or drench in Liquor.

STEEP Tubs [at Sea] Vessels for watering Bee, Pork, or Fish.

STEPPINGS, a sort of Gold Coin.

STEEPLE [Stypel, Sax.] that Part of a Church where the Bells, &c. are.

A STEER [Stoen or Styne, Sax. *stier*, Teut.] a Bunch or young Ox.

To STEER [Stean Sax. *stieren*, *styer* Dan. *stewern* Teut.] to guide a Ship; also to manage an Affair.

STEERAGE, Steering; also a Place in a Ship, before the Bulk-head of the Great Cabin, where the Steerman stands and lodges.

STEERILESS, without Steerage. Ch.

STEERMAN [Steanman, Sax.] he who guides or steers a Ship.

STEEVE [S. a Term] the Bow Sprit of a Ship is said to *steeve*, when it does not stand upright or straight enough forward.

STEEVING, is Stowing Cotton or Wool, by forcing it in with Screws.

A STEG, a Gander. N. C.

STEGANOGRAPHY [of *στεγανός* covert or private, and *γραφειν* Gr. Writing] the Art of secret Writing, by Characters or Cyphers, known only to the Persons that correspond one with another.

STEGNOSIS [*στεγνωσις*, Gr.] a stopping up of the Pores of the Body.

STEGNOTICKS [*stegnotica*, L. *στεγνοτροικα*, Gr.] binding Medicines.

STELLAR [stellaris, L.] starry.

STELLATE [stellatus, L.] starry, marked with Spots like Stars.

STELLATE Plants [among Botanists] are such as have their Leaves growing on the Stalks at certain Intervals in the Form of a Star, with Beams.

STELLATION, an adorning with Stars.

STELL'D. stored, contained. *Shakesp.*

STELLIFEROUS [stellifer, F.] bearing Stars.

To STELLIFIE, to transform into a Star. *Chauc.*

STELLIO, a spotted Lizard that casts her Skin (a sovereign Remedy for the Falling Sickness) every half Year, and commonly devours it.

STELLIONATE [in Civil Law] all kind of Couzenage and Knavish Practice in Bargaining, and all Sorts of Frauds which have no peculiar Names in Law, as the Selling or Mortgaging a Thing twice, paying Brags Money, exacting a Debt when it has been already paid, &c.

A STEM [stamm, Teut. of *stemma*, L. *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σῆμα*, Gr.] the Stalk of an Herb, Flower or Fruit; the Stock of a Tree; also Race or Pedigree.

The **STEM** [of a *Ship*] is that great Piece of Timber which is wrought compassing from the Keel below, and serves to guide the Ship's Rake.

To **STEM**, to stop or put a Stop to.

To **STEM**, to bespeak a Thing. *N. C.*

STENOCORIASIS [*στενοκοριασις*, *Gr.*] a Disease in the Eye, when the Sight is straitened.

STENOGRAPHY [*στυγογραφία*, *Gr.*] the Art of short Writing, *Steganography*.

STENOTHORACES [*στενοθώραξις*, of *στενός* strait, and *θώραξ* the Breast, *Gr.*] those who have narrow Chests, and on that Account are liable to Phtisical Affections, &c.

STENT, stint. *Sax.*

STENTIN, to stay, to stop, to stint, to desist *Chauc.*

STENTORIAN Voice [so called from *Stentor* a Greek, mentioned by *Homer*, who is said to have had a Voice louder than 50 Men together] a roaring, loud Voice.

STENTOROPHONICK Tube [an Instrument invented by *Sir Samuel Moreland*] a Speaking Trumpet.

STEP [*Step*, *Sax.* *stap*, *Du.*] a Pace, a Measure of two Foot; also a Degree of Stairs, a Round of a Ladder.

STEP and **LEAP**, one of the 7 Airs or Artificial Motions of a Horse.

STEP [in a *Ship*] that Piece of Timber whereon the Masts or Capstans do stand at Bottom.

To **STEP** [*Steppan*, *Sax.*] to go by Steps.

STEP [*Step*, *Sax.* *stief*, *Du.* and *Teur.*] rigid, severe, cruel. Hence,

STEP-Dame } [*Stepmode*], *Sax.*

STEP Mother } *stief moder*, *Du.*

Stieff-mutter, *Teur.*] a Mother-in-Law.

STEPHEN [*Στέφανος*, *Gr.* a Crown] a proper Name of Men.

STERCORANISTS. [of *Stercus*, *L.* dung] those who believed Sacramental Bread and Wine so far digested as that some Part of it was turned into Excrement.

STERCORATION, a dunging, mixing or covering with Dung. *L.*

STERCORARY [*stercorarius*, *L.*] that feeds upon Dung.

STERCOROSUS Fluxus [among *Physicians*] a Looseness in which much Liquid Ordure is often voided, proceeding from Excrementitious Meats corrupted in the Stomach, or a great Quantity of Excrements heaped up in the Entrails. *L.*

STERELICH, earnestly. *O.*

STEREOGRAPHICK Projection of the Sphere, a Projection of the Sphere upon a Plane, where the Eye is supposed to be in the Surface of the same Sphere it Projects.

STEREOGRAPHY [*stereographia*, *L.* of *στερογραφία*, of *στερεός* Solid, and *γραφία* Description, *Gr.*] the Art of representing Solids on a Plane.

STEREOMETRY [*stereometria*, *L.* of *στερομετρία*, of *στερεός* and *μετρία* to measure, *Gr.*] a Science shewing how to measure Solid Bodies, or to find their solid Contents.

STERIL [*sterile*, *F.* *sterilis*, *L.*] barren or unfruitful, dry, empty, shallow.

STERILITY [*sterilitas*, *F.* *sterilitas*, *L.*] barrenness, unfruitfulness, driness, poorness.

STERLING [so called from *Estlingg*, i. e. *Prussians* and *Pomeranians*, who in old Time were Artists in fining Gold and Silver, and taught it to the *Britains*] a general Name or Distinction for the current lawful Money of England.

STERLING Penny, the smallest *English* Coin before the Reign of King *Edward I.* marked with a Cross, or Strokes crosswise, so that upon Occasion it might be cut into Half or Half-pence, or into Quarters or Farthings.

STERN [*Stearn*, *Sax.* *stier*, *Du.*] the hindermost Part of a Ship; but strictly taken, only the ourmost Part behind.

STERN [*Stearne*, *Sax.*] severe, crabbed, grim.

STERN [*Hunting Tern*] the Tail of a Gray-hound, or a Wolf.

STERN chase, the Guns placed on a Ship's Stern.

A **STERN chase** [*Sea Term*] is when one Ship pursuing another follows the chased a Stern, directly upon one Point of the Compass.

To **STERNE** [*sternere*, *L.*] to lay down flat. *Ch.*

STERN Fast [of a *Ship*] a fastening of Ropes, &c. behind the Stern, to which Cable or Hawser may be brought or fixed in order to hold her Stern fast to a Wharf.

STERNOHYOIDES [of *στέρον* the Breast, and *ΰοειδής*, *Gr.*] that Pair of Muscles which arise from the inner Part of the *clavicula*, and have their Insertion at the Root of the fore-bone of the *Oes Hyoidei*.

STERNOTHYROIDES [of *στέρον* *Stēron* a Door and *ΰοειδής*, *Gr.*] a Pair of Muscles arising from the upper and inner Part of the *Sternum*, and are inserted to the *Thyroidal* or *Scutiform* Cartilage.

STERNON [*στέρον*, *Gr.*] the Breast Bone, the great Bone in the foremost Part of the Breast, joined to the Ribs, which consists of three or four Bones, and afterwards grows into one Bone in those that are come to Ripeness of Age. *L.*

STERNUTATION, Sneezing, which is a forcible drawing out of the Head from

arp Matter which twitches and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres. *L.*

STERNUTATIVE, apt to provoke sneezing. *F.*

A STERNUTATORY [*sternutatoire*, *sternutatorium*, *L.*] a Medicine which will cause Sneezing.

STERTLING, suddenly, unexpected. *Ch.*

To STERVE *στεορηναι*, *Sax.* *sterven*, *Du.*] to die, to kill, to perish. *Spem.*

STEVEN [*Steven*, *Sax.*] sound, noise. *Spem.*

To STEW [*estuber*, *Dan.*] to boil softly, and a considerably Time.

STEW, a Place to keep Fish in alive for present use.

STEWES [of *essuvz*, *F. seusa*, *Ital. stute*, *Dan.* a Hot-House] Brothel Houses, those Places heretofore permitted to Women of professed Incontinency, suppressed by King Henry VIII. *A. D.* 1546.

A STEWARD [*Steward*, *Sax.*] an Officer of Account within his Jurisdiction.

STEWARD [of a *Ship*] an Officer who receives all the Victuals from the Purser, sees it well stored in the Hold, looks to it when there; also the Bread, Candle, &c. and shares out the Proportions of all the several Messes in the Ship.

Lord High STEWARD [of *England*] an Officer who is only appointed for a Time, to officiate at a Coronation, or upon the Trial of some Nobleman for High Treason, which being ended, his Commission expires, so that he breaks his Wand, and puts an End to his Authority.

STIBIUM [*Stibium*, *Gr.*] a Mineral commonly called *Antimony*.

To STICK [*Sticker*, *Sax.* *sticker*, *Dan.*] to thrust a pointed Weapon into.

To STICK [*Sticken*, *Sax.* *sticken*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to cleave to.

A STICK [*Steck*, *Du.* *sticken*, *Teut.*] a Piece of a Bough, a Staff.

A STICKLER [of *Stican*, *Sax.* &c. to cleave to] a busy Body in publick Affairs, a zealous Person.

STICKLER, an Officer formerly who cut Wood for the Priory of *Ederose*, within the King's Park at *Clarendon*. *O. R.*

STICTICUM *Emplastrum*, a Plaster for healing and closing up of Wounds. *L.*

STIFF [*Stiffe*, *Sax.* *stiff*, *Du.* *stiff*, *Teut.*] not pliable, rigid.

A STIFF-Gale [*S. T.*] a strong Wind.

A STIFF *Queen*, a lusty Wench. *N. C.*

To STIFFEN [*Stiffian*, *Sax.*] to make or grow stiff.

To STIFLE [*Estoufer*, *F. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *stifus*, *Gr.*] to suffocate; also to suppress or conceal a Matter.

STIFLE Joint [of a *Horse*] the first

Joint and bending next the Buttock and above the Thigh.

STIFLED *Horse*, whose Leg Bone is put out, or the Point much hurt.

STIGAND [of *Stigan*, *Sax.* to climb, *q. d.* the Climber] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, about the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

STIGMA [*Stigma*, *Gr.*] a Mark with a hot Iron, such as Malefactors have when burnt in the Hand; a Brand, a Scar; a Mark or Mold in the Face or Body. *L.*

STIGMATICAL } [*Stigmaticus*, *L.* of
STIGMATICK } [*Stigmatikos*, *Gr.*]
branded with Infamy or Disgrace.

To STIGMATIZE [*Stigmatifer*, *F.* *Stigmare*, *L.* *Stigmatizo*, *Gr.*] to brand or mark with a hot Iron, to set a Brand of Infamy upon, to defame, to slander.

STILBONE [*Stilbon* glittering, *Gr.*] the Planet *Mercury*, because it twinkles more than the rest of the Planets.

STILE [*Stizzele*, *Sax.* a Step] an entrance into a Field, Lane, &c. made to go up with Steps.

STILES [with *Joyners*] the upright Pieces which go from the Bottom to the Top in any Wainscot.

STILL [*Stille*, *Sax.* *stelt*, *Du.* *still*, *Teut.*] quiet, not noisy.

To STILL [*Styllan*, *Sax.* *stiller*, *Dan.*] to quiet, make still, to suppress a Noise.

STILL BORN [*Stille-Bojrene*, *Sax.*] Born Dead, Abortive.

STILL-YARD [*q. d.* *Steel-Yard*, so call'd from the great Quantities of Steel sold there] a Place in *Thames-Street*, *London*, where the Company of *Easterlings* or *Hanse Merchants* had their Abode.

To STILL. See to *Distil*.

A STILL [of *Stillando*, *L.*] an Alembick, &c.

STILL, until now, till this Time.

STILLATITIOUS Oils [*Stillatitius*, *L.*] Oils drawn out of mix'd Bodies, by Force of Fire, and distinguished from those that are made by Expression.

STILLATORY, a Place to put a Still in.

STILLETTO, a Dagger or Tuck. *Ital.*

STILLING, a Stand or wooden Frame to set a Vessel on in a Cellar, &c.

STILTS [*Stelze*, *Teut.* *stellen*, *Du.* *Stelcan*, *Sax.* to go with Stilts] worn on the Feet for going thro' dirty Places.

To STIMULATE [*Stimulatum*, *L.*] to move or stir up, to spur or egg on.

STIMULATION, a pushing or egging on; a property in angular Bodies, whereby they cause Vibrations, Inflation of the Fibres, and a greater Derivation of Nervous Fluid into the Part affected.

To STING [*Stingan*, *Sax.* of *stigan*, *Gr.*]

To STOW [*Stouwen*, Du.] to place Wares, Provisions, &c. in a Warehouse, or in the Hold of a Ship.

STOWAGE, Money paid for laying up Goods; also the Place where laid up.

STOW your Whids, speak warily. *Cant.*

STOWERS, Shoocks or Brunts. O.

STOWK, a Handle of any Thing. C.

STOWR, a Hedge Stake; also the Round of a Ladder.

STRABISM [*Strabismus*, L. *Strabismus*, Gr.] a squinting or looking a squint. L.

To STRADDLE [*Straddell*, Fr. *Straddle*, It.] to spread the Legs wide.

STRADDLING [a Corruption of *Esferling*] a Surname.

To STRAGGLE [*Stravolare*, Ital. *Min-fus* derives it of *Extrabendo*, L. *Spelman* from *Stjpe*, Sax. a way] to go from one's Company, to wander.

STRAICKS [in *Gunnery*] are Plates of Iron, which serve for the Rounds of a Wheel of a Gun Carriage.

STRAIGHT [*Stjpace*, Sax. *strack*, Teut.] right, direct, narrow, extended.

A STRAIGHT [*Efroit*, F.] a great Pressure, a Difficulty, Distress; extreme Want.

A STRAIGHT [*Hydrography*, un *Ef-troit*, F. *Stretto*, It.] a narrow Arm of the Sea shut up on both sides by Lands, affording a Passage from one great Sea to another.

STRAIGHT [*stracks*, Du.] presently, by and by, anon, in a little time.

STRAIGHTS, narrow Kersey Cloth.

To STRAIN [*Eftrandre*, F.] to press or squeeze; to press any Liquor thro' a Sieve, Cloth, &c. to raise the Voice high; to exert vehemently.

To STRAIN, to constrain. *Clauc.*

A STRAIN, a vehement Effort.

A STRAIN, a violent Extortion of the Sinews beyond their Strength, a Sprain.

A STRAIN [*Stjpenge*, of *Stjnyman*, Sax. to procreate] a Breed of Horses; a Tune, a Flight of Speech.

To STRAIN [*Falconry*] a Hawk is said to *Strain*, when he catches at any Thing.

A STRAIN [among *Hunters*] the View or Track of a Deer.

A STRAKE [*Streeke*, Du.] the Line or Track which a Wheel makes.

STRAKE [in a *Ship*] a Seam between two Planks.

To STRAKE, to pass. O.

ASTRAND [*Stjrand*, Sax Teut. Du.] a high Shore or Bank of the Sea, or of a great River; whence a Street on the *West* of *London*, lying near the Bank of the River of *Thames*, is called the *Strand*.

A STRAND [among *Sailors*] a Twist of a Rope.

STRAND and *Stream*, Freedom from

Custom and all Impositions upon Goods or Vessels by Land or Water. O. R.

STRANDED [*Sea Term*] is when a Ship either by Tempest or ill Steerage is run a Ground, and so perishes.

STRANDY [spoken of *Children*] relative, passionate.

STRANGE [*Efstrange*, F. q. d. *Extra-neus*, L.] unusual, uncommon, wonderful.

STRANGER [*Efstranger*, F. *extra-neus*, L.] a Man born out of the Kingdom; with whom we have no Acquaintance.

A STRANGER [in *Law*] one who is Privy or Party to an Act.

To STRANGLE [*Efstrangler*, F. *Strangulare*, L.] to choke or stifle.

STRANGLES, a Disease in Horses, attended with a running at the Nose.

STRANGLE-Weed, a Kind of Herb.

STRANGURY [*Stranguria*, L. of *σραγυρία*, Gr.] a Disease when the Urine is voided by Drops, and with Pain, and continual Inclination to make Water.

A STRAP [strip, Teut. *strep*, D. *Stroppa*, Ital. F. *Junius* derives it of *στροφα*, Gr. but *Mer. Cas.* of *στροφις*, G. flexible] a Thong of Leather.

STRAP [in a *Ship*] is a Rope which is spliced about any Block, and made with an Eye to fasten it any where on Occasion.

STRAP [among *Surgeons*] is a Sort of Band to stretch out Members in the Setting of broken or disjointed Bones, &c.

STRAPPADO, a kind of Rack, a Punishment inflicted by drawing the Criminal up on high, with his Arms tied backwards. *Ital.*

STRAPPING, huge, lusty, bounding.

STRATA [among *Naturalists*] Layer or Beds of different kinds of earthy Matter, lying one over another. L.

STRATAGEM [*Stratagem*, F. *Stratagem*, L. of *στρατηγικον*, Gr.] a politic Device, or subtle Invention in War.

STRATEGICAL, or or belonging to Stratagem.

STRATARITHMETRY [of *στρατηγικον*, Army, *αριθμικον* Number, and *μετρον*, Measure] the Art of drawing up an Army or any Part of it, in any Geometrical Figures; and also of expressing the Number of Men contained in such a Figure, as they stand in Array, either near at Hand, or at a Distance assigned.

STRATIFICATION [*Chymistry*] a putting different Matters Bed upon Bed, one Layer upon another in a Crucible, order to calcine a Metal, &c. L.

To STRATIFY *Gold and Cement* [among *Refiners*] is to lay a Bed of *Cement* and then a Piece of *Gold*, and then another and so on, till the Crucible is full.

STRATOCRAC

STRATOCRACY [of στρατος and κρατος, Gr. an Army] Power, Military Government, or a Commonwealth that is governed by an Army, or by Soldiers.

STRATTON [q. d. Strait Town] in Sbr. Yshire.

STRATUMINATE [Stratuminatum, L.] to pave.

STRATUM Super Stratum, Layer upon Layer, Rows over one another.

STRAUGHT, stretched out. O.

STRAW [στρεος, Sax. stroz, Du. Straw, Teut.] Strubble.

STRAW [Military Term] a Word of Command for Soldiers, when they have rounded their Arms; so that they be ready to return to them upon the first firing off a Gun, or Bear of Drum.

STRAWBERRY [στρεαβερνιαν, Sax.] a well known Fruit.

STRAW-Worm, a sort of Insect.

STRAWY [στρεπενη, Sax.] full of or strewed with Straw.

To **STRAY** [στρε, Sax.] a Way, Scaviare, Ital.] to wander from the Company.

A **STREAK** [στρεικ, Sax. streike, Du. strich, Teut. stricca, Ital.] a Line or Track any thing leaves behind it.

To **STREAK** [stricken, Du. stricare, Ital.] to make Lines or Streaks.

A **STREAM** [στρεαμ, Sax. stroom, Du. strom, Teut.] running Water, the Current or Course of a River.

To **STREAM** [στρεαμιαν, Sax. stroomen, Du.] to run in a Stream.

STREAMER, a Flag or Pendant in a Ship.

STREAM Anchor [Sea Term] a small Anchor made fast to a Stream Cable, for a Ship to ride by in gentle Streams.

STREAM Works, certain Works in the Tin Mines, where the Miners follow the Veins of Metal by cutting Trenches.

To **STRECK**, to strike. Spenc.

STREET [στρετε, Sax. fraet, Du. strada, Dan. strada, Ital. of strada, L. c. Via] a paved Way in a City, &c. built on both Sides.

STREET Gavel, the Sum of 2 s. anciently paid by every Tenant of the Manor at Cholington in Suffex, to the Lord, for his going out, and returning into it.

STREMEDEN, streamed, flowed. cb.

STRENE, Race, Descent. Spenc.

STRENUITY [strenuitas, L.] Valiantness, Manhood, Activity.

STRENUOSITY [strenuositas, L.] Manhood.

STRENUOUS [strenuus, L.] stout, valiant, active, vigorous.

STREPEROUS [streperus, L.] hoarse, bawling; also noisy.

To **STREPITATE** [strepitatum, L.] to make a great Noise, to murmur.

STREPITUS Judicialis [Old Law] the Circumstances of Noise, Crowd, and other Formalities at a Trial in a publick Court of Justice. L.

STRESS [γρεσσε, Sax. Violence] a Storm, or foul Weather at Sea; also the main Point in a Business.

To **Lay STRESS upon**, to insist or rely upon.

To **STRETCH** [αγρεπικαν, Sax. strecken, Du. strecker, Dan.] to reach out, to draw into a Length.

STRETCHERS [in a Boat] those wooden Seaves the Rowers set their Feet against.

To **STREW** [γρεπικαν, Sax. straten, Teut.] to scatter abroad or upon.

STREW'D [γρεπικαν or Reγρεπικαν, Sax.] scattered here and there.

STRÆ [among Naturalists] are the small Hollows or Chamferings in the Shells of Cockles, Scollops, and other Shell Fish. L.

STRICKEN, advanced, as *Stricken in Tears*.

STRICKEL } a thing to strike off

STRICKLESS } [of αγρεπικαν, Sax. to strike] the over Measure of Corn, &c.

STRICT [striatus, L.] close; exact, positive, punctual, rigid, severe.

STRICTIVE [strictivus, L.] gathered or cropped with the Hand.

STRICTURE [strictura, L.] a Spark from a red-hot Iron; but it is chiefly used in a figurative Sense, as *Brutes have some strictures of Ratiocination*.

STRIDE [γρεπικαν, Sax.] two Steps, or a Measure of five Foot.

To **STRIDE** [of γρεπικαν, Sax. or schreiden, Du.] to step wide, or bestride, or lay the Leg over a Horse.

A **COCK'S STRIDE** [Skinner derives it of γρεπικαν, Sax. of γρεπικαν, Sax. to procreate] the Tread of a Cock in an Egg; also the wide Step of a Cock.

STRIDENT [stridens, L.] making a Noise, gnashing with the Teeth.

STRIDULOUS [stridulus, L.] crashing or squeaking,

STRIFE [Estrif, F.] Contention, Endeavour.

The **STRIG**, the Foot-stalk of any Fruit. Sus.

To **STRIKE** [αγρεπικαν, Sax. stricken, Dan.] to beat or hit; to affect; to make even Measure with a Strickle.

To **STRIKE Sail** [stricken, Du.] is to let down or lower the Sail.

A **STRIKE** [streich, Teut.] a Strickle to measure Corn, &c. also a Measure containing four Bushels.

A STRING [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, *Sax.* *Stringhe*, Du. *stringa*, Ital. all of *stringendo*, L.] any Thong, Thread, Line, &c. to tie with.

STRINGS [*streng*, Dan.] the Cords of a Musical Instrument.

STRING *that Lamprey* [in *Carving*] cut it up.

STRING *Halt* [in *Horses*] a sudden twitching up the hinder Leg.

STRINGENT [*stringens*, L.] binding, forcing, forcible.

To STRIP [*stroppen*, Du.] to pull off the Clothes, Skin, Hide, &c.

A STRIP, a small Piece of Cloth, &c.
STRIP [in *Law*] Spoil, Destruction, as, to make *Strip* and *Waste*.

A STRIPE [*strepo*, Du.] a Blow or Lash; also a Streak in Silk, Cloth or Stuff.

STRIPE [of *stirps*, L.] Race, Kindred, *Chauc.*

STRIPLING [*q. d.* Tripping, says *Minshew*, a *Tripudiando*, L. dancing] a young Man or Youth.

To STRIVE [*streben* Du. *streben*, Teut. *strüben*, Dan. *Esstriver*, F.] to endeavour earnestly, to contend, to combat with.

ASTROAK [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$ *strove*, *Sax.* *strecke*, Du.] a Streak, Line, or Dash.

A STROAK [*streich*, Teut.] a Blow.

To STROAK [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$ *strocken*, *Sax.* *strocken*, Du. *strocicare*, Ital. *stropfer*, Dan.] to rub or feel gently with the Hand.

STROKAL, an Iron Instrument used in making Glafs.

To STROLE, to rove or ramble about.

STROM, an Instrument to keep the Malt in the Fat. N. C.

STROMATICKS [of $\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, Gr.] Books of several scattered Subjects.

STRONG [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, *Sax.* *string*, Dan. and Teut. *strenuus*, L. $\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, Gr. *Hesyeb*; but *Mer. Caf.* derives it of $\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, Gr.] able, lusty, stout, of great Strength.

STROPHE [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, Gr.] the first of the three Members of a Greek Lyrick Poem.

STROUDS [*Sea Term*] the several Twists at the End of a Cable or Rope.

STROUGHT, strewed. *Chauc.*

STROY, to destroy, *Chauc.*

STRUCTURE [*struċtura*, L.] a Fabrick or Pile of Building. F.

STRUCTURE [in *Philosophy*] the Combination of all those Qualities of Matter in any Natural Body, which distinguish it from others.

STRUCTURE [in *Rhetorick*] is a Disposition of the Parts of a Discourse.

STRUDE } a Stock of Breeding

STRODE } Mares.

To STRUGGLE [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of $\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, Gr.] to stir one's self violently, to wrestle, to strive earnestly.

A STRIKE [of *Flax*] as much as is heckled at one Handiul.

STRUMA, a Swelling in the Neck, &c. the King's Evil. L.

STRUMATICK [*strumaticus*, L.] belonging to, or troubled with such Swellings.

STRUMOUS, is applied to such Swellings of the Glands as happen in the *Struma*.

A STRUMPET [*Minshew* derives it of *Tromper*, F. to deceive, or of *strotout*, Du. of *strot*, Dung. and *Pot. q. d.* a Common Jakes, &c.] a common Harlot.

STRUNT, a Tail or Rump, especially of a Horse. N. C.

STRUNTED *Sheep*, Sheep with their Tails cut off.

STRUSHINS, Orts. N. C.

To STRUT [*q. d.* Stretch out, *Minshew*; or of *stutzzen*, Teut. or of $\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, *Sax.* the Tail, *q. d.* to erect the Tail] to walk after a proud and stately Manner.

STRUT } [at *Bristol* in *England*] an

STROUT } Hoop Pettycoat.

A STUB [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$ *stobbe*, *Sax.* *stobbe*, Du. *stipes* L.] a Stump or Stock of a Tree, &c.

STUBBED, thort and well set.

STUBBING [in *Husbandry*] the pulling Shrubs, Broom, &c. out of Land.

STUBBLE [*stoppel*, Du. and Teut. *stouble*, F. *stoppole*, Ital. of *stipula*, L.] short Straw left after the Corn is reaped.

STUBBORN [*q. d.* stout born, *Minshew*, or of $\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, Gr. thick, *Mer. Caf.*] obstinate, inflexible.

A STUCKLING, an Apple-Pasty or Pye. *Suffex.*

STUD [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, *Sax.*] a Nail imbossed in any thing; a sort of Button.

A STUD [$\rho\sigma\tau\eta\zeta$, *Sax.*] a Stock of breeding Mares.

STUDDING *Sails*, [a *Ship-Board*] are Bolts of Canvas extended in a fair Gale of Wind, along the Side of the Main Sail, and boomed out with a Boom.

STUDENT [*un Etudiant*, F. *studens*, L.] one who studies any Art or Science, especially at an University.

STUDENT, [*studens*, L.] studious. *Ch.*

STUDIOUS [*studieux*, F. *studiosus*, L.] much given to Study; also earnest, desirous, regardful.

STUDS, Buttons for Shirt Sleeves, &c.

STUDY [*Etude*, F. *studium*, L.] Application of Mind to learn, or to do any thing; also a Closet to study in, a Library.

To STUDY [*Etudier*, F. *studere*, L.] to apply the Mind to, to contrive.

STUFF, [*stoff*, Du. *Stoffe*, F. *stoff*, Ital. *stoff*. C. Br.] Matter; also the woollen Clothes,

To STUFF [either of *Stuff*, as above, as *Mer. Caf.* conjectures of *σύψα, r.*] to cram or fill.

STUFNET. a Posnet or Skillet. *Suff.*
STUKE } [*stuc*, F.] Mortar, made of
STUCK } Chalk and White Marble,
unded to Emger and sifted, fit for the
aking of Imagery; Plaster of *Paris*.

A STULL, a Luncheon, a great Piece
Bread, Cheese, or other Viçtuals. *Essex.*
STULM, a Shaft to draw Water out of
Mine.

STULTIE [*stulte*, L.] foolish, silly,
sauc.

STULTILOQUENCE, [*stultiloquentia*,
] foolish Talk.

STUM, the Flower of Wine, set a
orking.

To STUM, to put Ingredients in Wine
ecayed, to revive it, and make it brisk.

To STUMBLE [*stumbler*, Dan.
amma, Swed. *stolpern*, Teut. *Estro-*
car, Span.] to falter or fall in going.

A STUMP [*stompe*, Du. *stumpff*,
cut.] a broken Piece of a Tree, standing
ut of the Ground; also that part of a
roken Tooth, that remains in the Jaw-
one. Dan.

To STUMP [*stumper*, Dan. *stumpfen*,
Teut.] to cut off to a Stump; to
rag or boast.

To STUN [*Essonner*, F. *Heystun*,
ex. a Noise] to render stupid by a Blow
Noise.

STUNT [*Stunta*, Sax. a Fool] sul-
n, angry. *Lincolnsh.*

STUNTED. hindered in the Growth.

STUPEFACTION, a making stupid,
ull, or senseless; an extraordinary Alto-
ishment. F. of L.

STUPEFACTIVE [*stupefiant*, F.] that
of a stupefying Quality, as a *stupe-*
five Medicine. L.

STUPENDIOUS } [of *stupere*, L.] pro-
STUPENDOUS } digious, wonderful,
stonishing.

STUPES [with *Surgeons*] Pledgets of
ow, &c. dipped in hot Liquors, to be
plied to Parts affected.

STUPID [*stupid*, F. *stupidus*, L.]
lockish, dull, senseless.

STUPIDITY [*stupidité*, F. *stupiditas*,
] dulness, blockishness, senselessness.

To STUPIFY [*stupifier*, F. *stupificare*,
] to make stupid, dull, or senseless, to
enumb, to astonish or dismay.

STUPOR [*stuper*, F.] lack of Sense
r Feeling, Unfeñsibility, Stupidity. L.

To STUPRATE, [*stupratum*, L.] to
lavish a Woman.

STUPRATION, Desflowering or Ravish-
ng a Woman, committing a Rape.

STURBRIDGE [of *sturz*, the Name
of a River, and *Bridge*] a Town near
Cambridge, where a great Fair is kept e-
very Year in *September*.

STURDY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of
στειρός, Gr. Corpulent] strong, lusty,
bold, resolute; also a Disease in Cattle.

STURGEON [*Esturgeon*, F. *sturio*,
L.] a Fish.

STURK [*Styrj*, Sax.] a young Ox
or Heifer.

To STURKEN, to grow, to thrive,
N. C.

STURRY, inflexible, sturdy, stiff. S. C.
To STURT, to straggle. O.

A STUT [*Stut*, Sax.] a Gnat. O.

To STUTTER [*stutzen*, Teut.] to
speak hastily and brokenly.

A STY [*Υτιζε*, Sax. *stig*, Dan.] a
Place for keeping or fattening Swine in.

A STY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of *στία*,
Gr. but *Sinner* of *Υτιζαν*, Sax.] a kind
of Swelling upon the Eye-lid.

STYGIAN [*Stygus*, L.] belonging to
the River *Styx*, which the Poets feign
to be the River of Hell; also infernal,
hellish.

STYGIAN Liquors [with *Chymists*]
acid Spirits, so named of their Efficacy in
destroying or dissolving mixed Bodies.

STYLE [*Stylus*, L. of *Στύλος*, Gr.]
Character of Writing, Way of Expressi-
on. L.

STYLE [in *Chronology*] a particular
Method of Reckoning the Year, as the
Old and *New Style*.

NEW STYLE, the new Computation
of Time, according to the Settlement of
Pope Gregory the XIII. which now goes
Eleven Days before the Old, the 1st Day
of the Month, among those that go by the
Old Style, being the 12th with those that
observe the *New*, so that the fixed Festi-
vals fall 11 Days before ours; this Style
is used beyond Sea.

OLD STYLE, is the Computation of
Time according to the Settlement of *Juli-*
us Caesar. This Style is in Use in *England*.

STYLE [in *Dialling*] a Line whose
Shadow on the Plain of the Dial shews the
true Hour Line, and is the upper Edge of
the Gnomon, Cock, or Needle.

STYLE [among *Botanists*] is that mid-
dle prominent Part of the Flower of a
Plant, which adheres to the Fruit or Seed,
being usually long and slender, whence it
takes its Name.

STYLOBATA [*Στυλοβάτης*, Gr.] the
Pedestal of a Column or Pillar, the Base
on which it stands. L.

STYLOCERATOHYOIDES [of *σύλα*,
a Pillar, *κέρας* a Horn, and *ὕοιδες*, Gr.]
are Muscles of the *Os Hyoides* which draw

upwards the Tongue and *Larynx*, as also the Jaws in Deglutition, or the Act of Swallowing.

STYLOGLOSSUM [of *σύλον* and *γλῶσσα*, Gr. the Tongue] is that Pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue.

STYLOIDES [*στυλοειδῆ*, Gr.] certain Processes of Bone, shaped like a Pencil, and fixed in the Root of the Skull.

STYLOPHARYNGÆUS [of *σύλον* and *φάρυγξ*, Gr. a Gaping] a Pair of Muscles which dilate the *Gullet*, and draw the *Fauces* upwards.

STYMMMA [*στύμμα*, Gr.] is that thick Mass, which remains after the Steeping of Herbs, Flowers, &c. and pressing out the Oil. *L.*

STYPTICK [*Stypticus*, F. *Stypticus*, L. of *στυπτικός*, G.] that is of a binding Quality or Nature.

STYPTICK Water [among *chymists*] a Liqueur made of Colcothar calcined, or Vitriol dissolved, with burnt Allum, Sugar-Candy, the Urine of a young Man, &c. for stopping the Flux of Blood.

STYX, a poisonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feigned by the Poets to be a River of Hell, by which the Gods swore, and he that swore falsely was banished from Heaven and Nestar for 1000 Years.

SUADA, the Goddess of Eloquence. *L.*

SUASIBLE [*suasibilis*, L.] that may be persuaded.

SUASION, a persuading. *L.*

SUASORY [*suasorius*, L.] tending to persuade.

SUAVIATION, an amorous Kissing. *Lat.*

SUAVILOQUENCE [*suaviloquentia*, L.] sweet and pleasant Talk.

SUAVITY [*suavitas*, F, *suavitas*, L.] Sweetness, Pleasantness.

SUBACTION, a Kneading or working; a bringing under, or subduing. *L.*

SUBACTION [among *Apothecaries*] is the working or softening of Plaisters.

To **SUBAGITATE** [*subagitatum*, L.] to sollicite; to have to do with a Woman. *L.*

SUB-ALBID [*subalbidus*, L.] whitish.

SUB-ALPINE [*sub-Alpinus*, L.] that lies, lives, or grows under the Mountains called the *Alpes*.

SUBALTERN [*subalterne*, F. of *subalternare*, L.] that succeeds by Turns, that is appointed or placed under another.

SUBALTERN Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ only in Quantity and agree in Quality, as *Every Triangle is right Angled, some triangles are Right Angled.*

SUBALTERNES [*subalternes*, F.] inferior Judges or Officers.

SUBAQUANEUS [*subaquaneus*, L.] that lieth under Water.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM [among *Anatomists*] the upper Part of the Belly under the Cartilages or Gristles of the Chest, the same as *Hypochondria*.

SUBCINERITIOUS [*subcineritius*, L.] baked under the Ashes.

SUBCHANTER, an under Chanter; an Officer in a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who begins the Anthem in the Absence of the Chanter.

SUBCLAVIAN Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins and Arteries that pass under the *Clavicles*.

SUBCLAVIUS [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle arising from the lower Side of the *Clavícula*, near the *Acromium*, and descends obliquely to be inserted into the upper Part of the first Rib near the *Sternum*.

SUBCONSTELLATION [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Constellation.

SUBCONTRARY Position [Geometry] is when 2 similar Triangles are so placed, as to have the Angle at the *Vertex* common, and yet their Bases not parallel.

SUBCONTRARY Propositions [in *Logick*] are such as differ in Quality and agree in Quantity, as, *Some Man is a Creature, some Man is not a Creature.*

SUBCONSEQUENTIALLY, by Way of Consequence from a former Consequence.

SUBCUTANEUS [*subcutaneus*, L.] lying under the Skin.

SUBCUTANEUS [*Anatomy*] a Branch of the Basilick Vein that runs towards the inner *Condyle*, or Joint of the Arm. *L.*

SUB-DEAN, a dignified Clergyman, next to a Dean.

SUB-DELEGATE Judge, a Judge appointed under another, a Deputy.

To **SUBDELEGATE** [*subdeleguer*, F. *subdelegatum*, L.] to substitute or appoint another to act under one's self.

SUBDEN'D [spoken of *Verse*] low, groveling.

SUBDITITIOUS [*subdititius*, L.] that is put in the Room of another, that is not what he pretends to be, foisted, forged.

To **SUB-DIVIDE** [*subdiviser*, F. or *sub and Dividere*, L.] to divide the Parts of any Thing already divided.

SUBDIVINE, which is Divine, but in an inferior Degree, as Angels, the Soul, &c.

SUBDOLUS [*subdolos*, L.] subtle, crafty, deceitful, sly.

To **SUBDUCE** [*subducere*, L.] to draw away privately, to deduce.

SUBDUCTION, a taking privately from a Subtraction, an Abatement. *L.*

To **SUBDUE** [*subdere*, L.] to bring under, Master, Conquer, Mortify. *SUB-*

SUBDUPL *Proportion* [in *Mathematicks*] is when any Number or Quantity is contained in another twice, thus 3 is said to be subduple of 6, and 6 is duple of 3.

SUBFUMIGATIONS, a Ceremony used by Sorcerers to drive away evil Spirits by burning Incense. *Cbauc.*

SUBJECT [*sujette*, F. *subje&us*, L.] bound, obliged to some Dependence; liable, apt, inclinable, wont or used to be.

ASUBJECT [*sujet*, F. *subje&us*, L.] one who is under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince.

A SUBJECT [*sujet*, F. *subje&um*, L.] a Matter treated of, or that which a Science is conversant about.

SUBJECT [with *Philosophers*] the Subject to which Qualities are joined.

To **SUBJECT** [*subje&um* of *subjicere*, L.] to make Subject, to bring under, to make liable, to oblige.

SUBJECTION [*subjection*. F.] being Subject, Obedience to a Superior, great Dependence, Slavery, Obligation, Necessity. *L.*

SUBJECTIVE [*subje&ivus*, L.] of or relating to the Subject.

To **SUBJOIN** [*sub* and *joindre*, F. *subjungere*, L.] to annex, join, or add to.

SUBITANEOUS [*subit*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] sudden, hasty.

SUBITO [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and nimbly, as *volti subito*, turn over quick, without loss of time. *Ital.*

To **SUBJUGATE** [*subjuguer*, F. *subjugatum*, L.] to bring under the Yoke, to subdue.

SUBJUGATION, subduing, taming.

SUBJUNCTION [in *Rhetorick*] the same as *Hypozeuxis*.

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood [in *Grammar*] a Mood so called, because it has some Condition joined to what is affirmed.

SUBLAPSARIANS [of *sub* after, and *lapsus*, L. the fall] a Set who hold that God's Decree of Reprobation was made after the Fall of *Adam*.

SUBLATION, a lifting up. *L.*

SUBLAXATION [with *Surgeons*] an imperfect Dislocation, when a Bone has got but a little out of its Place. *L.*

To **SUBLEVATE** [*sublevatum*, L.] to lift up, to succour or ease.

SUBLEVATION, a lifting up, easing or succouring. *L.*

To **SUBLIGATE** [*subligatum*, L.] to bind underneath. *L.*

SUBLIGATION, a binding or tying underneath. *L.*

To **SUBLIMATE** [*sublimar*, F. *sublimatum*, L.] to raise any volatile or light

Matter, by Means of Fire, to the Top of the Cucurbit, or into its Head.

SUBLIMATE [*sublimatum*, L.] Mercury sublimated.

SUBLIMATE Corrosive [with *Chymists*] a strong, corrosive Powder made of Quick-silver, impregnated with Acids, and then sublimated up to the Top of the Vessel. *F. of L.*

SUBLIMATION [with *Chymists*] differs little from Distillation, except that in Distillation only the Fluid Parts of Bodies are rais'd, but in this the Solid and Dry; and that the Matter to be distilled, may be either Solid or Fluid; but Sublimation is only made of solid Substances.

SUBLIMATORIES, Subliming-Pots. *Cb.*

SUBLIME [*sublimis*, L.] high, lofty, great, as a *sublime Style*, *Notion*, &c.

To **SUBLIME** [*sublimar*, F.] to raise, to refine, the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLIMING Pots, Vessels used for subliming mix'd Bodies. See *Alludels*.

SUBLIMIS [*Anatomy*] the Name of one of the Muscles that bends the Fingers.

SUBLIMITY } [*sublimité*, F. *subli-*

SUBLIMENESS } *mitas*, L.] height or loftiness.

SUBLIMY, the same as *Sublimate*.

SUBLINGUALES [with *Anatomists*] certain small Glands which run on each side the Tongue near its Tip. *L.*

SUBLITION [in *Painting*] the laying the Ground Colour under the perfect Colour. *L.*

SUBLUNARY [*sublunaire*, F. *sublunaris*, L.] under the Orb of the Moon.

To **SUBMERGE** [*submerger*, F. *submergere*, L.] to bend a Thing very low, to drown or dip.

SUBMERSION, a plunging under Water, Drowning, Sinking, or Dipping. *F. of L.*

SUBMISSION, a yielding to, respect, humbleness. *F. of L.*

SUBMISS } [*submissus*, L.] hum-

SUBMISSIVE } ble, lowly, respectful.

To **SUBMIT** [*submittere*, L.] to be subject, to humble one's self, to yield; to leave or refer to another.

SUBMULTIPLE Number or Quantity [among *Mathematicians*] is that which is contained in another Number or Quantity, a certain Number of Time exactly, thus 4

is the Submultiple of 24, being contained in it just 6 Times.

SUBMULTIPLE Proportion [*Mathematicks*] the Reverse of Multiple Proportion.

SUBNERVARE, to cut the Sinews of the Thighs or Legs, to Hamstring. *O. L.*

SUBNORMAL [*Mathematicks*] is a Line determining, in any Curve, the Inter-

section

section of the Perpendicular to the Tangent in the Point of Contact with the Axis.

SUBORDINATE [of *sub* and *ordinatus*, L.] inferior, placed under another.

To **SUBORDINATE** [*subordonner*, F. of *sub* and *ordinatum*, L.] to place or set under another.

SUBORDINATION, Dependence of Persons or Things with respect one to another. F.

To **SUBORN** [*suborner*, F. *subornare*, L.] to put one upon bearing false Witness or any mischievous Design; to send one privately, and instruct him what to do or say.

SUBORNATION, a setting up or hiring false Witness; also an enticing thereto. F. of L.

SUBORNATION [in *Law*] a secret or underhand preparing or instructing, a bringing in a false Witness; also the enticing or alluring to do such an Act.

SUB-Pæna [*i. e.* under the Penalty, as *Sub-pæna Centum Librarum*, *i. e.* under the Penalty of forfeiting 100 Pound] a Writ to call a Man, under the Degree of Peerage, in *Chancery*, only, where the Common Law fails, and has made no Provision; a Writ for the summoning of Witnesses, to testify in other Courts. L.

SUB-Reader, in other Reader in the Inns of Court, who reads the Text of Law, the Reader is to discourse upon, and assists him in the Reading.

SUBREPTITIUS. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGUOUS [*subriguus*, L.] wet, moist, watery underneath.

SUBRISION, a smiling. L.

To **SUBROGATE** [*subroger*, F. *subrogatum*, L.] to substitute or put in Place of another.

SUBROGATION [*Civil Law*] putting another Person into the Place and Right of him, who is the proper Creditor. F. of L.

SUBSANNATION; a mocking at. L.
SUBSCAPULARIS [*Anatomy*] is the Muscle of the Arm which fills up the inward hollow Part of the Shoulder-Blade.

To **SUBSCRIBE** [*subscribere*, L.] to sign or set one's Hand to a Writing; also to consent, to submit to.

SUBSCRIPTION, a signing or setting one's Hand at the Bottom of a Writing. L.

SUBSCRIPTION [among *Booksellers*] is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take so many Books at a certain Price, and lay down Part of the Money before the Impression is finished.

SUBSEQUENT [*subsequens*, L.] immediately following or coming next after. F.

To **SUBSERVE** [*subservire*, L.] to promote or help forward.

SUBSERVIENCY, a being.

SUBSERVIENT [*subserviens*, L.] serviceable, helpful.

SUBSESQUIALTERAL Proportion. See *Sesquialteral*.

To **SUBSIDE** [*subsidere*, L.] to sink or become lower, as, *The Streams subside from their Banks*.

SUBSIDENCE [*subsidentia*, L.] a settling to the Bottom, a Settlement in *Urine*, &c.

SUBSIDIARY [*subsidiare*, F. *subsidiarius*, L.] that is given or sent to the Aid and Assistance of another; helping.

SUBSIDY [*subsidié*, F. *subsidium*, L.] an Aid, Tax, or Tribute, granted by the Parliament to the K. upon an urgent Occasion, and imposed upon the Subjects, according to a certain Rate on Lands and Goods.

To **SUBSIST** [*subsister*, F. *subsistere*, L.] being, continuance, livelihood, food.

SUBSISTENCE Money, Half Pay given to Soldiers for their present Support.

SUBSORTITION, a choosing by Lot to fill up the Place of them that were before refused.

SUBSTANCE [*substantia*, L.] Essence or Being, Matter, Reality; Estate, Goods, Wealth; also the most material Points of a Discourse; the best and most nourishing Parts of a Thing. F.

SUBSTANTIAL [*substantiel*, F. *substantialis*, L.] essential, real, strong, solid, pithy, rich, wealthy.

SUBSTANTIVE [in *Grammar*] as a Noun Substantive, a Word which denotes the absolute being of a Thing, and which join'd with a Verb serves to make a perfect Sentence. F. of L.

To **SUBSTITUTE** [*substituer*, F. *substituere*, L.] to put in the Room of another.

A **SUBSTITUTE** [*substitut*, F. *substitutus*, L.] a Deputy, one who supplies the Place of another.

SUBSTITUTION [in *Algebra* or *Fractions*] is the putting in the Room of any Quantity of an Equation, some other Quantity which is equal, but express'd after another Manner. F. of L.

SUBSTRUCTION, an under pinning, Ground-selling, or laying the Foundation of a House. L.

SUBSTYLAR Line [in *Dialling*] is that Line on the Plane of a Dial, over which the Style stands at Right Angles with the Plane.

To **SUBSULT** [*subsultare*, L.] to leap under or about.

SUBSULTATION, such a leaping.

SUBSULTORY, leaping under, or up and down.

SUB-

SUB-SUPER Particular Proportion [in *Mathematicks*] is contrary to *Super-particular Proportion*.

SUBTANGENT [in any *Curve*] is the Line which determines that Intersection of the Tangent in the Axis.

SUBTEGULANEUS [*subtegulanus*, L.] under the House Eaves or Roof.

SUBTENSE [in *Mathematicks*] is a Right-Line connecting the two Extremities of an Ark or other Curve Line; or a Right Line drawn within a Circle at each End, and bounded in the Circumference, cutting the Circle into two unequal Parts, to both which it is subtended.

SUBTERDUCTION, a private leading away or stealing.

SUBTERFLUOUS [*subterfluus*, L.] that flows or runs under.

SUBTERFUGE [*subterfugium*, L.] Evasion, Escape, Shift, a Hole to creep out at. F.

SUBTERRANEUS } [*subterraneus*,
SUBTERRANEAN } L. *souterrain*,
F.] is whatsoever is within the Surface, Bowels, Caverns, or hollow Places of the Earth, that lies under Ground.

SUBTERRANIETY, a being Subterraneous.

SUBTILE } [*subtil*, F. and *subtilis*, L.]
SUBTLE } cratty, cunning, sharp,
quick, ready; also thin, pure, fine, separated from its grosser Parts.

SUBTILIZATION [*subtilization*, F.] the Act of Subtilizing.

To **SUBTILIZE** [*subtiliser*, F.] to make subtil or thin; also to use Subtilties, Tricks, or Shifts.

SUBTILTY } [*subtilité*, F. of *subti-*
SUBTILITY } *litas*, L.] craft, sharpness of Wit; a subtle Trick, a cunning Fetch, a Quirk.

To **SUBTRACT** [*subtrahum*, L.] to deduct, or take from.

SUBTRACTION [in *Arithmetick*] is the taking one thing from another to find the Remainder. L.

SUBTRACTION Compound [*Arithmetick*] a Method of taking a Sum compounded of several different Species, from another Sum compounded likewise of the same Sorts of Species, as *Pounds, Shillings and Pence*, out of *Pounds, Shillings, and Pence*.

SUBTRAHEND [*subtrahendum*, L.] the lesser Number which is to be taken or subtracted out of a greater.

SUBTRIPLE Proportion [in *Arithmetick*] is when one Number is contained in another just 3 Times, as 2 is said to be the Subtriple of 6, as 6 is the Triple of 2.

SUBVECTION, a secret Conveyance or Carriage. L.

SUBVENTANEUS [*subventaneus*, L.] under the Wind.

SUBVENTION, Supply, Aid, Subsidy. F. of L.

SUBVERSION, turning upside down, or overthrowing; the Ruin or Destruction of a State or Kingdom. F. of L.

To **SUBVERT** [*subverter*, F. of *subvertere*, L.] to overturn, overthrow or ruin, as, to *subvert the Government*.

SUBURBS [*suburbia*, L.] that Part of a City or Town, which lies without the Walls or Bounds of it.

SUBURBANITY [*suburbanitas*, L.] the Neighbourhood of them that dwell without the City.

SUBURBIAN [*suburbanus*, L.] belonging, to the Suburbs.

SUBVULTURIAN [*subvulturius*, L.] living by Rapine like a Vulture.

SUCCAGE, the same as *Apocryphisma*.

SUBUBERES [of *sub* under, and *uber* the Breast, L.] sucking Infants.

SUCCEDANEUS [*succedaneus*, L.] succeeding or coming in the Room of another, as, a *succedaneous Medicine*, is a Medicine used after or instead of another.

SUCCEDENT [*suc.edens*, L.] succeeding, following after.

SUCCEDENT Houses [among *Astrologers*] are the Second, Fifth, Eighth, and Eleventh, so termed, because they follow or succeed Angles in a Figure of the Heavens, yet not so much in Order as in Dignity and Condition.

To **SUCCCEED** [*succeder*, F. *succedere*, L.] to follow or come next after, to come in the Place of another; to spread well or prosper; to come to pass or fall out.

SUCCENTOR, one who sings the Bass or lowest Part in a Concert of Musick. L.

To **SUCCENTURIATE** [*succenturiatum*, L.] to fill up the Number of a Band of Soldiers.

SUCCESS [*succez*, F. *successus*, L.] the Event or Issue of a Business, either good or bad, but it is most commonly taken for a happy Issue or good Luck.

SUCCESSFUL, Fortunate, Lucky.

SUCCESSION, a succeeding or coming after, a Series or continued Order of Time.

SUCCESSION of the Signs [*Astrology*] is that Order in which they are usually reckoned; as *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, &c.* it is otherwise termed *Consequencia*.

SUCCESSIVE [*succeffivus*, L.] that succeeds or follows one after another. F.

SUCCESSOR [*succeffeur*, F.] one who succeeds another in his Place or Estate. L.

SUCCIDUOUS [*suc.iduus*, L.] ready to fall.

SUCCINCT

SUCCINCT [*succinctus*, L.] brief, short, comprehended in a few Words. F.
 SUCCINEOUS [*succineus*, L.] belonging to Amber.

SUCCORY [*Cicorium*, L. *χιχοριον*, Gr.] an Herb good to cool and open Scoppages in the Liver; wild Endive.

SUCCOSITY [*succositas*, L.] fulness of Juice.

SUCCOTRINE *Aloes*, is the finest Sort that comes from the Isle *Succotra*, on the Coast of *Arabia*, and from its Colour is called *Aloes Hepatica*, or Liver-coloured *Aloes*.

To SUCCOUR [*succurrere*, L.] to assist, help, or relieve.

To SUCCOUR [*Sea Term*] to strengthen, or make more firm, as, to succour a Mast, Cable, &c.

To SUCCOUR a Place, is to raise the Siege of it, by driving the Enemy from before it.

SUCCOUR, Help, Relief, Supply.

SUCCOUS [*succosus*, L.] juicy, full of Juice.

SUCCUBUS [*succuba*, F.] a Devil or Demon which assumes a Woman's Shape to lie with a Man. L.

SUCCULA [in *Mechanicks*] a bare Axis or Cylinder with Staves in it, to move it round without any *Tympanum*. L.

SUCCULENCY, a being succulent.

SUCCULENT [*succulentus*, L.] full of Juice, juicy. F.

To SUCCUMB [*succumbere*, F. *succumbere*, L.] to fall down, sink or taint under, as, to succumb under the Weight of *Afflictions*.

SUCCUS, Juice, Moisture, Sap. L.

SUCCUS *Pancreaticus* [with *Anatomists*] the *Pancreatick* Juice. L.

SUCCUSSATION } [with *Physicians*]

SUCCUSSION } such a shaking of the nervous Parts as is procured by strong *Stimuli*, like *Stimulatives*, *Friktion*, and the like, which are commonly us'd in *Apoplectic* Affections.

SUCCUSSION [in *Philosophy*] a violent Jolting or Shaking. L.

SÜCH [*γυψις*, *Sax.* *sulck*, *Du.* *solck*, *Teut.*] like this.

To SUCK [*yuccan*, *Sax.* *sooghen*, *Du.* *sucer*, *F.* *succhiare*, *Ital.* of *sugere*, L.] to draw in with the Mouth, &c.

SUCKERS of Trees [in *Husbandry*] unprofitable Shoots, which spring out of the Root or Side of the Stock.

SUCKINY, a Frock, a white Attire like a *Rochet*. *chauc.*

SUCK STONE, a Sea Lamprey, a Fish.

To SUCKLE [of *Succan*, &c. as above] to give Suck.

SUCTION, a Sucking. L.

SUD [*Sea Term*] the South Wind. F.

SUDAMIA [among *Physicians*] certain Red and Angry Pimples in the Skin, like Millet Grains; frequent in Children and Youths, especially those of a hot Temper, and have much Exercise; they break out in the Neck, Shoulders, Breast, Arms, &c. and mostly about the Privities. L.

SUDATION, a Sweating. F.

SUDATORY [*sudatorius*, L.] belonging to Sweating.

SUDDAIN [*Soden*, *Sax.* *soudain*, F. *subitaneus*, L.] coming unexpected, hasty, quick.

SUDOR, Sweat, an Humour of the Body consisting chiefly of Water, with a moderate Quantity of Salt and Sulphur. L.

SUDORIFEROUS } [*sudorifera*, F.

SUDORIFICK } [*sudorificus*, L.] provoking or causing Sweat.

SUDORIFICKS [*sudorifica*, L.] sweating Medicines, the same as *Hydroticks* and *Diaphoreticks*.

SUDS [of *Heyoden*, *sodden*, of *yeodan*, *Sax.* to boil] the soapy Liquor in which Clothes are washed.

To SUE [of *suire*, F. *q. d. sequi*, L.] to prosecute at Law; to intreat earnestly; to put in, press, or stand for an Office, &c.

To SUE [among *Falconers*] a Hawk is said to sue, when she whets her Beak.

To SUFFARCINATE [*suffarcinatum*, L.] to stuff.

SUFFERECTION, a substituting. L.

To SUFFER [*souffrir*, F.] to undergo, endure, lie under any Pain, Grievance, or Inconvenience; to bear with, give leave, permit.

SUFFERABLE, that may be endured or suffered.

SUFFERANCE [*souffrance*, F. *sufferentia*, L.] Allowance, Permission, Leave, Forbearance; also Affliction.

SUFFERENTIA *Pacis* [Old Law] a Sufferance or Grant of Peace or Truth.

SUFFERSURÆ, certain Puffles or Wheals in Children, occasion'd by Heat.

To SUFFICE [*sufficere*, F. *sufficer*, L.] to be enough; satisfy, afford Satisfaction.

SUFFICIENCY [*suffisance*, F. *sufficiencia*, L.] a being sufficient, Ability, Capacity.

SUFFICIENCY, Pride, Conceit, or Presumption. Sir *William Temple*.

SUFFICIENT [*suffisant*, F. *sufficiens*, L.] that suffices or is enough to satisfy Necessity, able, capable.

SUFFIMENTUM } a Perfume which is

SUFFITUS } burnt or smoked; Powder compounded of odoriferous Plants, Gums, &c. which, thrown upon Coals, smells pleasantly. L.

SUFFIRA-

SUFFIRABLE, patient. *Chauc.*

SUFFISAUNCE, Sufficiency. *Chauc.*

To SUFFLATE [*sufflatum*, L.] to puff or blow.

SUFFLATION, blowing or puffing up.

To SUFFOCATE [*suffocare*, F. *suffocatum*, L.] to stop the Breath. to stifle, smother, or choke

SUFFOCATION, a stifling, a stoppage of the Breath, a smothering. F. of L.

SUFFOLK [*Suffolc.*, Sax. q. d. South-folk, in Opposition to those of North-folk] a Southern County of Britain.

SUFFOSSION, an undermining. L.

SUFFRAGAN [*suffragan*, F. *suffraganeus*, L.] a Bishop's Vicar or a Bishop that is subordinate to an Archbishop.

SUFFRAGE [*suffragium*, L.] a Vote given at an Election in Favour of any Person; Approbation or Allowance in General.

SUFFRAUNCE, Patience. *Chauc.*

SUFFRUTEX [among *Botanists*] a low, woody, perpetual Plant, which sends forth new Leaves from its Root, and begins to be branched from the bottom of its Stalk, as *Lavender, Rue, Sage, &c.*

To SUFFUMIGATE [*suffumigatum*, L.] to smook underneath.

SUFFUMIGATION, a Smoking or Fuming underneath. F. of L.

SUFFUMIGATION [in *Physick*] is an External Remedy, consisting of a Decoction of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Smoak of which is conveyed into the Body from under a close Stool, for Diseases of the Bowels, Fundament, or Womb.

SUFFUSION, a pouring upon or spreading abroad. F. of L.

SUFFUSION [among *Oculists*] a Disease in the Eye called a Pin and Web.

SUG, an Insect called a Sea-Flea.

To SUG [*sugere*, L.] to soak in Water.

SUGAR [*sucrum*, F. *Zuccaro*, Ital. *Zucker*, Teut. *Sucker* Dan. *Sulvgr*, C. Br. *saccharum*, L. *Сахаров*, Gr.] a sweet Juice drawn out of Canes, growing in the Indies, which being bruised and pressed, are put into Vessels, where the Liquor is boiled several Times, till it is brought to a Consistence, by means of Lemon Juice, &c.

To SUGGEST [*suggerere*, F. *suggestum*, L.] to prompt, to put into one's Mind, to put upon, to egg on.

SUGGESTED, tempted, provoked, prompted. *Skatesp.*

SUGGESTION, a prompting or putting into one's Mind, an Insinuation. F. of L.

To SUGILLATE [*sugillatum*, L.] to beat black and blue.

SUICIDE [*suicidium*, L.] Self-killing, Self-Murder.

SUIT [*suite*, F.] a prosecuting a Person at Law.

SUIT, a Petition, Request or Motion.

SUIT of Courts } [Law Term] Atten-

SUIT Service } dance which Tenants owe to the Court of their Lord.

SUIT Covenant where the Ancestor of one Man has covenanted with the Ancestor of another, to sue to his Court.

SUIT Custom, when I and my Ancestors have been possessed of our own and our Ancestors Suit, Time out of Mind.

SUIT Real } is when Men come to
SUIT Regal } the Court called the Sheriff's Turn or Leet.

SUIT of the King's Peace, is the pursuing a Man for Breach of the King's Peace, by Treasons, Insurrections, or Trespasses,

SUIT Silver [in the Honour of *Clum* in *Sbrofshire*] a Rent paid by the Freeholders, to excuse them from Appearance at the Courts Baron.

SUITOR, one who courts a Woman, or sues for any Place or Office.

To SUIOR, to Woo or Court a Woman.

SULCATION, a making Furrows.

SULCUS *Aque* [Old Law] a small Brook or Stream of Water.

SULL, a Plough. *W.C.*

SULL Paddle, a Tool to cleanse the Plough from the Clods of Earth. *W.C.*

SULLEN [q. *solaneus*, L. i.e. affecting Solitude] dogged, stubborn, peevish.

To SULLY [*souill.*, F. *sogliare*, Ital. *suglen*, Teut.] to defile, dirty daub or soil, to blemish one's Reputation.

To SULLY the Fancy to fill it with filthy, nasty, or impure Thoughts.

SULPHUR, Brimstone, a kind of Bitumen or congealed Mineral Juice. L.

SULPHUR [*chymist*] the second Hypostatical or Active Principle; a liquid clammy Substance, which soon takes Fire, and rises up like Oil after the Distillation.

SULPHUR Vivum, the Grayish Sulphur, as it comes from the Earth. L.

Flower of SULPHUR [among *Chymists*] the purest Part of Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembick.

SULPHUR of Antimony [among *Chymists*] a Chymical Medicine made of the Regulus of Antimony, boiled in Water and strained, afterwards pouring Vinegar on it, so that a Reddish or Gold coloured Powder will sink to the Bottom of the Vessel, which is called Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

SULPHUREOUS [*Sulfure*, F. *sulphureus*, L.] belonging to or full of Sulphur.

SULTAN, the Grand Seignior, or other *Mosmetan* Prince.

SULTANA, the Grand Seignior's Consort, the Sultane's.

SULTANAS, *Turkish* Ships so called.

SULTANIN, a *Turkish* Gold Coin, worth about 8 Shillings *English* Money.

SULTRY [q. d. *Sweltry*] excessive hot, speaking of the Weather. See *sweltry*.

SUM } [*somme*, F. *summa*, L.] a

SUMM } certain Quantity of Money; the Substance of a Discourse; an Abridgement of a Book.

SUM [in *Arithmetick*] the Number which arises from the Addition of two or more Numbers together.

SUM of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is when the absolute Number being brought over to the other Side, with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to (0).

SUMACH } a Rank smelling Shrub,
SUMACK } that bears a black Berry, used by Carriers in Dressing Leather.

SUMAGE } a Toll paid for Horse
SUMMAGE } Carriage; also an Horse Load.

A SUMMARY [*un Sommaire*, F. *summarium*, L.] a brief gathering of a Matter in a few Words, an Abridgement.

SUMMARY [*sommaire*, F. *summarius*, L.] concise, short, brief, abridged.

SUMMARY *Arithmetick*, the Art of finding the flowing Quantity from the Fluxion.

SUMMED [among *Falconers*] is when a Hawk has her Feathers, and is fit to be taken from the Eyy or Mew.

SUMMER [Sumer], *Sax.* *Sommer*, *Dan.*] one of the four Seasons of the Year.

SUMMER [q. *Trabs Summaria*, L.] a main Piece of Timber that supports a Building; an Architrave between two Pillars.

SUMMER *Sault* [*soubresaulté*, F.] a Fear or Aſtivity, show'd by a Tumbler.

To SUMMER *Stir*, to Fallow or Till Land in the Summer. C.

SUMMER *Tree* [*Archite&*] a Beam full of Mortises for the Ends of Joists to lye in.

SUMMIST, an Abridger.

SUMMIT } [*sommité*, F. *summitas*,

SUMMITY } L.] the highest Part or Top of a Thing.

SUMMITATES [in *Botany*] the Tops of Plants. L.

To SUMMON [*sommer*, F. *summonere*, L.] to call one to appear before a Judge or Magistrate; also to demand the Surrender of a Place.

SUMMONEAS, a Writ Judicial of great Diversity, according to the divers Cases wherein it is used.

SUMMONER } a Petty Officer who
SUMNER } calls a Man to any Court of Justice, especially the Ecclesiastical Court, an *Apparitor*.

SUMMONITOR, an Apparitor, who is to cite in Offenders to appear at a certain Time and Place, to answer to the Charge exhibited against them. L.

SUMMONS [*summonitio*, L.] is a citing to a Court of Judicature.

SUMMONS *ad Warrantizandum*, is the Summons whereby the Vouchee is called.

SUMMONS in *Terra Petita*, a Summons made upon the Land, which the Party, sending the Summons, seeks to have. *Lat.*

SUMMUM *Bonum* [*i. e.*, the chiefest Good] that which by its Enjoyment renders truly and compleatly happy L.

SUMPTERHorse [*Somme*, Du. a Burden, *Saumpford*, Teut.] a Horse which carries Necessaries for a Journey.

To SUMPTIFY [*sumptifacere*, L.] to make great Costs and Charges.

SUMPTUARY [*somptuaire*, F. *sumptuarius*, L.] belonging to Expences.

SUMPTUARY *Laws*, Laws made to restrain Excess in Dyet or Apparel, which were repealed in England, Anno 1 James I.

SUMPTUOSITY [*sumptuosité*, F. *sumptuositas*, L.] Sumptuousness, Costliness, Stateliness, Magnificence.

SUMPTUOUS [*somptueux*, F. *sumptuosus*, L.] Rich, Costly, Stately, Magnificent.

The SUN [Sunne, *Sax.* *Son*, Du. *Sonne*, Teut.] the Illuminator of the Day, a Glorious Planet, the Spring of Light and Heat.

SUNDAY [Sunnar-dag, *Sax.* *Son-dag*, *Dan.* *Sondagh*, Du. *Sontag*, Teut.] the first Day of the Week, so call'd from its being set apart by our *Saxon* Ancestors for worshipping the Idol of the Sun.

SUNDAY *Letter*, the Dominical Letter.

SUNDRY [Sundey, *Sax.*] divers.

SUONA } See *Sona*. *Ital.*

SUONO }

SUONATA } [in *Musick Books*] is the
SONATA } Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick, well known. They are of two Sorts, one for Churches and Chapels called *sonata di Chiesa*, or Church *Sonata's*; the other for Chambers or private Concerts, called *sonata de Camera*, or Chamber *Sonata's*. *Ital.*

SUONATINA, a little, short, plain, and easy Sonata. *Ital.*

SUPERABLE [*superabilis*, L.] that may be overcome or surpassed.

To SUP [*Supan*, Sax. *suppen*, Du. *supffen* Teut.] to drink by little and little.

To SUP [*souper*, F.] to eat a Supper, an Evening Meal.

To SUPERABOUND [*surabonder*, F. *superabundare*, L.] to be over and above, to be superfluous.

SUPERABUNDANCE [*surabondance*, F. *superabundantia*, L.] very great Plenty, Superfluity, Excess.

SUPERABUNDANT [*surabondant*, F. *superabundans*, L.] overflowing in Plenty, excessive, enough and too much.

To SUPERADD [*superaddere*, L.] to add over and above, to give a Vantage.

SUPERAFFUSION, a pouring upon. *Lat.*

SUPERANNUATED [*suranne*, F. *superannatus*, L.] grown out of Date, worn out with Age, past the Best.

SUPERANNUATION [*superannatio*, L.] a being grown out of Date, &c.

SUPERB [*superbe*, F. *superbus*, L.] Proud, Haughty, Arrogant.

SUPERBIFICK [*superbificus*, L.] making Proud.

SUPERBILOQUENCE [*superbiloquentia*, L.] speaking proudly.

SUPERBIPARTIENT Number, [in *Arithmetick*] a Number which divides another Number, not exactly into two Parts, but leaves something over and above.

SUPERBUS [*Anatomy*] the Muscle *Attollens*, thus called, because it lifts up the Eye-brows, and gives an Air of Pride. *L.*

SUPERCARGO, one employed by the Owners of a Ship to go a Voyage, to oversee the Cargo or Lading, and to dispose of it out and in to their best Advantage. *Ital.*

SUPERCHERY [*supercherie*, F.] Superfluity; an Injury or sudden Assault.

SUPERCILIOUS [*superciliosus*, L.] of a four Countenance; of affected lofty Carriage, Proud, Arrogant, Haughty.

SUPERCILIUM, the Brow or Eye-Brow. *L.*

SUPERCILIUM [in *Anatomy*] the Lip or Side of a Cavity, at the End of a Bone, particularly the Cartilage or Gristle of the *Coxendix* or Hip-Bone.

SUPEREMINENCE [*supereminentia*, L.] singular Excellency, Authority, or Prerogative above others.

SUPEREMINENT [*supereminens*, L.] excelling above others, &c.

To SUPEREROGATE [*supererogatum*, L.] to give or do more than is required.

SUPEREROGATION [*surerogation*, F.] a giving or doing more than is required; a performing more good Works than he is bound to do.

SUPEREROGATORY [*surerogatoire*, F.] belonging to Supererogation.

SUPERFETATION [*superfetatio*, L.] a second conceiving before the first Young is brought forth, so that both Conceptions are in the Womb together; a breeding young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

SUPERFICIAL [*superficiel*, F.] belonging to Superficies, or Surface, outward, light, slight, imperfect.

SUPERFICIAL content. See *Area*.

SUPERFICIAL Wound [with *Surgens*] one that lies only in the Skin, or does not reach very deep.

To SUPERFICIALIZE, to do a thing superficially

SUPERFICIARY [*superficiarius*, L.] he that pays Quit-Rent for a House, built upon another's Ground.

SUPERFICIES [*superficie*, F.] the Surface or outermost Part of a Thing; the Surface, the Outside. *L.*

SUPERFICIES [in *Geometry*] is a Magnitude bounded by Lines, or an Extension which has Length and Breadth, but no Depth or Thickness.

SUPERFINE [*superfin*, F.] very fine or thin

SUPERFLUITY [*superfluité*, F. *superfluitas*, L.] that which is superfluous or more than needs, over-plus, Excess.

SUPERFLUOUS [*superflue*, F. *superfluus*, L.] over-much, more than needs, enough and to spare, also unnecessary, idle, needless, unprofitable.

SUPERGEMINALIS [with *Anatomists*] a winding Vessel, join'd to the Testicles, the same as *Ep'idymis*. *L.*

SUPERHUMANE [of *super* and *humanus*, L.] more than Human, above Man's Capacity or Reach.

SUPERHUMERALIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper Part of the Shoulder. *L.*

To SUPERINDUCE [*superinducere*, L.] to bring in over and above, or draw any thing over another; to lay upon, to cover.

SUPERINDUCTION, an adding or bringing in, over, and above, &c. *L.*

To SUPERINJECT [*superinjectum*, L.] to cast or lay over or upon.

SUPERINSTITUTION [Law Term] one Institution upon another, as when a Clerk is advanced and instituted into a Benefice upon one Title, and another is likewise instituted to it by the Presentment of another Patron. *L.*

To SUPERINTEND [of *super* and *Inter*, L.] to oversee, or have the chief Management of Affairs.

SUPERINTENDANCY [*superintend* - *on e*, F.] the Place, Office, or Dignity of a Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDANT [*surintendant*, F.] a chief Overseer or Surveyor.

SUPERINTENDANT [among the *Lutherans* in *Germany*] a sort of Bishop or dignified Clergyman.

SUPERINTENDENT [of *super* and *Inter*, L.] that over-rules or governs.

SUPERIORITY [*superiorité*, F.] Pre-eminence, Excellence above others; also a being Superior of a Monastery.

SUPERIOUR [*superieur*, F. *superior*, L.] upper or uppermost, prevailing; that is above others in Authority, Dignity, Power, Strength, Knowledge, &c.

SUPERIOURS [*superiores*, L.] our Betters, Governors, Magistrates, &c.

SUPERIOURS [in *Printing*] small Letters or Figures placed over a Word, which directs by a like Letter or Figure to the Citation in the Margin.

SUPERIOURS [in *Astronomy*] the Planets *Satur*, *Jupiter*, and *Mars*, so called by way of Eminence, because their Orbs are above the Sun.

SUPERLATION } [*Superlatus*, L.]

SUPERLATIVE } of the highest Degree, very eminent, or extraordinary.

SUPERLATIVE Degree [in *Grammar*] the highest Degree in Comparison, usually expressed in *English*, by putting the Particle *Est* at the End or *most* before the Adjective, as *biggest*, *most noble*, &c.

SUPERLIGAMINA [among *Surgeons*] under Swathes or Bands. L.

SUPERLIGULA [with *Anatomists*] the Cover of the Wind pipe.

SUPERNAL [*supernus*, L.] that comes from above.

SUPERNATATION [with *Philosophers*] a floating or swimming at Top-Lat.

SUPERNATURAL [*supernaturalis*, F. of *super* and *Naturalis*, L.] that is above the Course, Strength, or Reach of Nature.

SUPERNATURALITY, the being above the Course of Nature.

SUPERNITY [*supernitas*, L.] a being above or a lost.

SUPERNUMERARY [*supernumerarius*, F. *supernumerarius*, L.] that is above the limited or usual Number; also an Office in the Exchequer.

SUPERONERATIONE *Pastura*, a

Writ against one who is impleaded in the County for the over-burdening of a Common with his Cattle, in Case he was formerly impleaded for it there, and the Cause removed to the King's Court at *Westminster*.

SUPERPARTICULAR Proportion [*Mathematica*] when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and a certain Part, whose Number is 1, so that the Number which is so contained in the greater is said, to be to it, in *superparticular Proportion*.

SUPERPARTIENT Proportion [*Mathematica*] is when one Number or Quantity contains another once, and some Number of *Aliquot Parts* remaining; as 1 two Thirds, 1 three Fourths, and such like.

SUPERPONDERANT [*superponderans*, L.] weighing exactly.

SUPER Prerogativa Regis, a Writ lying against the King's Widow marrying without his Leave. L.

SUPERPURGATION, an overmuch purging by Stool. L.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle that helps to draw the Arm backward; the same as *Infra-spinatus*.

SUPERSCAPULARIS Superior; the same as *supra-spinatus*.

To SUPERSCRIBE [*superscribere*, L.] to write over or on the outside of a Letter, Deed, &c.

SUPERScription [*superscription*, F.] a Writing on the outside of a Letter; also that which is written on the outside of a Letter, a Direction. L.

To SUPERSEDE [*superstare*, F. *superstare*, L.] to omit the doing of a Thing, to suspend, put off, or stop an Affair or Proceeding, to countermand.

SUPERSEDEAS, a Writ to stay the doing of that, which otherwise ought to be done according to Law, were it not for that Reason on which the Thing is granted. L.

SUPER Statutum, I Edward III. a Writ which lay against the King's Tenant, holding in Chief, who alienated the King's Land without his Licence. L.

SUPER Statuto de Articulis Cleri, a Writ against the Sheriff or other Officer that distrains in the King's High-Way, or in the Glebe Land, anciently given to Rectories. L.

SUPER Statuto de York, &c. a Writ lying against one who uses viſqualling either in Gross or by Retail, in a City or Borough Town, during the Time he is Mayor.

SUPER *statuto facto pour Seneschal, &c.* Writ a lying against the Steward or Marshal, for holding Pleas in his Court, for Freehold Treasons, or Contracts not made within the King's Household.

SUPER *Statutum Edward III. versus Servantes, &c.* a Writ that lies against him who keeps another Man's Servant, departed out of his Service against Law.

SUPERSTITION, a being over scrupulous and nice in Divine Worship; too much Ceremony in Divine Worship; mistaken Devotion. *F. of L.*

SUPERSTITIOUS [*superstitieux, F. superstitiosus, L.*] addicted to Superstition, bigotted, over-nice.

TO SUPERSTRUCT [*superstruam, L.*] to build upon, or to build one thing upon another.

SUPERSTRUCTURE [*of super and structura, L.*] that which is built or raised upon some Foundation.

SUPERTRIPARTIENT *Number* } [*in*
SUPERTRIPARTIENT *Quantity* } *Mathe-*
matics] is that which divides another Number or Quantity into three Parts, but leaves some Remainder.

SUPERVACANEOUS [*supervacaneus L.*] superfluous, unprofitable, needless, that serves to no use or purpose, unnecessary.

TO SUPERVENE [*survenir, F. supervire, L.*] to come unlooked for, to come upon a sudden, to come in unlooked for or unsuspected.

SUPERVENIENT *Signs* [*Physic.*] such as arise at the Declension of a Dilemper. *L.*

A SUPERVENTION [*superventus, L.*] a coming upon one suddenly.

TO SUPERVISE [*of super and videre, visum, L.*] to over see.

SUPERVISOR, an Overseer or Surveyer. *L.*

SUPINATOR *Radius Brevis* [*with Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Bone of the Arm called *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the *Ulna*. *L.*

SUPINATOR *Radius Longus* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the *Radius*, arising from the upper and outward Part of the Shoulder Bone, below the End of the *Deltoides*. *L.*

SUPINE [*supinus, L.*] idle, careless, negligent, retchless.

SUPINES [*in Grammar*] Terminations of the Verb which have the Signification of an Inanimate Mood, the one in *um*; which has an Active Signification, the other in *u*, which has a Passive.

SUPINITY } [*supinitas, L.*] sloth,
SUPINENESS } negligence, carelessness.

TO SUPPEDITATE [*suppeditatum, L.*]

to find, supply or furnish, as, *to suppeditate Matter.*

TO SUPPLANT [*supplanter, F. supplantare, L.*] to trip up one's heels; to deceive or beguile, to undermine.

SUPPLANTALIA [*among Physicians*] Plaisters apply'd to the Feet, for the most part made of Leaver, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Soap, Gunpowder, &c. *L.*

SUPPLE [*souple, F.*] soft or limber, plant; also submissive, complaisant.

SUPPLEMENT [*supplementum, L.*] any Addition that is made to supply something deficient before, particularly an Addition to a Treatise. *F.*

SUPPLEMENT of an Arch [*in Geometry*] is the Number of Degrees that it wants of being a Semi-Circle; as Compliment signifies what an Arch wants of being a Quadrant.

SUPPLETORY [*of supplere, L.*] that serves to supply some Imperfection or Defect.

SUPPLIANT } [*suppliant, F. suppli-*
SUPPLICANT } *cans, L.*] a Petitioner or humble Suitor.

TO SUPPLICATE [*supplier, F. supplicatum, L.*] to make humble Request, to beg, intreat, or beseech earnestly.

SUPPLICATION, humble Suit, Petition; earnest and submissive Prayer. *F. of L.*

SUPPLICAVIT, a Writ out of the Chancery, for taking the Surety of the Peace against a Man, and was heretofore called *Breve de Mimis*.

SUPPLICE [*supplicium, L.*] Punishment.

TO SUPPLIER, to make Supplication. *O.*
SUPPLSION, a stamping or noise made with the Feet. *L.*

TO SUPPLY [*suppleer, F. supplere, L.*] to make up what was wanting; to fill up one's Place; to furnish with Necessaries.

SUPPLY, Aid, Relief.

SUPPLIES [*in War*] Recruits of Forces, the Furnishing an Army with fresh Men.

TO SUPPORT [*supporter, F. supportare, L.*] to bear or prop up; to protect, to uphold; to feed or maintain; to countenance, favour, or back, to assist.

SUPPORT [*supportatio, L.*] that which upholds or bears up a Burden or Weight; a Prop, Defence, Protection. *F.*

SUPPORTABLE, that may be endured or suffered; tolerable, sufferable. *L.*

SUPPORTED of the Pale [*in Heraldry*] is when any Beast is drawn upon the Pale in an Escutcheon.

SUPPORTERS [*Architecture*] Images to bear up Posts, &c. in a Building.

SUP-

SUPPORTERS [*Heraldry*] some kind of Savage Beasts, as Lions, Tygers, Grifins, Eagles, &c. which in Achievements, are drawn standing on each side of the Shield or Escutcheon, and seem to support it, which Attievement is allow'd to none under the Degree of a Knight Banneret.

SUPPOSABLE, that may be supposed.

SUPPOSABLE, Supposition. *Chauc.*

To **SUPPOSE** [*supposer, F. suppositum, L.*] to imagine, to think, to grant, or take for granted; also to produce a false thing instead of a true.

SUPPOSITION } Imagination; also a
SUPPOSAL } thing taken for granted; an uncertain Allegation. *F. of L.*

SUPPOSITIOUS [*suppositivus, L.*] put in the Room of another, that is real or proper; false, counterfeit, forged.

SUPPOSITORY [*suppositoire, F. suppositorium, L.*] a Medicine put up the Fundament to loosen the Belly; it is usually made of purging Powders, Honey, Salt, and other Ingredients.

To **SUPPRESS** [*supprimer, F. suppressum, L.*] to keep under; to put a Stop to; to smother; to take away or put down an Office; to conceal; to pass over in Silence.

SUPPRESSION, a putting a Stop to, smothering, concealing, &c. *F. of L.*

SUPPRESSION of the Courses [in Women] is when they are stopp'd, and have not a free Passage.

SUPPRESSION of Urine, a Difficulty in making Water.

To **SUPPURATE** [*suppurare, F. suppuratum, L.*] to run with, or void Matter as a Sore does.

SUPURATION, a Ripening of a Boil or Imposthume, a gathering into Matter. *F. of L.*

SUPPURATIVE, that brings to Suppuration, that makes a Sore run.

SUPPURGATION, a too often use of purging Medicines.

SUPPUTATION, a Counting, Casting up, a Reckoning. *F. of L.*

SUPRALAPSARIANS [of *supra* and *lapsus, L.*] those who hold that God pass'd his Decrees of Election and Reprobation, before the Fall of Adam.

SUPRAMUNDANE [of *supra* and *mundanus, L.*] above the World.

SUPRASCAPULARIS Inferior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Arm, the same as *Infraspinatus, L.*

SUPRASPINATUS Superior [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle so called from its being placed above the Spine of the Shoulder-Blade.

SUPREMACY [*suprematie, F.*] Sovereignty, the most transcendent Height of Power and Authority; more especially the Supreme or Chief Power of the King or

Queen of England, in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUPREME [*supremus, L.*] highest, chiefest, most eminent, advanced to the highest Degree of Authority or Dignity. *F.*

SUPREMITY [*supremitas, L.*] the last End, the State of Men after Death.

SURA [in *Anatomy*] the lesser Bone of the Calf of the Leg. *L.*

SURAL Vein [in *Anatomy*] a Vein which runs down in the Calf of the Leg.

SURALIS [*Anatomy*] a Branch of the Crural Vein, spreading it self into two Branches, one outward, and the other inward.

SURANTLER [among *Hunters*] the upper Antler on a Deer's Head.

SURBATE } [of *sur* and *batre, F.*

SURBATING } a Bruise under a Horse's Foot, often occasioned by travelling too long unhod.

SURBET, wearied. *Spenc.*

To **SURCEASE** [of *surcesser, F. obsolet. q. d. supercessare or supercedere, L.*] to give over, to leave off doing a Thing.

To **SURCHARGE** [*surcharger, F.*] to over-load, to over-charge.

SURCHARGE [in *Traffick*] Charge in any Thing, which is over and above that which is just; Charge upon Charge. *F.*

SURCHARGER [of the *Forest*] he who puts more Beasts into the Forest than he hath a Right to do. *F.*

SURCINGLE [*sopracinghia, Ital. q. d. supercingulum, L.*] a Girdle, with which the Clergymen of the Church of England usually tie their Cassocks; a sort of upper Girth or Harness for Horses.

SURCOAT [of *sur, F. and Coat, q. d. superior Coat*] a Coat of Arms to be worn over other Armour; a sort of upper Garment.

SUR cui in vita, a Writ for the Heir of a Woman whose Husband had alienated her Lands in Fee, and she brings not the Writ *Cui in Vita* for the Recovery of it, in which Case the Heir may have this Writ against the Tenant, after her Decese.

SURCULATION, a pruning or lopping of Trees. *L.*

SURCULOSE [*surculosus, L.*] full of Shoots, Slips, or Sprigs.

SURCULUS, a Shoot, Set, or Slip; a Scyon or Graft; a young Twig or Branch of a Tree. *L.*

SURD [*surdus, L.*] Deaf; also void of Sense or Reason.

SURD [*Mathematicks*] as, a *Surd* or *Irrational Root*, is a Square Root, Cubick Root, or any other Root which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational Number.

SURDITY [*surdité*, F. *surditas*, L.] Deafness, Dulness.

SURDS [in *Geometry*] are Figures incommensurable to the Rational Square, or Lines which have not any common Measure with the Rational Line given.

SURE [*seur*, F. *securus*, L.] safe, secure, trusty, faithful.

SUREBY [q. d. Sure-Bay, *Protolomy* calls it *Ευκλειστος* Gabrantovicorum] in *Yorksh.*

SUREMENT, Security. *chauc.*

SURETY [*secureté*, F. *securitas*, L.] Safety, Security, Bail.

SURETY [of the *Peace*] is an Acknowledgment of a Bond to the King, taken by a competent Judge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace.

SURETY of the good *Abearing*, differs from the Security of the Peace in this Respect, That whereas the *Peace* is not broken without an Affray or Assault, yet the good *Abearing* may be violated by the Number of a Man's Company, or by his and their Weapons and Harness.

SURFACE [q. d. *super facies*, L.] the bare outside of a Body, the Superficies.

SURFACE [*Geometry*] is Quantity extended in Length and Breadth only, without Thickness, the same as *Superficies*.

A Plain SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is made by the Motion of a Right Line, always keeping in the same Plane, whether it be a Square or a Circle.

Curved SURFACE [in *Geometry*] is Convex above or without, and Concave below or within, which Surface may be produced either by the Motion of a Right Line of a Curve or crooked Line, or of a curved Line on a Right one.

To **SURFEIT** [of *suprafare*, Ital. to oppress, q. d. *suprafacere*, L.] to cause an Indisposition in the Body by over-charging the Stomach, to cloy.

A SURFEIT [q. d. *surfait*, F.] an Indisposition caused by Excess in eating, drinking and over-charging the Stomach.

A SURGE [of *surgendo*, L.] a Billow or Wave of the Sea, especially such as beat upon the Shore.

To **SURGE** [*surgere*, L.] to rise up in Surges or Waves.

To **SURGE** [*Sea Phrase*] when Men heave at the Capstan, and the Cable happens to slip back a little, they say, *the Cable surges*.

SURGEON [*chirurgion*, F. *chirurgus*, L. of *χειρουργος*, Gr. one who is skilled in or practices Surgery.

SURGERY [*chirurgie*, F. *chirurgus*, L. *χειρουργία*, Gr. of *χειρ* a Hand, and *εργον* Work, q. d. manual Operation] an Art which teaches how to cure the outward Diseases of a human Body, by the

Help of the Hands. The several Parts of Surgery are, *Anaplerosis*, *Dieresis*, *Diorthosis*, *Exeresis*, and *Syntesis*; also a Room where Surgeons keep their Medicines and Instruments, and perform their Operations.

SURKNEY, a kind of white Garment like a Rochet.

SURLY [*Supplic*, *Sax.*] morose, crabbed, dogged.

SURMICA [*Old Law*] a Loaf of coarse white Bread.

To **SURMISE** [of *surmette*, F. obfol.] to imagine, suppose or think; to have a Suspicion of.

A SURMISE [*surmise*, F. obfol.] an Imagination, Supposition, or Suspicion.

To **SURMOUNT** [*surmonter*, F. *surmontare*, Ital.] to overcome or get the better of, to surpass or outdo.

SURMOUNTED [*surmonté*, F.] overcome, outdone, &c.

SURMOUNTED [*Heraldry*] is when one Ordinary is borne upon another.

To **SURPASS** [*surpasser*, F.] to go beyond, to exceed or excel.

SURPLICE [*surplis*, F. q. d. *superpellicium*, L.] a Linen Vestment worn by Clergy-men when they officiate at Divine Service.

SURPLUSAGE [*surplus*, F.] that which is over and above.

SURPLUSAGE [in *Com. Law*] a Superfluity or Addition more than needeth, which sometimes causeth the Writ to abate.

SURPRISAL } [*surprise*, F.] a sudden
SURPRISE } Assaulting or Coming upon a Man unawares, Amazement, Astonishment.

To **SURPRISE** } [*surprendre*, F.] to
To **SURPRIZE** } take napping, or in the Deed doing; to lead one into an Error, by causing to do a thing over-hastily, to amaze or astonish.

SURPRIZING [*suprenant*, F.] which causes Surprise, wonderful, strange.

SURQUEDRY [of *surquider*, O. F.] Pride, Presumption, an over-weening Conceit of one's own Knowledge. O.

SURREBUTTER [*Law Term*] a second Rebutter, a Rebutting more than once.

SURREJOINDER [*surjoindre*, F. obfol.] a second Defence of the Plaintiff's Action opposite to the Defendant's Rejoinder, called *Triplicatio* by the Civilians.

To **SURRENDER** [*surrendre*, F. obfol.] to yield or deliver one's self up; to give up a thing, to lay down one's Office.

A SURRENDER, a resigning or giving up.

SURRENDER [in *Law*] is a Tenant's yielding

yielding up his Lands to him that has the next Remainder or Reversion.

SURREPTION, a stealing upon one, a Surprize. *L.*

SURREPTITIOUS [*surreptitius*, *L.*] stolen or done by stealth, falsely come by, got by stealth or surprize.

SURREY [of *Sax.* the South, and *Rea*, *Sax.* a River, according to *Camden*] a Southern County of *Britain*.

To **SURROGATE** [*surroger*, *F.* *surrogatum*, *L.*] to depute or appoint in the Room of another, most commonly said of a Bishop or Bishop's Chancellor.

SURROGATION, the Act of appointing a Deputy. *F.* of *L.*

To **SURROUND** [*surronder*, *F.* *obfol.*] to go round or encompass.

SURSANURE [*q. d.* *sursum sanatum*, *L.*] a Sore, whole without, and festering inwardly. *Chauc.*

SURSE, such Penalties as are laid upon those who pay not their Duties or Rent for Castleward at their Days. *F.*

SURSOLID [in *Algebra*] is the fifth Power from any given Root either in Species or Numbers.

SURSOLID Problem [in *Ma:b. matichs*] is that which cannot be resolved but by Curves of a higher Gender than the Conick Sections.

SURTOOT [*sur-tout*, *F.*] a great SURTOOT } upper Court.

SURTOOT [among *confectioners*] as *Pistachoes* in *Surtout*, is the Kernels of Pistachio Nuts, prepar'd after the same manner as Almond Sugar-Plumbs.

SURTOOT [in *Cookery*] as, *Pidgeons dress'd* in *Surtout*, is larded, roasted with Veal Collops, and serv'd up in a Ragoo. *F.*

To **SURVEY** [of *surveoir*, *F.* *obfol.* *q. d.* *supravidere*, *L.*] to view or look about on all Sides, to oversee; to measure Land.

A **SURVEY**, a general Review; a Draught of one's Lands; a Description of a Country.

SURVEYAUNCE, surveying. *Chauc.*

SURVEYER [of the *Melting*] an Officer of the Mint, whose Business is to see the Bullion cast out, and that it be not altered after the delivery of it to the Melter.

SURVEYER, a Measurer of Land; Overseer of the Customs, Lands, Buildings, &c.

SURVEYER of the Navy, an Officer whose Business is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards of Ships; to Audit the Boat Swains, &c. Accounts.

SURVEYER of the Ordnance, an Officer whose Charge is to survey all the King's Ordnance, Stores and Provisions of

War in the Custody of the Store-keeper of the Tower of *London*; to allow all Bills of Debt; as also to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works.

SURVEYING [of *Land*] the Art of Measuring the Areas or Superficial Contents of Lands, Grounds, Fields, &c. by the Help of proper Instruments.

SURVIVANCE } [*survivance*, *F.*] an

SURVIVORSHIP } out-living of one.

To **SURVIVE** [*survivre*, *F.* *q. d.* *supravivere*, *L.*] to outlive.

SURVIVOR [*survivant*, *F.*] one who outlives another.

SURVIVOR [in *Law*] is the longer liver of two joint Tenants.

SUSANNA [לילית, *Heb.* i. e. a Lily] a Name of Women.

SUSCEPTIBLE [*susceptum*, *L.*] capable of receiving any Impression or Form. *F.*

SUSCEPTION, the Undertaking of, or Capableness of a Thing. *L.*

SUSCICIENT [*suscipiens*, *L.*] capable, receiving, undertaking.

To **SUSCITATE** [*susciter*, *F.* *suscitatum*, *L.*] to raise up or quicken.

SUSCITATION, a raising up or quickening. *F.* of *L.*

SUSHIN, a Sort of old Corn.

To **SUSPECT** [*suspitari*, *L.*] to fear or mistrust.

SUSPECTIOUN, Suspicion. *Chauc.*

SUSPECTFUL, apt to suspect or mistrust.

SUSPENCE [*suspense*, *F.* *suspensio*, *L.*] Doubt, Uncertainty of Mind.

To **SUSPEND** [*suspendre*, *F.* *suspendere*, *L.*] to delay, put off, or stop; to deprive of an Office for a Time, or to forbid him the Exercise of it; to wave or avoid giving one's Judgment.

To **SUSPEND** [in *Law*] signifies a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

SUSPENDED [*suspendu*, *F.* *suspensus*, *L.*] hanged up; put out of Office for a Time.

SUSPENSION, a hanging up, Cessation or Ceasing for a while; also the being suspended from an Office. *F.* of *L.*

SUSPENSION [in *Common Law*] is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right, as when a Signiory or Rent, &c. by Reason of the Unity of Possession, or otherwise, lies dormant for some Time.

SUSPENSION [in *Canon Law*] the lesser Excommunication.

SUSPENSOR [*Fessiculi* [Anatomy] a Muscle, called also *Cremaster*.

SUSPENSORIUM [in *Anatomy*] a Ligament of the *Penis*, which arises from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, and is fix'd to the upper Part of the *Dorsum Penis*.

SUSPENSORY [*suspensoire*, F. *suspensorium*, L.] a sort of Truss or Bandage; also a Cord hung up in a Bed for a Sick Person to ease and turn himself.

SUSPICABLE, liable to Suspicion. L.

SUSPICION, Jealousy, Fear, Conjecture, Distrust. F. of L.

SUSPICIOUS [*seusponeux*, F. *suspiciosus*, L.] full of Suspicions or Jealousies, Distrustful, Jealous, also that may be suspected or feared.

SUSPIRAL [*soupiral*, F.] a Spring of Water passing under Ground toward a Conduit or Cistern, also a breathing Hole, a Vent or Air-hole.

SUSPIRATION, a Sighing. O. L.

SUSSEX [*Suðyex*, Sax. q. d. South Saxony, or the Country of the South Saxons] a Southern County of England.

To SUSTAIN [*soutenir*, *sustenter*, F. *sustinere*, L.] to uphold or support, to bear, hold or keep up, to strengthen or nourish, to bear or endure.

SUSTENANCE, Nourishment, Food.

SUSTERNE, Sitter. *chauc.*

SUSURRATION, a Whispering. L.

To SUSURRATE [*susurram*, L.] to whisper or speak low.

A SUIT [of *suite*, F.] a compleat Set of Garments.

To SUTE [of *suite*, of *suivre*, F. to follow] to fit or agree with.

SUTHWELL [i. e. the South Well, *Bede* calls it *Foonl* Fingacester] a Place in Nottinghamshire, where St. Pauline, Archbishop of York, baptized the People of that Country in the River Trent.

A SUTLER [*Soeteler*, Du. *Sudeler* Teur.] one who sells Provisions to Soldiers in a Camp or Garrison.

SUTTLE *Weight* [among Merchants] the pure Weight of Commodities, after the Deduction of the Allowance for Tare.

SUTTON [q. d. South Town] in Devonsh.

SUTURE [*futura*, L.] a Seam or Sitch. F

SUTURE [in Anatomy] the closing of the Skull Bone like the Teeth of Saws set one into another.

SUTURE [among Surgeons] a sewing together the Lips or a Wound

SUTURES [among Naturalists] the Closures with which the Shells of Fishes are joined one to another.

Ballard SUTURES [in Anatomy] are

False SUTURES } those Seams of the Skull whose Figure resembles the scales of a Fish, and are joined together by going one over the other.

SURY, to assure, to ensure. *chauc.*

SWAB, a Cod of Beans.

SWABBER, an Inferior Officer on Board a Ship of War, whose Office is to take Care that the Ship be kept clean.

A SWACHE, a Tally. N. C.

A SWAD [probably of *Speðele*, Sax. a Swathe] a Peascod Shell, or Peascod with few or small Pease in it.

To SWADDLE [*Speðan*, Sax.] to wrap up with swathing Bands, also to bang or cudgel, to drub.

To SWAG [*Spegan*, S. x. to found, *schwanken*, Teut. to vacillate, *sueiger*, Dan. a Pendulum] to force or bear downwards, as a Weight does, to hang down.

A SWAG, a Shop. *Cant.*

To SWAGGER [*Spegan*, Sax. to found, *schwagger*, Du. to make a Noise] to play the Heffor, to boast, vaunt, huff.

SWAIN [*Span*, Sax. of *Spinean*, Sax. to labour] a Country-man, a Clown, a Neat-herd or Shepherd.

SWAINMOTE } a Court touching Fo-
SWANIMOTE } rest Matters, held thrice a Year, the Verderours being as Judges.

SWALDALE [of the River *Swall* and *Dale*] in Yorkshire.

SWALE, swelled. O.

To SWALE [*Spalan*, Sax.] to burn, to waste or blaze away as a Candle, *loc.*

SWALE, windy, bleak, cold. N. C.

SWALLET, Water breaking in upon the Tin Miners at their Work.

SWALLOW [*Spalepe*, Sax. *swae-luwe*, Du. *schwalve*, Teut. *swale*, Dan.] a Bird; also a Flying Sea-Fish; also a Whirl-pool or Gulph.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish Conclusions, from a particular to an universal Truth, fall under the Censure of this Proverb. It teaches that as he that guesses at the Course of the Year by the Flight of one single Bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his Conjecture, so also a Man cannot be denominated Rich from one single Piece of Money in his Pocket; nor accounted universally Good from the Practice of one single Virtue, nor temperate because he is *Stout*, nor Liberal because he is *exactly just*, that one Day cannot render a Man compleatly Happy in Point of Time, nor one Action consummate his Glory in Point of Valour. In short, the Moral of it is, That the Right way of judging of Things beyond Imposition and Fallacy, is, not from Particulars, but Universals. *Una Hirundo non facit Ver*, says *Ho ace*. *Ἐξ ἑρμια χελιδὼν ἔποιετ*, *Aristot.* from whence we borrow it.

SWALLOW-Tail [Fortificat.] an Out-work, narrower towards the Place, than

towards the Country. See *Quue d' Hironde*.

SWALLOW-Tail [in *Joinery* and *Carpentry*] a particular Way of fastening together two Pieces of Timber so strongly, that they cannot fall asunder.

SWALLOW-Wort, an Herb noted for its Virtue in resisting Poison.

To **SWALLOW** [Speilzan, Sax. *swelger*, Dan.] to pass or let down the Throat.

SWAMP } a Bog or Marshy Place in
SWOMP } *Virginia* and other Places in the *West-Indies*.

SWAMPY, of, or belonging to, or abounding with Swamps.

A **SWAN** [Span, Sax. *schwan*, Teut. *swane*, Dan.] a Royal Fowl; concerning which there is a Law, that whoever shall steal their Eggs out of the Nest, shall be imprisoned for a Year and a Day, and fin'd according to the King's Pleasure.

SWANESCOMB [q. d. *Svain's Camp*, or *Svain's Comb*, i. e. the Valley of *Svain*, a General of the *Danes* that pitched his Tents there] a Place in *Kent*.

SWANG, a green Swarth or Furrow amidst Plough'd Lands. N. C.

A **SWANG**, a Marshy Place, or Part of a Pasture overflowed with Water. N. C.

A **SWANK** [at *Bocking* in *Essex*] that Remainder of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught; which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the left Hand Man; and according to the Quantity is called either a large or a little Swank.

SWANKING, great.

SWANSKIN, a sort of fine thick Flannel, so called upon Account of its extraordinary Whiteness.

To **SWAP** } to exchange one Thing for

To **SWOP** } another, to bargain, to truck.

To **SWAPPE**, to strike, to cut off, to wipe off suddenly. *Chauc.*

SWARD [Speard, Sax. *swaerde*, Du. *schwarde*, Teut.] the Rind or Bacon.

SWARD [Husbandry] Ground is said to have a *Sward*, or to be *swarded*, when it is well covered with Grass and other Herbs.

To **SWARM** [Spearmian, Sax. *swermen*, Du. *schwarmen*, Teut.] to fly in a Company or Cluster, as Bees do; also to abound, spoken of Vermin.

A **SWARM** [Spearm, Sax. *schwarm*, Teut.] a Swarm or Multitude of Bees, Flies, or any winged Vermin, &c.

SWARTH [prob. of Speart, Sax. black] the Gift of a dying Person. *Cumb.*

SWARTH } Grass or Corn as it is laid
SWATH } in Rows, by the Mower
 } on the Scythe.

SWARTHY [of Speart, Sax. *swart*, Du. *schwarz*, Teut. Black] Blackish, Tawny, Sun-burnt.

SWASH, a Stream or Puddle of Water.

To **SWASH**, to make fly about, as Water; to clash with Swords.

SWASH-BUCKLER [swadderer, Du. to make a Noise or Brawling, and *Buckler*] a vain-glorious Sword Player, a meer Braggadochio, a vapouring Fellow.

SWATH } [Spelele of SpeDan,
SWARTH } Sax. to roll up or make into Bundles, *swadel*, or *swade*, Du. Grass or Corn as it is laid in Rows by the Mower from the Scythe. *Kent.*

To **SWATHE** [SpeDan, Sax.] to bind up with Swathes, to saddie.

A **SWATHE** [Spelele, Sax. *swadel*, Du.] a Roller or Swaddling Band for young Children.

SWATHE, calm. N. C.

A **SWATHE Bank**, a Swarth of new mown Grass or Corn. N. C.

SWATHE [among *Surgens*] a long or broad Band, to bind up any wounded or diseased Member or Part.

To **SWATTLE away**, to waste. N. C.

To **SWAY** [schwaben, Teut. to move to hold a Scepter; to govern; to weigh down.

SWAY, Command, Power, Rule.

SWAYING [in *Horses*] a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone.

To **SWEAL** [Spealan, Sax.] to inflame to melt away waste, usually, like bad Candles.

To **SWEAL a Hog**, to finge him. C.

A **SWEAM**, a Qualm or sudden Fit of Sickness.

SWEAMISH, squeamish; modest. N. C.

To **SWEAR** [Spejan, Sax. *swere*, Du. *schweren*, Teut.] to take an Oath before a Magistrate, or solemnly; also to swear profanely.

To **SWEAT** [Speatan, Sax. *swette*, Du. *swaeter*, Dan. *schwitu*, C. Br. *fidare*, L.] to perspire thro' the Pores of the Body by Reason of Heat.

SWEAT [Speatte, Sax. *swet*, D. *schwits*, C. Br. *suor*, L.] Moisture perspired thro' the Pores.

SWEATH, the same as *Swarth*, *Kent.*

SWEATING Sickness, a Disease which began in *Shrewsbury*, and over-ran the whole Kingdom. A. C. 1551.

SWEATY [Spaticg, Sax. *swetig*, D. Wet with Sweat.

To **SWEB**, to swoon. N. C.

To **SWEEP** [Speopan, Sax.] to clean with a Broom, Brush, &c.

To **SWEEP** [in *Falconry*] a Hawk

l to sweep, when the wipes her Beak
er the has led.

SWEEP [of a *Ship*] the Mould where
begins to compass at the Rung Heads;
Semicircular or Oval Line made by
compasses, Hand, or any Motion or Vi-
ation.

SWEEP [among *Alchymists*] a Refi-
ng Furnace.

SWEEP-NET, a sort of Fishing Ner.

SWEEPAGE, a Crop of Hay in a Mea-
w.

SWEEPING [*Sea Term*] is dragging a-
ng the Ground, at the Bottom of the
a with a three flook'd Grappel to find
me Cable that is slip from an Anchor.

SWEET [Spæt, Sax. suet, Du. *suavis*,
which *Junius* cerives of *Hdús*, Gr.]
easant in Taste, as Honey, &c.

After sweet Meat comes *sowt*
Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent Monition to
temperance and Sobriety, for that whatso-
er is excessive and unreasonable either
our Actions or our Passions and Appet-
tes, in either drinking or eating to *Glut-
ony*; either in Point of Wit, Mirth, or
Vantonness to *Intemperance*; of Lust,
leachery, or Lewdness to *Iniquity*, will
ertainly make the sweetest Meat we can
ite as sour as a Crab in our Stomachs;
or that there is rank *Poison* in the Tail of
all unlawful Pleasures, a *bitter* Sweet, or
a deadly sower Dreg in the Bottom of the
Vessel, which will be *Wormwood* and *Gall*
in the Belly. *Post Gaudia Luásus*, say the
Latins. *Εξάμελις πικρύνεται*, say the
Greeks; and *גִּבְרֵת חֶמְדָּה לֵבָיִם*
וְאִתִּיתָהּ שְׂמָחָה תִּגְוָהּ the
Hebrews.

SWEETING, a Sort of sweet Apple.

To **SWELL** [Speltan, Sax. *swellen*,]
Du. to rise up as a Tumour; to puff or
b'ow up one's self, to look big.

SWEILED Pizzle, a Disease in Horses.

A **SWELLING** [Spell, or Spýle, Sax.]
a Tumour or Rising in the Body.

SWELT, burned. *Spenc.*

To **SWELTER** [Speltan, Sax. to die,
Spelan, Sax. to inflame, *swelten*, Du.
to faint, Spileð, Sax. Heat] to broil
with excessive Heat.

SWELTRY [of Spoluð, Sax. Heat]
extremely hot.

To **SWELVEN**, to swallow. *O.*

SWEPE, an Engine having Cross Beams
to draw Water with.

SWERD, the Superficies of the Groend
with Grass.

SWERR [Speon, Sax.] the Neck. *Ch.*

To **SWERNE**, to swear. *Chauc.*

To **SWERVER** to wander. *Spenc.*

A **Bed SWERVER**, one inconstant to
his Bed, a Rover, a Debauchee, &c. *Sh.*

SWEVEN [Speken, Sax.] a Dream. *O.*

SWIFT [Spjæt, Sax.] quick, nimble,
fleet.

SWIET [among *Astrologers*] a Planet:
is said to be *swift* in Motion, when it ex-
ceeds or moves faster, by its own proper
Diurnal or Daily Motion, than its mean
Diurnal Motion.

SWIFTERS [in a *Ship*] are Ropes be-
longing to the Main-Masts or Fore-Masts,
which serve to strengthen the Shrouds and
keep the Masts stiff.

SWIFTING of a *Ship* [*Sea Term*] en-
compassing her Gun-Wale round with
Ropes, to strengthen her in Strefs of Wea-
ther; to bring her a-ground upon a Car-
reen.

SWIFTING [of the *Capstan Bars*] is
straining a Rope all a-round the outer end
of the Capstan Bars, in order to strength-
en, and make them to bear all alike and
together when the Men heave or work at
them.

SWIFTING the Masts, is a particular
Manner of easing and strengthening them,
when a Ship is either brought a-ground or
on a Carreen.

SWILK, such. *Chauc.*

To **SWILKER** Ore, to dash over. *N. C.*

To **SWILL** Spelzen, Sax. *swelzen*,
schwelgen, Teut.] to gulp or swallow
down greedily, to drink hard.

SWILL, Hog-wash. *C.*

SWILL, a Washing-tub with three
Feet; also a Shade or Shadow. *S. C.*

SWILL-Pough, a Dilling or Child, born
when the Parents are Old. *C.*

To **SWIM** [Spimman, Sax. *schwim-
men*, Teut. *swimmen*, Dan.] to pais a-
longin, or float on the Water.

A **SWIMMING in the Head** [*Switsh-
teughe*, Du.] a Vertigo or Giddiness.

SWINE [Spin, Sax. *swin*, Du. *swin*,
Dan.] Hogs either Boars or Sows.

SWINEHERD [Spýn-hýnter, Sax.] a
Keeper or Feeder of Swine.

Herd of SWINE [Spýn-hepnt, Sax.]
a Flock or Company of Swine.

SWIN-Crue } a Swine Sty or Hog-

SWINE-Erne } Sty. *C.*

SWINE-Hull }

SWINE Graun [of Graun, Dan. the
Nose,] a Swine's Snout. *N. C.*

SWINE Pipe, a Bird of the Thrush
Kind.

To **SWING** [Spentan, Sax. *swingan*,
Du. *schwingen*, Teut. *svinget*, Dan.]
to vibrate or move to and fro hanging.

SWIN Wheel, [in a *Royal Pendulum*
clock] is that Wheel that drives the Pen-
dulum

dulum in a Watch, it is called also the Crown Wheel.

To SWINGE [Spingzan, Sax.] to whip or bang soundly, to chastize feverely.

SWINGING, huge, exceeding great.

To SWINGLE, to beat.

To SWINK, to Labour. *Chauc.*

SWINK, Labour. *Spem.*

SWIPE, an Engine for drawing up Water, also another for throwi^{ng} Granadoes.

SWIPPER, humble, quick. *N. C.*

SWITH [Spi^{de}, Sax.] quickly *Spem.*

SWITHIN *Caniden* derives it of Spi^{de}, Greatly, and *Heah High*, Sax. formerly called *Swittheahn* a famous Bishop of *Wincheſtre*, celebrated for his Piety, and on that Account Canonized for a Saint.

To SWIVE [schweiben, Teut. to agitate, Spi^{de}, Gr.] to copulate with a Woman.

SWIVEL, a Sort of Metal Ring that turns about either Way.

To SWIZZEN, to finge. *N. C.*

SWOLE-HOT, sultry, hot. *O.*

A SWOLING [of Land] as much as 1 Plough can Till in a Year, a Hide of Land; but some say an uncertain Quantity.

To SWOON [Aypnan, Sax. or as Dr. Tb. H. of Spe^{en}, Sax. a Dream, schwin^{den}, Teut. swinder, Dan.] to faint away, to suffer a *Deliquium* of the Spirits.

To SWOOP [among Fowlers] to fly down hastily and catch up with the Talons, as Birds of Prey do.

SWORD [Sweord, Sax. sverd, Dan. schwert, Teut.] a Weapon.

SWORD Bearer, an Officer who carries the Sword of State before a Prince or Magistrate, particularly before the Lord Mayor of London.

SWORD of Bacon [Sweard, Sax. swerde, Du. schwarte, Teut.] the Rind or Skin of Bacon.

SWORD FISH, a Sea-Fish, having a Bone five Foot long like a Sword, with Teeth on either Side at the End of the upper Jaw, and is at perpetual Enmity with the Whale, which it often wounds to Death.

SWORD-GRASS, a kind of Sedge.

SWORD SLEIPER, a Sword-Cutler. *N. C.*

To SWORL, to snarl, as a Dog does. *Suff.*

SWORN Brothers, Soldiers of Fortune, who used to engage themselves by mutual Oaths, to share the Reward of their Services.

A SWOUGH, a Swoon or Swooning; also Sound, Noise. *Chauc.*

SWOTE, sweet. *O.*

SWYFF, swift. *Chauc.*

SYB and som. Peace and Security. *O.*

SYBARITICAL [of the *Sybarite*, Inhabitants of the City of *Sybaris*, who

were arrived to that Height of Luxury and Voluptuousness, that they taught their Horses to dance to the Sound of the Flute, so that the *Crotoniata*, who waged War with them, bringing a great Number of Pipers into the Field of Battle, made their Horses fall a dancing, and so broke their Ranks, by which Means they utterly overthrew them] Effeminate, Wanton Luxurious

SYBILS, a Title of all Women who had the Spirit of Prophecy, they are generally reckoned Ten, who are thought by some, to have Propheſied of Christ's Incarnation.

SYCOMA [Σύκαμα, and Σύκοσι, SYCOSIS Gr.] a fleshy Substance, Wart or Ulcer, growing about the Fundament, so call'd from its Resemblance to a Fig.

SYCOMORE [*Sycomorus*, L. of Σύκαμα Fig, and Μορία a Mulberry-Tree,] a Fruit like Figs; also a sort of Maple with Leaves like those of the Fig Tree. *F.*

SYCOPHANCY [*sycophantia*, L. of Συκοφαντία, Gr.] false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing.

SYCOPHANT [*sycophanta*, L. of Συκοφαντη, of σαρπ το τα συκοφαντειν, Gr. an Informer among the Ancient Athenians, who gave Notice of the Exportation of Figs contrary to to their Law] a false Accuser, a Tale-bearer, a Pick-thank, a Flatterer.

To SYCOPHANTIZE [*sycophantissare*, L. of Συκοφαντιζειν, Gr.] to accuse or slander falsely, to deal deceitfully.

SYDERATION, Blasting of Trees with great Heat and Drought; also a Corruption not only of the solid Parts, but Bones also.

SYDEROSE [*syderosus*, L.] Planet-struck.

SYGHTFULL, visible. *Chauc.*

SYLLABICAL [*syllabique*, F. *syllabicus*, L. συλλαβικός, Gr.] of Syllables.

SYLLABLE [*syllabus*, L. of σύλλαβος, Gr.] an articulate or complex Sound, made of one or several Letters. *F.*

SYLLEPSIS [συλληψις, Gr.] a Figure in Gram. where 2 Nominative Cases Singular of different Persons are joined to a Verb Plural, as *Tu & ille esis in Tu to*. *L.*

SYLLOGISM [*syllogisme*, F. *syllogismus*, L. συλλογισμός, Gr.] an Argument of *Logic*, consisting of three Propositions, wherein some things being supposed or taken for granted, a Conclusion is drawn different from the things supposed.

SYLLOGISM *Categorical*, is one wherein both the Propositions are Positive, as, *Every Man is a Living Creature, &c.*

SYLLOGISM *Hypothetical*, is when one or both Propositions are upon Supposition,

tion, as, if a Man be a Man, he is a living Creature, &c.

SYLLOGISTICAL [*Syllogisticus*, L. of Σύλλογιστικός, Gr.] belonging to Syllogisms or Logical Disputations.

SYLPHEs, a sort of Fairy Nymphs. L.

SYLVA *Cædua*, a Wood under 20 Years Growth, Underwood. L. T.

SYLVAN } [*sylvaticus*, F.] be-
SYLVATICK } longing to Woods or Forests.

SYMBOL [*symbole*, F. *symbolum*, L. of Σύμβολον, Gr.] a Badge, Sign, or Mark, an Emblem or Representation of something; a Mystical Sentence; a Motto or Device.

SYMBOL [among *Divines*] the Apostles Creed or Sum of Christian Belief.

SYMBOLS [in *Algebra*] Letters, Characters, Signs, or Marks, by which any Quantity is represented, or which denote Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, &c.

SYMBOLICAL [*symbolique*, F. *symbolicus*, L. Συμβολικός, Gr.] belonging to or of the Nature of a Symbol; Mystical.

SYMBOLISM } [by *Anatomists*] is said
SYMBOLE } either of the fitness of the Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them, by the Intermediation of the Nerves.

To SYMBOLIZE, to signify some hidden Thing, by certain outward Signs, as 2 Hands clasped together, are a Symbol of Fidelity; an Eye symbolizes Watchfulness.

To SYMBOLIZE with [*Symbolizer*, F.] is to agree in any thing with, to partake of each other's Qualities, as, Air and Fire are symbolizing Elements.

SYBOLOGRAPHY [of Σύμβολον and Γραφή, Gr. Description] a Description of Symbols.

SYMMACHY [*Symmachia*, L. of Συμμαχία of σύν with, and μάχη a Fight, Gr.] Aid or Assistance in War.

SYMMETRICAL [*Symmetrus*, L. of Συμμετρικός, Gr.] commensurable.

SYMMETRY [*Symmetrie*, F. *Symmetria*, L. of Συμμετρία of σύν, and μέτρον Measure, Gr.] a due Proportion or Uniformity of each Part in respect to the Whole.

SYMMETRY [among *Physicians*] a good Temper of Body.

SYMPATHETICAL } [*Sympatheticus*,
SYMPATHETICK } F. of σύν and πάθος, Gr.] pertaining to, or partaking of Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK *Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear, by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy.

SYMPATHETICK Powder, a Powder Chymically prepared from Green or Blue Vitriol; or else only opened by the Sun-

Beams piercing into it, and imperfectly calining it; which is said to cure Wounds at a Distance, being spread on a Linnen Cloth dipt in the Blood of the Wound.

To SYMPATHIZE [*Sympathizer*, F. Συμπάθειν, Gr.] to agree or be affected with, to have a mutual Affection or Fellow-feeling.

SYMPATHY [*Sympathie*, F. *Sympathia*, L. of Συμπάθειν, of Συμπάχω to suffer with, Gr.] the natural Agreement of Things; a Conformity in Nature, Passions, Dispositions or Affections; a Fellow-feeling, Compassion.

SYMPATHY [in *Physick*] is an Indisposition of one Part of the Body caused by the Disease of the other.

SYMPEPSIS [*Sympēsis*, Gr.] a Concoction or Ripening of those Humours that are growing into an Inflammation.

SYMPHONY [*Symphonie*, F. *Symphonia*, L. of Συμφωνία of συμφωνίω to agree in one Sound, Gr.] a Melodious Harmony or Musical Confort, by which it is to be understood, Airs in 2, 3 or 4 Parts, for Instruments of any Kind; or the Instrument-Parts of Songs, Motets, Operas or Concerts's.

SYMPLOCE [*Sυμπλοκή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when several Sentences or Causes have the same Beginning and the same Ending.

SYMPTOM [*Symptome*, F. *Symptoma*, L. of Σύμπτωμα of συμπίπτω to happen, Gr.] a Prematural Disposition of the Body occasioned by some Disease; also a Sign or Token discovering what a Distemper is, or indicates what will be the Issue of it, or the Means of Cure.

SYMPTOMATICAL [*Symptomatique*, F. *Symptomaticus*, L. of Συμπτωματικός, Gr.] belonging to, attended with or caused by some Symptoms.

SYN, since. *Chaque*.

SYNACTICKS [*Συνακτικά*, Gr.] Medicines that contract any Part.

SYNERESIS [*Συναίρεσις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, a clapping together of two Syllables or Vowels into one.

SYNAGOGICAL, belonging to, or of a Synagogue.

SYNAGOGUE [*Synagoga*, L. of Συναγωγή of συναγειν to gather together, Gr.] a Congregation or Religious Assembly among the Jews, or the Place where they meet. F.

SYNALOEPHA [*Συναλοιφή*, Gr.] a Contraction of two Vowels into one in a Latin Verse, when any Word ends with a Vowel, and the contiguous Word begins with another Vowel. L.

SYNANCHE [*συναγχή*, Gr.] a Quinsy that quite stops the Breath.

SYNAR-

SYNARTHROSIS [*Συναρθρώσις*, of *συναρθρώσειν*, Gr.] a close jointing of Bones that are void of any sensible Motion. *L.*

SYNASTOMOSIS. See *Anastomosis*.

SYNATHROESMUS [*Συναθροεσμὸς*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, when several Matters of different Natures are heaped up together. *L.*

SYNTAXIS [*Σύνταξις*, Gr.] a gathering together, a Congregation; also a Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. *L.*

SYNCATEGOREMA [*Συγκληρορημα*, Gr.] a Word in *Logic* that imports somewhat with another, as, *all, none, certain, &c.* which signify little of themselves, but add to the Force of other Words. *L.*

SYNCATEGOREMATICAL [*Συγκληρορηματικὸς*, Gr.] belonging to such a Term, that has no predicamental or self Signification.

SYNCHONDROSIS [of *σύν* and *χονδρῶν*, Gr.] that Sort of Articulation of the Bones where their Extremities are joined to one another by means of an intervening Cartilage. *L.*

SYNCHORESIS [*συνχῶρησις*, Gr.] a Figure in Rhetorick, wherein an Argument is scoffingly yielded unto, and then marr'd by a Retorsion upon the Objector. *L.*

SYNCHRISM [*σύνχρισμα*, Gr.] a kind of Liquid or spreading Ointment.

SYNCHRONICAL [*σύνχρονον*, Gr.] being or done together at the same Time, Contemporary, of one Time or Standing.

SYNCHRONISM [*σύνχρονισμὸς*, of *σύν* with, and *χρονος* Time, Gr.] the being or happening of several remarkable Things, or Transactions at the same Time.

SYNCHYSIS [*σύνχυσις*, Gr.] Confusion. *L.*

SYNCHYSIS [in *Gram.*] a confused and disorderly placing of Words in a Sentence.

SYNCHYSIS [*σύνχυσις*, Gr.] a preternatural Confusion of the Blood or Humours in the Eyes.

SYNCHYSIS [*Rhet.*] a Fault in Speech when the Order of Things is disturb'd.

SYNCLAR [i. e. *Sainte Claire*, F. of *St. Clara*] a Surname.

SYNCOPALIS Febris, or the swooning Fever; is that in which the Patient often swoons and faints away.

To **SYNCOPATE** [*Syncoptum*, L. of *συνκόπτω*, Gr.] to cut or take away, to shorten.

SYNCOPATION [*Musick*] is when a Note of one Part ends and breaks off upon the middle of a Note of another Part.

SYNCOPE [*συνκοπή*, of *συνκόπτω* to fall down, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, where-

by one or more Letters are taken out of a Word, as *Anarunt*, for *Amaverunt*. *F.* and *L.*

SYNCOPE [in *Musick*] is the driving a Note, as when an odd *Crotchet* comes before 2 or 3 *Minims*, or an odd *Quaver* between 2 or 3 or more *Crotchets*.

SYNCOPE [in *Physick*] is a sudden Fainting or swooning away; a hasty Decay of all the natural Faculties and Strength, with a very weak or no Pulse, and a Loss of Sense and Motion.

SYNCHRISIS [*σύνχρησις*, Gr.] a Figure whereby contrary Things and different Persons are compar'd in one Sentence. *Rhetorick.*

SYNCRITICA [*συνκρητικά*, Gr.] relaxing, loosening, or opening Medicines. *L.*

SYNDESMUS [*συνδεσμὸς*, Gr.] a joining together, a Band or Tie. *L.*

SYNDESMUS [in *Anatomy*] is a Ligation for the closing together of Bones, and other Parts.

SYNDESMUS [in *Grammar*] a Part of Speech call'd a Conjunction.

SYNDICK [*Syndic*, F. *Syndicus*, L. of *σύνδικον*, Gr.] a Person deputed to act for any Corporation or Community.

SYNDICK [in *Switzerland*, &c.] a Magistrate, much the same in Power with an Alderman in *England*.

SYNDICATE } [*Syndicat*, F.] the
SYNDICKSHIP } Place or Dignity of a Syndick, or the Time of being in that Office.

SYNDROME [*συνδρομή*, Gr.] a Course, a Running or Meeting together of many in the same Place. *L.*

SYNDROME [among *Physicians*] a Concurrence or Meeting together of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

SYNECHDOCHE [*συνεχδοχή*, Gr.] a Figure in *Grammar*, when the Ablative Case is chang'd into the Accusative. *L.*

SYNECHDOCHE [in *Rhetorick*] a Trope whereby the Whole is put for a Part, or a Part for the Whole; or a *Genus* for the *Species*, and the contrary.

SYNECHPHONESIS [*συνεκφήσις*, Gr.] a clapping together of Vowels, when two Syllables are pronounced as one.

SYNEDRENONTA [of *σύνεδρενω*, Gr.] common Symptoms in a Disease, which neither take their Rise from the Nature of it, nor of Necessity accompany it, yet signify the Greatness, Continuation, &c. of it.

SYNGRAPHA [*συνγραφή*, Gr.] a Deed or Writing under the Hand and Seal of both Parties. *L.*

SYNGULTUS, the *Hiccough*, is a depraved convulsive Motion of the Stomach, by

y which it endeavours to expel something that is hurtful or offensive. *L.*

SYNIMENSIS [of *σύνιμι*, Gr.] the uniting of Bones together by a Membrane, as in Infants the Bones of the *Sinciput* with the *Os Frontis*.

SYNNEUROSI [*συννεύσις*, Gr.] in Articulation of Bones by a Ligament.

SYNOCHUS [*σύνοχος*, of *σύνοχέω* or *σύνιχέω* to continue, Gr.] a continued or intermitting Fever, which lasts many Days. *Lat.*

SYNOD [*Synode*, *F. Synodus*, *L. σύνοδος*, Gr.] a Meeting or Assembly of Ecclesiastical Persons to consult concerning Religion and Church Affairs, and is either.

A *General SYNOD*, where Bishops, &c. of all Nations meet.

A *National SYNOD*, where those of one Nation only meet.

A *Provincial SYNOD*, where those of one Province only meet, or

A *Diocesan SYNOD*, where those of but one Diocese meet.

SYNODAL } [*Synodique*, *F. Syno-*
SYNODICAL } *dalis* and *Synodicus*, *L. συνοδικός*, Gr.] belonging to, done in a Synod.

SYNODAL Instrument, the solemn Oath which was taken by

SYNODAL Witnesses, who were the Urban and Rural Deans, so called from their giving Information of, and attesting the Disorders of the Clergy and Laity in the Episcopal Synod, whose Authority came in Process of Time to be devolved upon the Church Wardens.

SYNODALIS, a Pecuniary Rent, paid to the Bishop at the Time of the Annual Synod by every Parochial Priest.

SYNODALS Provincial, the Canons or Constitutions of a Provincial Synod.

SYNODICAL [with *Astronomers*] belonging to the Course of the Moon.

SYNODICAL Month } [in *Astronomy*]

SYNODICK Month } is that Space of Time contained between the Moon's parting from the Sun at a Conjunction, and her returning to him again; and this Month consists of about 29 Days, 12 Hours, and something better.

SYNODICAL Revolution [in *Astronomy*] is that Motion by which the Moon's whole Body is carried along with the Earth round the Sun.

SYNODUS [in *Astrology*] a Conjunction of two or more Planets, or their Meeting by Beams in other Aspects. *L.*

SYNOECEOSIS [*συνουέσις*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, whereby contrary Qualities are united and attributed to the same Person or Thing. *L.*

SYNONIMA'S [*συνώνυμα*, Gr.] Words of one and the same Signification. *L.*

SYNONYMA L } [*Synonime*, *F. Syn-*
SYNONYMOUS } *onymus*, *L. συνώνυμα*, Gr.] of the same Name or Signification.

SYNONYMY [*Synonyme*, *F. Synonymia*, *L. συνωνυμία*, Gr.] a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when divers Words of the same Signification are made use of to amplify a Matter.

SYNOPSIS [*σύνοψις*, Gr.] a short View or Epitome; an Abstract or Abridgement.

SYNOVIA [among *Anatomists*] the glewy Matter between the Joints.

SYNTAGMA [*σύνταγμα*, Gr.] a disposing or placing Things in an orderly Manner; a Treatise or Discourse on a Subject.

SYNTASIS [*σύντασις*, Gr.] a Preternatural Distention of the Parts.

SYNTAX [*Syntaxe*, *F. Syntaxis*, *L. σύνταξις*, Gr.] Order, Construction; that part of Grammar which teaches how regularly to join Words and Sentences together.

SYNTECTOE, is a kind of Looseness that proceeds from the melting away of the Substance of the Body by a violent hot Dis temper of the solid Parts, such as sometimes happens in the Inflammation of the Bowels, and is a vehement burning Fever, Heetic or Pestilential, in which a Fat Matter, as it were mix'd with Oyl or Grease is voided by Stool.

SYNTENOSIS [of *συντένωσις*, Gr.] the Union of two Bones, which are joined by a Tendon; as the Knee-pan to the Thigh-bone and *Tibia*.

SYNTERESIS [*Synteresis*, *L. of συντήρησις*, Gr.] Remorse, Prick or Sting of Conscience.

SYNTERETICKS [of *συντηρία*, Gr.] that Part of Physick which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

SYNTEXIS [*σύντηξις*, Gr.] a deep Consumption, a lingering Sickness.

SYNTHESIS [*σύνθεσις* of *συντίθημι*, to compound, Gr.] a joining together.

SYNTHESIS [among *Grammarians*] is a Figure in which a Noun Collective Singular is joined to a Verb or Participle Plural, and of a different Gender.

SYNTHESIS [in *Mathematics*] is the Method of demonstrating Propositions from their first Principles, or predemonstrated Propositions.

SYNTHESIS [in *Surgery*] is that Method whereby the divided Parts are reunited; also the Frame of the whole Body, or more strictly that of the Bones.

SYNTHETICAL [*συνθετικὸς*, Gr.] be-
longing to Synthesis.

SYNTHETICAL Method of Enquiry [among *Mathematicians*] is when the Artist pursues the Truth chiefly by Reasons drawn from Principles before established, and Propositions formerly proved, and proceeds by a long regular Chain, till he comes to the Conclusion, as is done in the Elements of *Euclid*, and the *Demonstrations* of the Ancients. This is called *Composition*, and is opposed to the Analytical Method, which is called *Resolution*.

SYNULOTICKS [*Synulotica Medicamenta*, L.] Medicines which bring Wounds or Sores to a Scar.

SYPHILIS [of *σύν* with, and *φιλία* love or friendship, Gr.] the *Lucus Venerica*.

SYPHON, a Tube or Pipe of Glass or Metal, which is usually bent to an acute Angle, having one Leg shorter than the other. They are used frequently to draw off Liquors out of one Barrel or Vessel into another, without raising the Lees or Dregs, and are called *Cranes*. L.

SYRINGE [*Seringue*, F. *Syrinx*, L. of *σύν* with, Gr.] an Instrument us'd in Injecting Liquors into the Ears, Fundament, &c.

SYRINGE [among *Confessioners*] an Instrument for making March-panes, &c.

To **SYRINGE** [*Seringu.r.*, F.] to squirt Liquors into the Ears, Sores, &c.

SYRINGOTOMATA [of *σύν* with, & *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of a *Fistula*.

SYRINGOTOMIA [of *σύν* with, & *τομή*, Gr.] the cutting of a *Fistula*.

SYRITES [of *σύν* with, & *ίτης*, Gr.] a kind of Stone found in the Bladder of a Wolf.

SYRITES [*σύν* with, & *ίτης*, Gr.] dangerous Gulphs in the farthest Part of *Africa*, full of Quick-sands, call'd the Greater and Lesser *Syrtes*: Whence the Word is taken for any Quick-Sands or Shelves in the Water, made by the Drift of Sand or Gravel.

SYRUP [*sirup*, F. *syrupus*, L. *συν* with, & *ρῦμα*, Gr.] a Composition of a thickest Consistence, made of the Juice of Herbs, Flowers or Fruits, boiled up with Sugar.

SYSOR, one of the Assize or Jury. O.

SYSSARCOSIS [*συσσάρκωσις*, Gr.] the Connection of Bones by Means of Flesh.

SYSTEM [*Systeme*, F. *Systema*, L. of *σύν* with, & *σημα* of *συστημι*, to put together, Gr.] properly a regular, orderly Collection or Composition of many Things together; a compleat Treatise or Body of any Art or Science.

SYSTEM of the World [*Astronom.*] the General Fabrick and Constitution of the Universe, or any orderly Representa-

tion of it according to some noted *Hypothesis*.

The **Copernican SYSTEM**, is a System wherein the Sun is supposed to be placed in the Middle of the World; next to the Sun, *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, and *Moon*, perform a joint Course, then *Mars*, *Jupiter* and *Saturn* make their Revolution about the same Center. This is the same with the *Pthagorean* System, revived by *Nicholas Copernicus*, and now generally maintained by *Astronomers*.

The **Ptolemaick SYSTEM** [so called from *Ptolemy*] is that System wherein the Globe of the Earth is fixed as the Center of the Universe, the *Sun*, *Moon* and *Stars* performing their Course round it every Day, each in their several Orbits and different Distances from it.

The **SYSTEM of Tycho Brahe** [a *Danish* Nobleman] is a System which makes the Earth the Center of the *Sun* and *Moon*, and of the Orb of the fixed Stars; but the Sun the Center of the other 4 Planets, which he accounts eccentric to the Earth, and constantly moving in the Liquid *Aether* or Sky about the Sun, &c.

SYSTEM [in *Musick*] an Extent of a certain Number of *Chords*, having its Bounds toward the *Graves* and *Acute*, which has been differently determined by the different Progress made in *Musick*, and according to the different Divisions of the *Monochord*; or

The **Solar SYSTEM** [according to the *New Astronomy*] is the joint Union or orderly Disposition of all the Planets, which move round the Sun at their Center, in determined Orbits, never going farther from it than their proper and usual Bounds.

SYSTEM [of *Musick*] is a Treatise of *Musick*, or a Book treating of *Musick* in all its several Parts, both *Mathematical* and *Practical*.

SYSTEM [of *Philosophy*] is a regular Collection of the Principles and Parts of that Science into one Body, and a treating of them Dogmatically, or in a Scholastick Way, in Contradistinction to the Way of Essay, in which the Writer delivers himself more freely, loosely and modestly.

SYSTEMATICAL [*Systematicus*, L.] belonging to or reduced to a System.

SYSTOLE [*συστολή*, Gr.] a Drawing or pressing together. L.

SYSTOLE [in *Anatomy*] is the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great *Artery*, as the Dilatation or Widening of those Parts is termed *Diastole*.

SYSTOLE [in *Grammar*] a Figure in *Prosodia*, by which a long Syllable is made short.

SYSTYLE [in *Architecture*] is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not quite so thick as in the *Pycnostyle*, the Inter-columniation being only two Diameters or the Columns.

SYXHENDEMEN [Sýxhíndemen, of *Sýx*, *Sax.* 6 Dinbene, *Sax.* a Society, and *Den*, *Sax.* i. e. 600 Men] Men worth 60 Shillings, 30l. In the Time of our Ancestors all Men were ranked into 3 Classes, the *Lowest*, the *Middle* and the *Highest*, and were valued according to the Class they were in; that is if any Injury was done, Satisfaction was to be made according to the Value or Worth of the Man to whom it was done. The *Lowest* were called *Tpyhínyemen*, *Sax.* i. e. valued at 200 Shillings, the *Middle* *Sýxhínyemen*, i. e. valued at 600 Shillings, and the *Highest* *Tpelyhíndemen*, i. e. valued at 1200 Shillings.

SYZEUGMENON [of *σὺν* and *ζευγνῶν*, *Gr.*] a Musical Note called *B-fa-be-mi*.

SYZYGIA [*σὺζυγία*, *Gr.*] a joining together. L.

SYZYGIA [among *Astrologers*] is the Intercourse of the Planets one with another, or the mingling together of their Beams.

SYZYGIA [among *Astronomers*] is the Conjunction of any two Planets or Stars, when they are both supposed to be in the same Point in the Heavens, or when they are referred to the same Degree of the *Ecliptick*, by a Circle of Longitude, passing through them both.

SYZYGIA [*Gram.*] the Coupling of different Feet together in *Greek* or *Latin* Verse.

SYZYGIA [among *Anatomists*] is that Air of Nerves which convey Sense from the Brain to the rest of the Body.

T A.

T Frequently is put for *Theologia*, L. as *T. D. Theologia Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

T. [in *Musick Books*] is an Abbreviation of the *Italian* Word *Tutti*, i. e. all together, which See.

T, is the Brand of one convicted of any Felony, (save Murder) and having the Benefit of the Clergy, i. e. Burning in the Hand.

TAB, the Latchet of a Shoe. N. C.

TABACCO [so called from the Island *Tabago* in the *West-Indies*] a well known Plant, brought into *England* from thence by *Sir Francis Drake*, Anno, 1585.

TABARD } a short Gown that reaches
TABERD } no farther than the middle
of the Leg: A Sort of Jacket or Sleeveless Coat; a Herald's Coat.

St. TABB'S [i. e. the Church of *St. Ebba*, Daughter of *Edilfred*, K. of *Northumberland*] a Town in the County of *Northumberland*.

TABBY [*Tabi*, *Tabino*, *Ital.*] a sort of waved Silk.

TABEFACATION, a consuming or wasting away. L.

To TABEY [*tabere*, L.] to pine, consume or waste away.

TABELLARIOUS [*Tabellarius*, L.] belonging to Letters, or a Letter-Carrier.

TABELLION, a Notary Publick or Scrivener. F.

TABER [*Tabour*, F.] a small Drum.

TABERN [of *Taberna*, L.] a Cellar. N. C.

TABERNACLE [*Tabernaculum*, L. Dim. of *Taberna*] a Pavillion or Tent; a Wooden Chapel for Divine Service. F.

TABERNACLE [among *Roman Catholics*] a little Vessel in which the Sacrament is put on the Altar.

TABERNACLE, [of the *Jews*] a Tent in which the Ark of the Covenant was kept.

The Feast of TABERNACLES, a Feast kept by the *Jews* for 7 Days together in Remembrance that their Fathers liv'd for a long Time in Tents, after their Departure out of *Egypt*.

TABERNARIOUS [*Tabernarius*, L.] belonging to Taverns or Shops.

TABES, a Consumption of the Body. L.

TABES *Dorsalis*, a Consumption in the Marrow of the Back-Bone. L.

TABID [*Tabidus*, L.] dry, lean, wasting away.

TABIFICABLE [*Tabificabilis*, L.] that may fall into a Consumption.

TABIFICK [*Tabificus*, L.] Consumptive, bringing into a consumption, wasting.

TABITERS } [in *Queen's* College

TABARDEERS } in *Oxford*] Bachelors, Scholars so called from *Taberd*, a short Gown which they are obliged to wear.

TABITHA [*טבתא*, *Syr.* i. e. a Roe Buck] a proper Name of Women.

TABLATURE, a Musick Book, directing to play on the *Lute*, *Viol*, &c. L.

TABLATURE [in *Anatomy*] a Division or parting of the Skull Bones.

TABLE [*Tayl*, *Sax.* *Tafel*, *Teut.* *Tabula*, L.] a Piece of Household Stuff; also an Index or Collection of the Heads or Principal Matters contained in a Book. F.

TABLE [in *Architecture*] is a Smooth and Simple Part of a different Figure, but most commonly in the Form of a Rectangle or Triangle.

TABLE of *Apelles*, a pictured Table, representing the Excellency of Sobriety on the one Side, and the Deformity of Intemperance on the other.

TABLE *Projecturing* [in *Architecture*] is an ornamental smooth Part beyond the Face of a Wall, Pedestal, &c.

To TABLE, to Board, to entertain or be entertained at one's Table.

TABLE-*Rents*, Rents paid to the Bishops or Religious Persons, and reserved for their Table or House-keeping.

Twelve TABLES [of *Brass*] Roman Laws brought from *Athens* to *Rome* by the *Decemviri*.

TABLES of *Houses* [*Astrology*] Tables ready drawn up for the Assistance of Practitioners in setting a Figure.

TABLES *Astronomical* are Tables of the Motion of the Planets.

TABLES *Loxodromick*, Tables of Traverses, which serve for the easy and ready Solution of Problems in Navigation.

TABLES of *Signs, Tangents and Secants*, [in *Trigonometry*] are Proportional Numbers, calculated from and depending on the given Quantity of the *Radius*; whence any other Sign may be found.

TABLES, a certain Game so called.

TABLETS [among *Apothecaries*] are solid Eleduaries much of the same Nature with *Lezenges*; also little Tables.

TABLING of *Fines* [*Law Phrase*] a making a Table with the Contents of every Fine, past in any one Term, for every County where the King's Writ runs.

TABOR [*Tabourin*, F.] a small Drum.

Privilege of the TABOURET [in *France*] a Privilege for some great Ladies to sit in the Queen's Presence. F.

To TABOUREN, to make a drumming Noise. *chauc.*

To TABULATE [*Tabulatum*, L.] to floor or board.

TABULATION, a fastening together of Boards, &c. a making of a Floor. L.

TABULATURA } is the old Way of
TABLATURE } Writing Musick with
Letters instead of Notes.

TACAMAHACA, a Resin brought from *New Sp. in*.

TACE, *Lat.* } [in *Musick Books*] sig-
TACET, *Ital.* } nifies to hold still or
keep silence:

TACHES, [of *Attacher*, F.] Armour for the Thighs.

A TACH, a Hook, Buckle or Clasp.

TACHER, to endeavour. *chaucer.*

TACHS, Pranks. O.

TACHYGRAPHY [*ταχυγραφία* of *ταχὺς* swift, and *γραφή* Writing, Gr.] the Art of swift Writing.

TACIT [*tacit*, F. of *tacitus*, L.] silent, implied or meant, tho' not express'd.

TACITURNITY [*taciturnité*, F. or *taciturnitas*, L.] a being silent, or of few Words; a close or reserved Humour.

To TACK [of *Attacher*, F.] to sew slightly, to join together.

A TACK, a small Nail.

To TACK about [*Sea Phrase*] is when a Ship's Head is to be brought about, so as to lye a contrary Way.

TACKS [in a *Ship*] Ropes for carrying forward the Clews of the Sails, to make them stand close by a Wind.

TACKLE } [in a *Ship*] is the Fur-
TACKLING } niture and Ropes of a
Ship, whereby the is fitted for Sailing.

TACKLES [in a *Ship*] small Ropes which run in three Parts, having a Pennant with a Block at one End, and a Block with a Hook at the other End, for the heaving of weighty Things in and out of a Ship.

The TACKLES [of a *Boat*] Tackles which serve to hoise the Boat in and out.

Gunner's TACKLES [in a *Ship*] the Ropes with which the Ordnance are haled in and out.

TACTICAL [*tacticus*, L. of *τακτικός*, Gr.] belonging to martial Array.

TACTICKS [*tactique*, F.] the Art of Marshalling Soldiers in an Army; the Art of making the Machines of the Ancients, for casting of Darts, Stones, &c.

TACTILE [*tactilis*, L.] that may be touched. F.

TACTILE Qualities [among *Philosophers*] are such as have a primary Relation to our Sense of Feeling.

TACTION, a touching or feeling. F. of L.

TADCASTER [Tade, a Toad, and *Caer* *Casten*, a Castle, *Sax.* perhaps because the Ditch or Trench round it might abound with Toads] a Town in *Yorkshire*.

TADDY, a pleasant Liquor, issuing out of a spongy Tree in *America*.

TADPOLE [of Tade, a Toad, and Fola, a young one, *Sax.*] a young Frog.

TÆDIUM, a Weariness or Lassitude. L.

TÆNIA, a Ribbon or Fillet. L.

TÆNIA [among *Physicians*] a Broad Worm like a piece of Tape, for which Reason it is called the Tape Worm.

TÆNIA [in *Architecture*] a Member of the *Doric* Capital, resembling a square Fillet, serving instead of a Cymetium, being made fast, as it were to a Capital below the Triglyphs, whereot it seems the Base.

TAFFEREL [in a *Ship*] the uppermost Part, Frame or Rail abast over the Poop.

TAFFETY [*taffetas*, F. *taffeta*, Ital. *sfeta*, Span.] a sort of Silk.

TAG [of *Attache*, F.] a Point of a lace; also a young Sheep. *Kent*.

TAIL [Tægl, Sax. Zegel, Teur. Tagl, orb. *Mirshew* derives it of τέλις, Gr. *n End*, F. *Junius* of τρυαλίς, Itarp, because it ends in a Point; others of *tegendo*, from covering the Fundament] the Train of a Beast, Fowl, Fish, &c.

TAIL [in Law] is a Fee opposed to Fee Simple, and which it is not in a Man's power to dispose of, called also *Fee-tail*.

TAIL, a Tally or Piece of Wood cut into Notches.

TAILAGERS, tax or toll Gatherers. *Ch*.

TAILBOIS [of *tailler*, to cut, and *Bois*, a Wood, *q. d.* a Carpenter] a Surname.

TAIL General [in Law] is that whereby Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Issue by his Wife.

TAIL Special [in Law] is when Lands or Tenements are limited to a Man and his Wife, and his Heirs of their particular Bodies.

TAIL of the Trenches [*Military Term*] is the first Work the Besiegers make at the Opening of the Trenches, as the Head of the Attack is carried on toward the Place.

TAILLIOR [*Architecture*] is the flat square Stone on the Capital of a Pillar. *F*.

Kentish long TAILS, the *Kentish* Men are said to have had Tails for some Generations, by way of Punishment, as some say; for the *Kentish* Pagans abusing *Austin* the Monk and his Associates, by beating them, opprobriously tying Fish Tails to their Backsides; in Revenge of which, such Appendants grew to the Hind-parts of all that Generation; but the Scene of this lying Wonder was not in *Kent*, but at *Carn* in *Dorsetshire*, many Miles off; others again say it was for cutting off the Tail of *Saint Thomas* of *Canterbury's* Horse, who, being out of Favour with *K. Henry II.* riding towards *Canterbury* upon a poor sorry Horse, was so seized by the common People. *Credat Judeus appella*.

TAILLE, the same as *Tenor*, which see. *Ital*.

TAILOR [*tailleur*, F.] a Maker of Garments.

To **TAILOR** [*tailler*, F. to cut out] to cut out or make Garments.

TAINCT, a small red Spider troublesome to Cattle in Summer Time.

TAINCT } [teint, F.] attainted,
TAINTED } convicted for a Crime.

TAINCT [of *teint*, F.] a Conviction, a Spot or Blemish in Reputation.

To **TAINCT** [of *teindre*, F. to die or

stain, of *tingere*, L.] to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe, to attain.

TAINT [either of *teint*, F. or τειν, Gr. *Attimius* *pureidine*] corrupted as Meat, smelling Rank.

To **TAKE** [*Tager*, Dan. *Tacken*, Du. or of *Attacher*, F. *Mer. Caf.* derives it of δειχμαί, Gr.] to lay hold on, to receive.

To **TAKE and leave** [*Sea Phrase*] Sailors say, *A Ship can take and leave upon her, when she will*, when the sails so well that she can come up with another, or out-fail her at Pleasure.

TAKE, a Feather or Arrow. *O*.

TALBOT [probably of Tægl, a Tail, and Butan, Sax.] a Dog with a turned up Tail.

A **TALE** [Talu of Tallan, Sax. to tell, or Tale, Du. and Dan. Speech] a Story, a Relation, a Fable.

TALE [Tætal, Sax. Zhal, Teur.] Number, Reckoning, Computation.

TALENT [*Talentum*, L. of τάλεντον, Gr.] a Jewish Coin in Silver, in our Money Worth 342 l. 3 s. 9 d.

TALENT [of Gold] Worth 5475 l. reckoning Gold at 4 l. the Ounce.

TALENT of Silver [among the Greeks] Worth in our Money, reckoning Silver at 5 s. the Ounce, 193 l. 15 s.

TALENT [a Jewish Weight] being reduced to *English* Troy Weight, contains 189 l. 8 oz. 15 penny Weight, 17 Grains and 1-7th.

Common Attick **TALENT**, is 56 lb. 11 oz, and 17-1 seventh Grains Troy Weight.

Egyptian **TALENT**, equal to 75 l. 10 oz. 14 penny Weight, 6 Grains.

The **TALENT** [of *Alexandria*] contains 91 l. 15 penny Weight Troy.

The **TALENT** [of *Antiochia*] contains 341 l. 6 oz. 4 penny Weight, 6 Grains Troy.

TALENT, Desire, Inclination. *Chaucer*.

TALES, such like. *L*.

TALES [in Law] a supply of Jurymen for them that appear not, or have been challenged as not indifferent Persons.

TALION Law [*Lex Talionis*, L.] a Punishment like the Offence.

TALISMEN [of τέλεσμα, Gr. or תלמיש *Chaldee*] a magical Image or Figure made under certain Constellations, according to the keeping or wasting of which, the Person, represented by it, is said to be preserved or wasted away.

TALISMENICAL [*Talismanique*, F.] belonging to Talismans.

TALISMENIST [*Talimaniste*, F.] One who makes or gives credit to Talismans.

To **TALK** [of Tellan, Sax. *Talen*, Du. which *Mer. Caf.* derives of δειχμαί or δειχμαί, Gr.] to Speak, to Discourse.

TALK [Talu, Sax. Tale, Dan. and Du.] Speech, Discourse.

TALK [Talcum L. Barb.] a sort of white and transparent Mineral, of which a curious white Wash is usually made.

TALL [Tall, C. Br. which *D vis* derives or *תלל*, H. he elevated; *Mer. Cas.* of *תלל*, G. so great; but *Spinner* rather of *תלל*, F. stature, or Teala, Sax. comely] High in Stature.

TALLAGE, Custom or Impost. F.

TALLAGIUM *Facere* [old Law] to give up Accounts in the Exchequer.

TALLIARI *de certo tallagio* [Old Records] to be assessed at a certain rate towards the Tallage, or Tax formerly laid by the King on his Barons and Knights.

TALLOW [Talg, Du. Talg, Dan.] the Fat of Beasts melted.

TALL Wood, a long kind of Shive riven out of the Tree, which shortened is made into Billets.

TALLY [of *tailler*, F. to cut or notch, *q. d. Boistails*, i. e. cleft Wood] a cleft Piece of Wood, to Score up an Account upon by Notches, such as is given by the Exchequer, to those that pay Money there upon Loans.

TALLY the Sheets [Sea Phrase] a Word of Command, when the Sheets of the Main-Sail or Fore-Sail, are to be haled off.

TALLY MAN, one who sells Cloths, &c. to be paid by the Week.

TALMUD [תלמוד, H.] a Book in 7 Folio Volumes, containing the Body of the Jewish Law, especially the Ceremonious Part, composed by their Rabbins, and of great Authority among them.

TALMUDICAL, of the Talmud.

TALMUDIST [talmudise, F.] One who studies or is skilled in the Talmud.

TALON [of *talon*, F. a Heel] a Claw of a Bird of Prey.

TALON [in *Architecture*] a small Member made up of a square Fillet, and a straight Cymatium.

TALPA, a Mole. L.

TALPIA [in *Surgery*] a Tumour that feeds upon the Skull under the Skin.

TALPICIDE [talpicidus, L.] a Mole-catcher or killer

TALUS [talus, F.] any thing that goes sloping.

TALUS [Fortific.] the Slope given to the Rampart or Wall, that it may stand faster.

TALUS [in *Masonry*] as the Talus of a Wall, is when it's Thickness is lessened by Degrees.

TALUS Exterior [in *Fortification*] is the Slope given to a Place on the Outside, towards the Country.

TALUS Interior, the Slope of the Inside of the Work, next the Town.

TALSHIDE } a long kind of Wood, ri-
TALWOOD } ven out of the Tree,
which shortened is made int Billets.

TAMARINES [tamarin, F. tamarinde, L.] a sort of Indian Fruit.

TAMARISK [tamarisc, F. of *tamaiscus*, L.] a Shrub with a red Bark, and Leaves like Heath.

TAMBARINE, a Musical Instrument.

TAMBOUR, a Drum: A fine Sieve. F.

TAMBOUR [among *Architects*] an Ornament in the Chapters of Pillars of the Corinthian Order.

TAME [Tame, Sax. Tam, Dan. Tæm, Du.] gentle, not wild.

To TAME [Tamen, Sax. Tammen, Du. Domare, L. of *dauda*, Gr.] to make gentle, to subdue or bring under.

TAMERLANE, a Scythian, who having vanquished and taken Prisoner Bajazet Emperor of the Turks, carried him about in an Iron Cage.

TAMERTON [of the River Tamara and Tun, Sax. a Town] in Cornwall.

TAMMY, a sort of Stuff.

To TAMPER with [probably of *temperare*, L.] to practise upon, to endeavour to draw in or bring over.

TAMPION } [probably of *tampoin*, F.

TAMKIN } a Bung] a Stopple made

TOMKIN } for the Mouth of a great Gun.

TAMPOY [in the *Molucca* Islands] a sort of Drink made of Gilliflowers.

TAMWORTH [of the River Tama, and Wop, Sax. an Isle, also a Country House] a Town in *Staffordshire*.

To TAN [Tannan, Sax. taner, F. Tannen, Du.] to prepare or consolidate and harden Hides by Tanning.

TAN, the Bark of a young Oak beaten small, and used by Curriers, &c.

TANACLES [probably of *tanailles*, F.] Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

TANE, take. O.

A TANG [Tanghe, Du. Sharp, טאנג, Gr.] a rank Taste.

TANGLE, a Sea Weed, such as is on Oysters, and grows on rocks by the Sea side, between high Water and low Water Mark.

TANGENT [tangente, F. of *tangens*, L. i. e. touching] is a Right Line drawn without a Circle perpendicular to some Radius or Semi-diameter.

TANGENT [of a *Parabola*, or other *Conick Section*] is a Right Line drawn so as to cut the Axis produced, and touch the Section in on Point without cutting it.

TANGIBILITY, a being Tangible.

TANGIBLE [tangibilis, L.] that may be touched, sensible to the Touch.

TANILTRY, an ancient Custom in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that a Man of *ripe Age* is to be preferred before a *Child*; an *Uncle* before a *Nephew*, &c.

TANK [*tanque*, *C. F.*] a Cistern to keep Water in; a little Pool or Pond.

TANKARD [*Minshew* supposes it to be derived of *Cantbarus*, *L. Dr. Tb. H.* of the *Twang*, or Sound the Lid makes] a drinking Pot with a hinged Cover.

TANNER [*tanour*, *F. Canner*, *Du.*] Tans Hides for Leather.

TANQUAM, as it were, as if. *L.*

A TANQUAM [in the *Universities*] a Person of Worth and Learning that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, &c.

TANSY [*tanaité*, *F. tanactum*, *L.* of *Αθανασία*, *Gr.* Immortality] an Herb.

To TANTALIZE [of *Tantalus*, *L.* of *Ταλαντάς*, *Gr. i. e.* most Unhappy; a King of *Perygia*, which, as the Poets feign, discovered the Secrets of the Gods to Men, and therefore is said to be thus tormented in Hell: He stands up to the Chin in a pleasant River, and a Tree of fair Fruit hanging over him, and yet is always plagued with *Hunger* and *Thirst*; for when he either stoops down to *Drink*, or reaches out his Hand to *take an Apple*, they both retire that he cannot reach the one, or *taste* the other] to deceive under specious Shew; or to make one eager for a Thing, and yet not suffer him to enjoy it.

TANTAMOUNT [of *Tant* so much, and *Montant* or *Monter*, *F.* to amount] that amounts to, or is worth so much.

TANTIVY [q. d. *Tanta vi*, *i. e.* with so great might] a full Gallop.

A TANTIVY, a Nick-name given to a wordly minded Churchman, who bestirs himself for Preference.

TANTRELS, idle People. *N. C.*

To TAP [*Tæppan*, *Sax. Tæppen*, *Du. Lappfen*, *Teut.*] to broach a Vessel.

To TAP ONE [*Taper*, *F. Tæppen*, *Du. τῦπῶ*, *Gr.*] to give him a light Blow.

To TAP [*Hunting T.*] a Hare is said to tap or beat, when he makes a Noise.

To TAP a Tree [among Husbandmen] is to open it round about the Root.

A TAP [*Tæppe*, *Sax. Tæppe*, *Du. Tap*, *Dut. Tappa*, *Ital.*] a Faucet and Spigot to draw Liquor out of Vessels.

TAPASSANT [among Hunters] lurking or squatting.

TAPE [*Minshew* derives it of *ἄπτα*, *Gr.* but *Skinner* rather from *Estoupe*, *F.* coarse Flax, of which it was probably made] a sort of Ribbon made of Flax.

A TAPER [*Tæpen*, *Sax.* which *Minshew* derives of *τῦπῶ*, *Gr.* a Burial, because used at Funerals] a Torch or Flambeau; also a long large wax Light.

TAPER } broad beneath and sharp
TAPERING } toward the Top.

TAPER-Bored [of a *Piece of Ordnance*] is when it is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech.

TAPERING [*Sea Term*] is when a Rope or any Thing is much bigger at one End than it is at the other.

TAPESTRY [*Tapisserie*, *F. Tapezzaria*, *Ital.* of *Tapes*, *L.*] Manufacture in Worsted, Silk, Silver and Gold Thread, worked into Figures to adorn a Room by covering its Walls.

TAPINAGE [*en Tapinois*, *F.*] Secrecy, Slyness. *Chaucer.*

TAPISTER, a Tapestry-Maker. *Chaucer.*

TAPISTER, a Tapster. *Chaucer.*

TAPITE, to hang with Tapestry. *Cb.*

TAPPY [*Tapir* or *Se tapir*, *F.*] to lye hid as a Deer does.

TAPSTER [*Tæppe* or *Tæppyster*, *Sax. Tæppet*, *Du.*] a Drawer of Drink at an Inn or Ale-house.

TAR [*Tæne*, *Sax. Tæere*, *Du. Tere*, *Dan.*] a sort of liquid Pitch.

TARANTARA [*tararo*, *F. tarantizare*, *L.*] a Word of Encouragement to Battle, sounded by Trumpets. *L.*

To TAR, to set on, to provoke, &c. *Shabesp.*

TARANTATI, those that are bit by the *Tarantula*.

TARANTISM, a Distemper arising from the Bite of a *Tarantula*.

TARANTULA [so called of *Taranto*, a City of *Naples*, where they abound] a venomous Ash-coloured Spider, speckled with little white and black, or red and green Spots, whose Bite is of such a Nature, that it is to be cured only by Musick.

TARAXIS [*τῶραξις*, *Gr.*] a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, Stomach or the Entrails.

TARDIGRADE [*Tardigradus*, *L.*] slow paced.

TARDILOQUY [*Tardiloquentia*, *L.*] slowness of Speech or Discourse.

TARDITY [*Tardivitas*, *F.* of *Tarditas*, *L.*] Slowness, Slackness.

TARDO [in *Musick Books*] signifies slow, much the same as *Largo*, *Ital.* Which see.

TARDY [*Tardive*, *F.*] dull, slow; also guilty, found tripping in a Fault.

TARE [of *Tæare*, *Ital.* to subtract] the Weight or Allowance made to the Buyer for the Weight of the Cask, Chest, Bag, &c. in which Goods are packed up.

TARE [of *Flax*,] the finest dress'd Part.

TARES [of *Teeren*, *Du. Lehren*, *Teut.* to consume, because they consume the Corn] a sort of Vetches.

TARGET, [*Tarğa*, *Sax. Targe*, *F. Targa*, *Carische*, *Teut.* which *Bochartus* de-

derives of *תרת*, *Chald.* but *Menagius* of *Tergus* L.] a great Shield or Buckler

TARGUM [*תרגום*, *Chald.*] the *Chaldee* Paraphrase of the Old Testament.

TARIFF [*Tarif*, F.] a Custom Book, a Book of Rates agreed upon between Princes or States, for Duties to be laid upon their respective Merchandizes.

A TARN, a Lake or Pool. N. C.

To TARNISH [*Se ternir*, F. *ternire*, *Ital.*] to lose its Lustre or Brightness, as Plate does, to grow dull.

TAR-PAWLING [of *Tape*, *Sax.* and *Pallium*, L. a Cloak, *q. d.* a tarr'd Garment, a Piece of Canvas well tarr'd over to keep off the Rain from any Place] Also a Person bred at the Sea and skilled in maritime Affairs; a down-right Sea-man.

TARRAGON [*Estragon*, *Taragona*, *Span.* of *Tarragon* in *Spain*, where it abounds] the Herb Dragon-wort, a Sallet Herb.

TARRASS [*Skinner* derives it of *Tarras*, *Du.*] a sort of Plaster or strong Mortar.

TARRIWAGS *Membra Virilia.*

To TARRY [*Cario*, C. Br. *Terder*, F. *Tardare*, *Ital.* and L.] to loiter or lag; to abide or continue.

TARS [*τάρσος*, *Sax.* *Tatts*, *Du.* *Zersch*, *Teut.*] a Man's Yard.

TARSUS [in *Anatomy*] the Space between the lower End of the two *Focal* Bones of the Leg, and the Beginning of the five long Bones which bear up the Toes.

TART [*τάρτος*, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *Αρτηρῆς*, Gr.] sharp, eager in Taste; also sharp in Words.

A TART [*Tarte*, F. *Torta*, *Ital.* *Corth*, C. Br.] a Pie made of Fruit.

TARTANE, a Ship of great Bulk used in the *Mediterranean Sea*. F.

TARTAR [*Tartarum*, L.] a sort of Salt, arising from the reaking Wines, that hardens into a Crust, and sticks to the Sides of the Vessel.

TARTAR, a Native of *Tartary*.

TARTAR *Vitriolate* [among *Chymists*] is a Preparation made by pouring Spirit of *Vitriol* on Oil of *Tartar per deliquium*, and reducing it to a very white Salt.

Cream of TARTAR [*Cremor Tartari*, L.] a Skin which swims on the Top of *Liquor* in which *Tartar* has been boiled.

Salt of TARTAR [among *Chymists*] is made of *Tartar* washed, purified and calcined in a *Chemical Furnace*.

Oyl of TARTAR, the Salt of *Tartar* dissolved by setting it in a *Cellar* in a *Glass Vessel*.

TARTARE, or à la *Tartare* [in *Cooke-*

ry] a particular Way of dressing Chickens, after they have been breaded and broiled. Fr.

TARTAREAN [*Tartareus*, L.] belonging to *Tartarus*, a deep Place in *Hell*; also *Hellish*, *Devilish*.

To TARTARIZE [*Tartariser*, F.] to refine or purify by the Means of Salt of *Tartar*.

TARTAROUS [*Tartareux*, F.] belonging to or full of *Tartar*.

TARTUFF [*Tartufe*, F.] a *Hypocrite*.

TASCO, a sort of Clay, for making Melting Pots.

A TASK [*tasche*, F. *taxare*, L. of *τιξω*, Gr.] a determinate Portion of Work laid upon or required of a Person.

TASSEL [*Tiercelet*, F. *Terzilo*, *Ital.*] a Male Hawk.

TASSEL [*Tasse*, *Casche*, *Du.* a sort of Purse or Pouch] a Pendant Handle, hanging down from a Cushion or such like Thing: Also a small Ribbon or Silk, sewed to a Book to be put between the Leaves.

TASSELS, a kind of hard Burr used by Clothworkers in dressing Cloth.

TASSELS [*Archibets*] Pieces of Boards that lie under the End of the Mantle-piece.

TASSID, finged. *Chaucer*.

TASTATURA, the Keys of Organs and Harpsichords. *Ital.*

TASSUM, a Mow of Corn. O. L.

To TASTE [*Taster*, F. *Tastare*, *Ital.* to feel, *Tasten*, *Teut.* to touch lightly] to prove or try the taste of a thing by the Palate or Tongue.

To TASTE, to smell. N. C.

TASTE [*Taste*, *Teut.*] Savour, Relish; also the Sense of Tasting, a light Touch.

TASTO [in *Musick Books*] to touch, signifies that the Notes must not be held out their full Length, but only just touch'd. This chiefly respects the Organ or Harpsichord in playing a thorough Bass. *Ital.*

TATCHE [*Tacan*, *Sax.* to teach] Craft. O.

A TATCH [*Attache*, F.] a sort of fastening, a Loop or Burton, &c.

TATH [*Old Law*] a Privilege of some Lords of Manours of having their Tenants Sheep folded at Night upon their Ground.

TATOUS, an *American* wild Beast, covered with Scales like Armour.

TATTUR-DE-MALLION, a ragged, shabby Fellow.

TATTERS [*Tattacan*, *Sax.* *tattere*, *Ital.*] Rags, Clothes hanging in Rags. O.

To TATTLE [*Tatzen*, *Du.*] to chat or prate.

TAT-TOO [*q. d.* *Tap too*] the Beat of Drum at Night for Soldiers to repair to their

their Quarters in a Garrison, or to their Tents in a Camp.

TAUDRY } [as Dr. *Th. H.* says from
TAWDRY } certain Knots or Ribbons
bought at the Fair kept in *Audery's* or *E-
th. lured's* Chappel] ridiculously gay.

To TAVE [Cobben, *Du.* Coben, *Teut.*] to rave as People delirious in a Fever.

TAVERN [taverne, *F.* taverna, *Ital.* taberna, *L.*] a House where Wine is sold.

TAVERNÈRE, one who haunts Taverns, a common Drunkard. *Chaucer.*

TAUGHT [q. d. tight, or of *Teon*, *Sax.* to draw] tight, stiff, or fast. *Sea Term.*

TAVISTOCK [of the River *Teau*, and *Stoþ*, *Sax.* a Place] a Town in *Devonshire*.

To TAUNT [*Minsh.* derives it of *tentare*, *L.* but *Skinn.* of *Tanser*, *F.* to scold at] to joke sharply upon, revile, rail at.

A TAUNT, a Reproachful, Abusive, or biting Jest.

TAUNT [*Sea Term.*] when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, the Sailors say, *She is taunt masted.*

TAURICORNOUS [tauricornis, *L.*] having Bull's Horns.

TAURIFEROUS [taurifer, *L.* ταυροφῆς, *Gr.*] bearing or nourishing Bulls.

TAURIFORM [tauriformis, *L.*] in the Shape of a Bull.

TAUROCOLLA [of ταῦρον, a Bull, and κόλλα, *Glew*, *Gr.*] a glewy Substance made of a Bull's Hide.

TAURUS [taureau, *F.* ταῦρος, *Gr.*] a Bull, a strong Ox. *L.*

TAURUS [Astronomy] the 2d Sign of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in April.

TAUTOLOGICAL, belonging to or full of Tautologies.

TAUTOLOGICAL *Eccboes*, are such *Eccboes* as repeat the same Sound or Syllable many times.

TAUTOLOGY [tautologia, *L.* of ταυτολογία, of τὰ αὐτὰ the same Things, and λέγω to say, *Gr.*] a saying or repeating the same thing over again.

To TAW [Tavian, *Sax.*] to tan or dress Leather.

TAW [Heraldry] an Ordinary reckoned among the Crosses, so called from its Figure resembling the Capital Letter T. *Greek.*

TAWDRY. See *Taudry*.

To TAWM, to swoon. *N. C.*

TAWNY [Tane, *F.* and *Ital.* Tanept, *Du.*] of a tanned, yellowish or dusky Colour.

TAWNY [in Heraldry] a Colour the same as *Tenne*.

To TAX [Taxer, *F.* Taxare, *L.* of τάζω, *Gr.* *Salmastus*] to lay a Tax upon: Also to accute or charge one with.

A TAX [taxe, *F.* taxatio, *L.* of τάζω, *Gr.*] a Tribute or Duty rated on Land, &c.

TAXABLE, that may be taxed, liable to Taxes.

TAXATIO *Bladorum* [old Law] an Imposition laid upon Corn. *L.*

TAXATIO *Norwicensis*, the Valuation of Church Livings, anciently made for the Pope, by *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*.

TAXATION, an Imposition or laying of Taxes, a Valuation. *F.* of *L.*

TAXERS [taxatores, *L.*] two Officers chosen Annually in the University of *Cambridge*, to look after the true Gauge of all Weights and Measures.

TEA, a known Liquor made of the Leaves of an *East-Indian* or *Chinese* Shrub.

To TEACH [Tæcan, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of διδάσκω, *Gr.*] to instruct in Literature, Trade, Mystery, &c.

A TEAL [Teelingh, *Du.*] a wild Fowl.

A TEAM [Tyme, *Sax.*] a certain Number of Horses or other Beasts, for drawing a Waggon, Cart, &c. also a Flock of Ducks.

TEAM [old Records] a Royalty granted by the King's Charter to a Lord of a Manour, for the restraining and judging of Bondmen and Villains in his Court.

TEAMFUL, Brim-ful. *N. C.*

To TEAR [Tæran, *Sax.*] to rend, to pull in Pieces.

To TEAR and Roar [Tieren, *Du.*] to make a great Noise in Crying.

A TEAR [Teap, *Sax.* Tæate, *Dan.*] a watery Drop in the Eye proceeding from Grief, &c.

To TEASE [Tæran, *Sax.* Tæelen. To TEAZE [Du.] to tease or toze

Wool: Also to disquiet one continually.

TEASIL [Tæyl, *Sax.*] a Fuller's Thistle.

A TEAT [Tette, *Sax.* Tette, *Du.* Teth, *C. Br.* Tette, *Teut.* Tette, *F.* Tetta, *Ital.*] a Nipple, Breast or Dug.

A TECH, a Touch. *O.*

TECHNICAL [Technicus, *L.* τεχνικός, of τέχνη, *Gr.* Art] Artificial, belonging to the Terms and Rules of Arts and Sciences.

TECHNOLOGY [Technologia, *L.* of τεχνολογία, *Gr.*] a Description of Arts, especially Mechanical.

TECHY [probably of Touch. q. d. one who cannot bear to be touched] toward, or apt to find Fault with every Thing.

TECTONICK [Tectonicus, *L.*] of τεκτονικός, *Gr.*] belonging to Building.

TECTONICK [*tectoniche*, L. of *τεκτονική*, Gr.] the Art of Building.

TO TED. See to *Tede Grass*.

A TEDDER. See *Tisber*.

TEDE [*teda*] a Torch. *Spencer*.

TE DEUM, a Hymn of Thanksgiving used in Churches upon solemn Occasions, so called from its first Words in *Latin*.

To TEDE *Grass*, to turn or spread a-broad new mown *Grass*. *S. and E. C.*

TEDIFEROUS [*tedifer*, L.] Torch-bearing.

TEDING-PENNY. See *Tetking-Penny*.

TEDIOUS [*tediosus*, L.] over-long, long-winded, irksome, wearisome.

To TEEM [of *Team*, *Sax.* an Offspring] to bring forth or produce plentifully.

To TEEM out [*Commer*, *Dan.*] to pour out. *Lincolnshire*.

TEEN [of *Tynan*, *Sax.* to enrage] angry. *N. C.* Sorrow. *Spencer*.

TEEN, Trouble, Mischiefe.

To TEEN [of *Tynan*, *Sax.*] to excite or provoke. *Spencer*.

TEENAGE, Brush-wood for Hedges, &c. *C.*

TEES [called by *Ptolomy* *Tēsis*, Gr.] a River in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

TEETH [*teð*, *Sax.*] See *Tooth*.

TEGG [among *Hunters*] a Doe in the second Year of her Age.

TEGUMENT [*tegumentum*, L.] a Covering.

TEIGUEMOTH [*i. e.* the Mouth of the River *Teigue*] in *Devonshire*.

BISHOP'S TEIGUTON, a Place of Refuge or Sanctuary in former Times, a Village upon the River *Teiguemoth*.

TEIL *Tree*, the same as *Linden-tree*.

TEINE [in *Hawks*] a Disease which makes them pant, and lose their Breath.

TEINT, Complexion, Colour of one's Face.

TEINT [in *Painting*] an artificial or compound Colour.

TELAMONES [*Architekt*] Images of Men, which seem to bear up the Out-jettings of Cornices in the *Roman* Buildings.

TELEPHIUM [among *Surgeons*] a great Ulcer, and of difficult Cure; so named from *Telephus*, who received a Wound from *Achilles*, which proved incurable.

TELESCOPE [of *τέλεσθ*, of *τελέω* to perfect, and *σκοπή* a Looking-Glass, Gr.] an optical Instrument, consisting of two or more Glasses, placed in a Tube of various Lengths, for observing Objects at a Distance; its chief Use is for Astronomical Observations.

Aerial TELESCOPE, an Instrument made for the Night; and to be used without a close Table. *F.*

Reflecting TELESCOPE, a sort of Telescope invented by Sir *Isaac Newton*.

TELESCOPICAL Stars, are those which are not visible to the naked Eye, and can be discovered only by a Telescope.

TELI FEROUS [*telifer*, L.] Dart-bearing.

To TELL [*Tellan* or *Týllan*, *Sax.* *Tellen*, *Du.*] to count or number.

To TELL [*Tellan*, *Sax.* *Taler*, *Du.* *Taler*, *Dan*] to relate, to make known.

To TELL no Store [*Old Pbrase*] to account as nothing.

TELLERS [in the *Exchequer*] 4 Officers whose Business it is to receive and pay all the Monies on the King's Account.

To TEMEN, to bind or lay. *O.*

TEMENTALE [*Old Law*] a Tax of 2 s. upon every ploughed Land.

TEMERARIOUS [*temerair*, *F.* *temerarius*, L.] rash, hasty, unadvised.

TEMERITY [*temerité*, *F.* *temeritas*, L.] Rashness, Unadvisedness.

TEMESE, a fine small Sieve. *N. C.*

TEMESFORD [the Ford of the *Tbames* and *Ouse*] in *Bedfordshire*.

TEMPER [*temperies*, L.] Constitution of Body, natural Disposition, Humour.

To TEMPER [*temperer*, *F.* *temperare*, L.] to moderate or qualify, to mingle.

TEMPERAMENT [*temperamentum*, L.] a proportionable Mixture of any thing; but more especially of the Humours of the Body; the Habitude or natural Constitution of the Body; also a Medium or Means found out in a Business or Controversy.

TEMPERANCE, [*temperantia* L.] Moderation, Soberness, Restraint of Affections or Passions. *F.*

TEMPERANTIA [*Physical Term*] Medicines which allay sharp Humours; either Sweeteners or Correctors, and such as bring the Body to a due temperament. *L.*

TEMPERATE [*temperant*, *F.* *temperatus*, L.] that is in good Temper, neither too hot nor too cold; moderate, sober.

TEMPERATURE [*temperatura*, L.] the same as *Temperament*: It is frequently apply'd to the Air, and signifies the Quality of it, as to Heat, Cold, Moistness, Dryness, its Gravity, Elasticity, &c. *F.*

TEMPERIES [with *Physicians*] that diversity in the Blood of different Persons, whereby it is more apt to fall into some different Combinations in one Body than another. *L.*

A TEMPEST [*tempête*, *F.* *tempestas*, L.] a Wind accompanied with Rain or Hail,

Hail, over-blowing so violently that it is not possible for a Ship to bear any Sail.

TEMPESTIVE [*tempestivus*, L.] seasonable, timely, done in time.

TEMPESTIVITY [*tempestivitas*, L.] convenient time, Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOSITY [*tempestuositas*, L.] Storminess

TEMPESTUOUS [*tempestuosus*, F. *tempestuosus*, L.] stormy, boisterous.

TEMPLARS. See *Knights Templars*.

TEMPLE [*templum*, L.] anciently a public Building erected for the Service of false Deity: A Church or Place set apart for the Worship of the true God.

The TEMPLE, a famous College of the Students of the Law in *Fleet-street*, London, formerly the Residence of the *Knights Templars* in England.

TEMPLE Bruer, of [*Temple* and *Bruyer*, L.] a Place where Heath-Briars, &c. grow in *Lincolnshire*.

The TEMPLES [*tempora*, L.] a lateral part of the Skull in the middle between the Ears and the Eyes. F.

TEMPORAL [*temporel*, F. *temporalis*, L.] that continues for a certain time; secular in Opposition to spiritual; also belonging to the Temples of the Head.

TEMPORALE Augmentum in Grammar] an Increase or Alteration of the Quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong in several Tenses of a Greek Verb. L.

TEMPORALIS [in Anatomy] a Muscle of the upper Jaw, which together with its Partner draws the lower Jaw upwards.

TEMPORALITIES [*temporalitas*, F.] the temporal State of the Church or Churchmen.

TEMPORALITIES [of *Bishops*] the temporal Revenues, viz. Lands, Tene-ments and Lay-Fees, belonging to them, as they are Lords and Barons of Parliament.

TEMPORARY [*temporarius*, L.] that lasts but for a Time, fleeting, perishable.

To TEMPORISE [*temporiser*, F.] to observe or comply with the Times.

A TEMPORISER [*temporiseur*, F.] a Time-server, one who alters his Principles or Practice according to the Times.

TEMPORUM *Ossa* [among Anatomists] the Bones of the Temples. L.

To TEMPT [*tenter*, F. *tentare*, L.] to allure or entice.

TEMPTATIO, an Essay or Trial. O. L.

TEMPTATION [*tentation*, F. *tentatio*, L.] a tempting, an alluring or enticement, a proving or trying.

TEMPTATION [among *Divines*] the Means which the Devil makes Use of to tempt Mankind.

TEMPUS *Pinguedinis*, & *Firmationis*, the Season of the Buck and the Doe. O. L.

A TEMSE [*Temp. Du. Tamis*, F.] a fine Searce, a small Sieve. N. C.

TEMSE BREAD, sifted Bread. S. C.

TEMULENCY [*temulentia*, L.] Drunkenness.

TEMULENT [*temulentus*, L.] drunken.

TEN [Tyn or Tien, Sax. Tien, Du.] X, 10, in Number.

TENABLE, that may be held or kept. F.

TENACIOUS [*tenace*, F. *tenax*, L.] holding fast, close-fitted, covetous; also said of Liquors which stick fast or are clammy.

TENACITY [*tenacitas*, F. *tenacitas*, L.] a Stiffness in Opinion; Niggardliness.

TENACITY [among *Physicians*] that Property in viscid Substances, by which they adhere together.

TENAILLE [in Fortification] a kind of Out-work, longer than broad, whose long Sides are parallel. F.

TENAILLE Single, [in Fortification] is a Work whose Front consists of two Faces, and makes a re-entring Angle.

TENAILLE Double, is a Work the Front thereof having four Faces, forms two re-entring and three salient Angles.

TENAILLE in the Foss [in Fortification] is a low Work raised before the Curtain, in the middle of the Foss.

TENAILLE of the Place [in Fortification] is what is comprehended between the Points of two neighbouring Bastions, as the Faces, the Flanks, and the Curtain.

TENANCIES [Law Term] Dwelling-Houses held of others.

TENANT } *tenant*, F. of *tenens*, L.]

TENANT } one who holds or Possesses Lands, &c. by any kind of Right, either in Fee, for Life, Years, or at will.

TENANT by Charter [Law Term] is he that holds Lands by Feoffment or Donation in Writing.

TENANT by Copy } one admitted

TENANT by Court Roll } ted Tenant of Lands, &c. in a Manour, demised according to the Custom of that Manour.

TENANT in Demesne, is he who holds the Demesne of a Manour for a Rent without Service.

TENANT in Dower, is a Woman possessing Land by Virtue of her Marriage Portion or Jointure.

TENANT of the King, is he who holds of the King's Person, or as some Honour.

TENANT by the Verge [in Ancient Demesne] is he who is admitted by the Rod in the Court of ancient Demesne.

TENANT Particular, is one who holds Lands, &c. only for a Term.

VERY TENANT, is one who holds immediately of his Lord.

TENAR [in *Anatomy*] the Muscle which draw the Thumb from the Fingers.

TENAUNCE, to enhance, advance or help; also Tenants. *Chaucer*.

TENCH [Tince, *Sax. tenche*, F.] a delicious fresh-water Fish.

To TEND [*tendere*, L.] to incline or move towards, to draw or aim at, to look to, to take care of or wait upon.

To TEND [in *Law*] to endeavour, offer or shew forth.

TENDEHEVED, the Head of ten Families. *O*.

TENDENCY [of *tendens*, L.] Inclination, Aim, Drift.

TENDER [*tendre*, F. *tener*, L. soft, feeble, nice, scrupulous; kind, good natured.

A TENDER [of *Attendre*, F. to wait upon] a Sea-Vessel that attends upon others of a larger Size; also a Nurse which looks to sick Persons.

A TENDER [of *tendere*, L.] to hold out, *Agc.* an Offer.

To TENDER [*tendere*, L.] to offer or endeavour the Performance of any Thing.

To TENDER a Person [probably of *Attendrir* or *tendresse*, F.] to treat with great Tenderness, to make much of.

TENDERLING [among *Hunters*] the soft Tops of Deer's Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

TENDEREMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies tenderly or gently; that is to sing or play after a sweet, gentle, or affecting Manner. *Ital.*

TENDERNESSE [*tendresse*, F. *teneritas*, L.] Softness, Delicacy; also Indeariness, or making much of.

TENDON [of *tendo* to stretch out, L.] the Extremity of a Muscle, where its Fibres run into a strong springy Chord. *I.*

TENDREL [*tendron* or *tendrillon*, F.] a little Gristle: Also a young Shoot or Sprig of a Tree.

TENE, Sorrow. *O*.

TENEBRÆ } [*i. e.* Darkness] a Ser-
TENEBRÆ } vice performed in the
Chutch of Rome, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday* before *Easter*, in Representation of the Agony of Christ in the Garden. *F.* and *L.*

TENEBROSITY [*tenebrositas*, L.] Obscure y Darkness.

TENEBOUS [*tenebreux*, F. *tenebrosus*, L.] full of Darkness, Gloomy.

TENEMENT [of *tenuendo*, L.] House or Land which a Man holds of another. *F.*

TENEMENTARY Lands, Lands that the *Saxon Thanes*, or Noblemen let out to Tenants for arbitrary Rents and Services.

TENEMENTIS *legatis*, a Writ for a Corporation to hear Controversies touching Tenements deviled by Will.

TENENTIBUS in *Affisis*, &c. a Writ lying for him to whom a Disfeisor has made over Land which he disfeised of another, that he be not disturbed for the Damages awarded.

TENERITY [*teneritas*, L.] tenderness.

TENESMUS } [*tensme*, F. of *Tensmus*,
TENASMUS } Gr.] a continual Inclination to go to School, attended with an Inability of avoiding any thing.

TENET [*i. e.* he holdeth] a Doctrine or Opinion. *L.*

TENNE } [in *Heraldry*] tawny, a
TENNEY } Colour made of Red and Yellow mixed in the Coats of Gentry.

TENON [*Archite&*] the square End of a Piece of Timber fitted into a Mortise. *F.*

TENOR [in *Law*] the Substance or true Intent and Meaning of a Writing, *Agc.* *L.*

TENORE, a part of Musick called *tenor*, *Ital.* thus *tenore viola* is a tenor Viol, *tenore violino*, a tenor *Violin*; *tenore ripieno*, the tenor that plays in some Part only; *tenore concertante*, the tenor that plays throughout. *Ital.*

TENORISTA, one that has a Tenor Voice, *i. e.* a Voice proper for a Tenor. *Ital.*

TENOR [in *Musick*] the first mean or middle Part next the Base.

TENORE *Indi&amenti mittendo*, a Writ whereby the Record of an Indi&ament is called out of another Court into the Chancery.

TENSARE [*old Law*] to fence or hedge in.

TENSES [q. d. *tempes* or *tempora*, L.] the Distinctions of time in a Verb.

TENSION [among *Philosophers*] a bending or stretching out. *F.* of *L.*

TENSORS [q. d. *Extensores*, L.] those Muscles which serve to extend the Toes.

TENT [*tente*, F. *tentorium*, L.] a sort of Booth for Soldiers to lie in.

TENT [either of *tendere* to stretch, or *tentare*, to try, L.] a Roll of Lint to be put into a Wound.

TENT [among *Lapidaries*] is what they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in Work.

To TENT, to read or look to. *N. C.*

TENT, Intent. *Chaucer*.

TENTATION, an essaying or trying. *F.*

TENTER [*Teltone, Sax.* of *tendendo*, -] a Stretcher or Frame for stretching Cloth, used by Clothiers.

TENTHS a yearly Tribute that all Ecclesiastical Livings pay to the King.

TENTIFE, careful. *O.*

TENTIFLY, diligently. *Chaucer.*

TENUIOUS [*tenuis, L.*] slender, thin,

TENUOUS } subtil, fine.

TENUITY [*tenuitas, F.* of *tenuitas, L.*] smallness, slenderness, thinness.

TENURE [of *tenendo, L.*] the manner whereby Lands or Tenements are held of their respective Lords.

TEPEFACTION, a making warm. *L.*

TEPID [*tepidus, L.*] lukewarm, cold and slack, indifferent.

TEPIDITY [*tepiditas, L.*] Lukewarmness, Indifferency.

TERAPHIM [תְּרָפִים, *H.*] Images or Idols.

A TERCE [*tiers, F.*] a Wine Vessel containing 8½ Gallons.

TEREBINTH [*terebinthus, L.* of *τερεβινθου, Gr.*] the Turpentine-tree.

TEREBINTHINE [*terebinthinus, L.* of *τερεβινθου, Gr.*] of or like, relating to or yielding Turpentine.

TEREBRA [among *Surgeons*] a Trepan.

TEREBRATION, a boaring or piercing. *L.*

TERES Major [*Anatomy*] a round smooth Muscle of the Arm, arising from the lower Corner of the Shoulder-blade: *Lat.*

TERES Minor, a Muscle of the Arm arising from the lower Part of the Inferior *Costa* of the Shoulder-blade. *L.*

TERGIFOETOUS Plants [among *Botanists*] are such as bear their Seeds on the Back-sides of their Leaves. *L.*

To TERGIVERSATE [*tergiverser, F.* *tergiversatum, L.*] to boggle, shuffle, to use tetches or Shifts.

TERGIVERSATION, a Boggling, Shuffling or Flinching, a Fetch or Shift. *F.*

TERGIVERSATOR [*tergiversateur, F.*] a Boggler, Shifter, &c. *L.*

TERM [*terme, F.* *terminus, L.*] a particular Word or Expression; a Bound or Limit; a limited or set time.

TERM [in *Geometry*] is the Extremity or Bounds of a Magnitude.

TERM [in *Law*] is the Bounds and Limitation of time; or a fixed and limited time, when the Courts of Judicature are open for all Law Suits, and there are four of those in a Year.

HILARY TERM, begins *January* the 13th (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *February* 12.

EASTER TERM, begins the *Wednesday* to-morrow after *Easter Day*, and ends the *Monday* after *Ascension Day*.

TRINITY TERM, begins the *Friday* after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends the *Wednesday* fortnight after.

MICHAELMAS TERM, begins *October* 23, (except it be *Sunday*) and ends *November* 28.

TERM of a *Progression* [in *Mathematics*] every Member of that Progression.

TERMS of an *Equation* [in *Algebra*] are the several Names or Members of which it is composed.

TERMS [among *Astrologers*] certain Degrees of the Signs, in which Planets are observed to have their Virtues increased.

TERMS [among *Physicians*] are *Womens* Monthly Courses.

TERMS, are Articles and Conditions; the State or Pass of an Affair.

TERMS of *Proportion* [in *Mathematics*] are such Numbers, Quantities or Letters, as are compared one with another.

To TERM, to Call or Name.

TERMAGANT [probably of *ter magna, L.* thrice great] a ranting, lusty, bold Woman.

A TERMER, he who holds for a term of Years or Life.

To TERMINATE [*terminer, F.* *terminatum, L.*] to limit or bound; to determine or decline.

TERMINATION [among *Grammarians*] the End of a Word.

TERMINER [of *terminer, F.* to determine and decide] as a Commissioner of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, i. e. of hearing and determining for the Trial of Malefactors.

TERMINI censuales [*Old Law*] Rent Terms, the four quarterly Festivals in which Rent is usually paid. *L.*

TERMINTHUS [τεριμινθος, *Gr.*] a Swelling in the Thigh, with a black Swelling at the Top. *L.*

TERMON Land, Glebe Land, or Land belonging to the Church. *O. R.*

TERMOR [*Law Term*] one who holds Lands or Tenements, for term of Life.

TERNARY [*ternaire, F.* *ternarius, L.*] of or belonging to 3, three-fold.

A TERNARY [*ternaire, F.* *ternio, L.*] a Ternion or Number of 3.

TERNION [*ternio, L.*] the Number 3.

TERNS, large Ponds. *N. C.*

TERPSICHORE [Τερψιχόρον, *Gr.*] One of the IX *Muses*, to whom is attributed the Invention of Dancing and Balls.

TERRA, the Earth, Land, Ground. *L.*

TERRA [in *Dooms-day Register*] arable or ploughed Land.

TERRA *Damnata* } [among *Chymists*]

TERRA *Mortua* } that earthy Part or thick drossy Matter, which remains after the Distillation of Minerals. L.

TERRA *Excultabilis* [Old Law] Land that may be tilled or ploughed. L.

TERRA *Extendendo*, a Writ for the Escheator to find the true Value of Land.

TERRA *Firma* [among *Geographers*] the Continent or Main-land. L.

TERRA *Frusca* [Old Law] such Land as had not been lately ploughed.

TERRA *Gilli-forata*, Land held by the Tenure of paying a Gilliflower. L.

TERRA *Magellanica* [so called from *Ferdinand Magellanus* the Discoverer] the Southern Part of *America*. L.

TERRA *Normannorum*, Lands in *England*, as were anciently forfeited by *Norman* Noblemen, who took part with the *French* King in the time of *Henry III.* L.

TERRA *Sigillata*, Earth of *Lemnos*, that comes to us sealed, good against Wounds, Fluxes, &c. Lat.

TERRA *Vesita*, Land sown with Corn. Lat.

TERRÆ-Filius [i. e. a Son of the Earth] a Scholar in the University of *Oxford*, appointed to make Jestings and Satirical Speeches. L.

TERRÆ Testamentales [Law Term] Lands which were held free from Feodal Services, and devisable by Will.

TERRA a TERRA [in *Horsemanship*] a short and prest'd Gallop with the Croup in; in which a Horse's Legs move more quick than in a common Gallop.

TERRAGE, a Freedom from the Service of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. for the Lord, or from all Land Taxes.

TERRAQUEOUS [of *terra* and *Aqua*, L.] belonging to the Earth and Water mixed, as the *Terraqueous Globe*.

TERRAR } [Law Term] a Book or
TERRIER } Roll in which the several Lands of a single Manour, &c. are particularly set down.

TERRARIUS [Old Law] a Land-holder or Tenant.

TERRARIUS *Coenobialis*, an Officer in a Religious House, whose Office was to keep a Terrar of all their Estates.

TERRASS } [terraccia, terrazia, Ital.]

TERRACE } of *turris* or *terra*, L.] a Bank of Earth, an open raised Wall or Gallery in a Garden. F.

TERRE Plain [in *Fortification*] the plain Space or Walk upon the Ramparts, even with the Level of the Ground.

TERRE Tenant [Law Term] a Land

Tenant, he that hath the natural and actual Possession of the Land.

TERRENE [terrenus, L.] Earthy.

TERRELLA, a Load-Stone turned into a Spherical Figure, and so placed that its Poles and Equator, &c. correspond to the Poles and Equator of the World.

TERRESTREITY [of *terrestris*, L.] a being Earthy.

TERRESTRIAL [terrestre, F. *terrestris*, L.] Earthy, belonging to the Earth.

TERRIBILITY [terribilitas, L.] great Fear or Dread.

TERRIBLE [terribilis, L.] dreadful, fearful. F.

TERRIER, a kind of Hunting Dog: Also an Awger to bore with.

To TERRIFY } [terrificare, L.] to
To TERREFY } fright or make afraid.

TERRILOQUOUS [terriologus, L.] that speaketh terribly, that talketh of dreadful things.

TERRINE [in *Cookery*] a Breast of Mutton stewed with Quails, Pigeons and Chickens, &c. between two Fires. F.

TERRIS *Bonis* & *Catallis*, &c. a Writ for a Clerk to recover his Lands, &c. having cleared himself. L.

TERRIS & *Catallis tentis*, &c. a Writ for the restoring Lands or Goods to a Debtor, who is distrained above the Quantity of a Debt. L.

TERRIS *Liberandis*, a Writ which lies for a Man convicted by Attaint, to take a Fine for his Imprisonment; and to deliver him his Lands, &c. again.

TERRISONOUS [terrisonus, L.] that soundeth terribly.

TERRITORY [territoire, F. *territorium*, L.] a certain Compass of Land, lying within the Bounds or belonging to the Jurisdiction of any State, City, &c.

TERROUR [terreur, F. *terror*, L.] Dread, great Fear or Fright.

TEKRULENCY [terrulentia, L.] an Earthiness, a fulness of Earth.

TERRULENT [terrulentus, L.] full of Earth.

TERRY [of *Thierry*, F. probably contracted of *Theodotic*, Germ.] a Surname.

TERSE [tersus, L.] exact, neat.

TERSION, a cleansing or wiping. L.

TERTIAN [tertiana, L.] a tertian Ague and Fever; one which intermits intirely and returns again every third Day.

To TERTIATE a Piece [in *Gunnery*] is to round the thickness of the Metal of a Cannon, at the Touch-hole, Trunnions and Muzzle.

T E

TERTIATION, a doing of a thing the third time.

TERTIUM Quid [among *Chymists*] the Result of the Mixture of some two things, which forms something very different from both. *L.*

TERY, all in Tears. *Chauc.*

TERZA [in *Musick Books*] signifies a third; also the Number 3; as *Terza Opera* the 3d Opera; *Terza Violina*, the 3d Violin. *Ital.*

IN TERZA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies Songs or Tunes in 3 Parts, the same as *Trio*, which see. *Ital.*

TERZETTO [in *Musick Books*] signifies little Airs in 3 Parts.

TESSERACOSTE [τεσσαρακοστή, *Gr.*] the forty Days between *Easter* and *Holy Thursday*: Also the time of *Leut*.

TEST [of *testimonium*, *L.*] an Oath appointed by Act of Parliament, for renouncing the Pope's Supremacy, &c.

TEST [with *chymists* and *Refiners*] a broad Instrument made of Bone Athes hooped with Iron, for purifying Gold and Silver; a Furnace for melting down Iron, &c.

TESTABLE [testabilis, *L.*] that by the Law may bear Witness.

TESTACEOUS [testacée, testaceus, *L.*] Shelly, or that has a Shell.

TESTACEOUS Fishes, are such whose strong and thick Shells are intire and all of one Piece.

TESTAMENT [testamentum, *L.*] the last Will of a Person concerning the Disposal of his Estate after Death.

TESTAMENT [in a *Scriptural Sense*] a Covenant.

TESTAMENTARIOUS } [testamen-
TESTAMENTARY } tair, *F. testamentarius*, *L.*] belonging to a Testament.

TESTATOR [testateur, *F.*] he that makes or has made his last Will. *L.*

TESTATRIX [testatrice, *F.*] a Woman who makes a Will.

TESTATUM [in *Law*] is a Writ after a *Capias*, when a Man is not found in the County where the Action was laid.

TESTER [of *teste*, *F.* a Head] the Value of Six-pence in Money.

A TESTER [testiera, *Ital.* the Head] the Tester or upper Part of a Bed; also a Head-piece. *Chauc.*

TESTES [among *Anatomists*] the Testicles of a Male or Female.

TESTES Cerebri [*Anatomy*] the 2 lower and lesser Knobs of the Brain. *L.*

TESTICLES [testicules, *F. testiculi*, *L.*] the Organs of Seed in Men and Women.

TESTICULAR [testicularis, *L.*] belonging to the Testicles.

T E

TESTICULOUS [testiculofus, *L.*] that hath great Cods.

TESTIFF, wild, hair-brained. *O.*

TESTIFICATION, an evidencing or proving by Witnesses. *I.*

To **TESTIFY** [testificari, *L.*] to witness or certify; to make appear, or known.

TESTIMONIAL [testimonialis, *L.*] belonging to Testimony. *F.*

A **TESTIMONIAL** [testimoniale, *L.*] a Certificate under the Hand of a Justice of Peace, the Master and Fellows of a College, or some other Person in Authority, *F.*

TESTIMONY [testimonium, *L.*] Witnessing, Evidence, Proof, Token; a Quotation from an Author.

TESTIMONY [in the *Holy Scriptures*] signifies a Law or Ordinance.

TESTO, signifies the Text or Words of a Song. *Ital.*

TESTON, an old Silver Coin formerly worth 12 d.

TESTUDINOUS [testudineus, *L.*] belonging to a Tortoise.

TESTUDO [among *Surgeons*] a soft large Swelling in the Head in Form of an Arch-dome or the Back of a Tortoise, from whence it takes its Name.

TESTY [testardo, *Ital.*] peevish, apt to take pet, morose, snappish.

TETANOTHRA [τετανωθρα, *Gr.*] a Medicine to smoothe the Skin. *L.*

TETANUS [τέτανος, *Gr.*] a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. *L.*

TETARTÆUS [τεταρταῖος, *Gr.*] a Quartan Ague.

TETCHES, Frowardness. *O.*

A **TETHER** [q. tentor of tenere, *L.* to hold] a Band for Horses.

TETRACHORD [tetrachordus, *L.* of τετραχορδον, *Gr.*] a Concord, or Interval of three Tones.

TETRACHORDO, the same as *Tetrachord* above. *Ital.*

TETRACHYMAGOGON [of τετραχ four, χυμος a Humour, and αρχον a Leader, *Gr.*] a Medicine which purges 4 sorts of Humours.

TETRACOLON [τετρακυλον, *Gr.*] a Stanza or Division in *Lyrick* Poetry, consisting of four Verses.

TETRADIAPASON [in *Musick*] a Quadruple Diapason is a Musical Chord, otherwise called a Musical Eighth, or Nine and twentieth. *Gr.*

TETRAEDRON [τετραεδρον, *Gr.*] one of the five Regular Bodies, comprehended under four Equal and Equilateral Triangles.

A **TETRAETERID** [τετραετηνης, *Gr.*] the Space of four Years.

TETRAGLOTTICK [of τετρας and γλωσσα,

γλῶσσα the Tongue, Gr.] consisting of four Languages.

TETRAGON [*tetragonus*, L. of *τετραγωνος* of *τετρας*, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] a Square.

TETRAGON [with *Astrologers*] a Square Aspect.

TETRAGONAL [*tetragone*, F. *tetragonus*, L. of *τετραγωνος*, Gr.] belonging to a Tetragon.

TETRAGONISM [among *Geometricians*] the Squaring of the Circle.

TETRAGONUS [*Anatomy*] a large Square Muscle called *Quadratus Genæ*.

TETRAGRAMMATON [*τετραγράμματον* of *τετρας*, and *γράμμα* a Letter, Gr.] the great Name of God. (*viz.* ΙΗϞΙ) so called, because consisting of four Letters.

TETRALOGY [*of τετραεις and λόγος*, a Word, Gr.] a Discourse in four Parts.

TETRAMETRUM [*τετραμέτρον* of *τετρας*, and *μετρον* a Measure, Gr.] a Measure in Verse consisting of four Metres or eight Feet.

TETRAPETALOUS Flower of a Plant of *τετρας* and *πέταλον* a Leaf, Gr.] is that which consists of only four single coloured Leaves called *Petala*.

TETRAPHARMACUM [*τετραφάρμακον*, of *τετρας*, and *φάρμακον* a Medicine, Gr.] a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients. L.

TETRAPTOTON [*τετραπτότον* of *τετρας*, and *πώσις* a Case, Gr.] a Noun that has only four Cases.

TETRARCH [*tetrarque*, F. *tetrarcha*, L. of *τετραρχης*, Gr.] a Governour of the fourth Part of a Country.

TETRARCHY [*tetrarchia*, L. of *τετραρχία* of *τετρας*, and *ἀρχή* Dominion, Gr.] the Jurisdiction or Government of a Tetrarch.

TETRAS [*τετρας*, Gr.] the Number of Four.

TETRASTICH [*τετραστιχον* of *τετρας*, and *στιχis* a Verse, Gr.] a Sentence or Epigram comprised in four Verses.

TETRASTYLE [*τετραστυλον* of *τετρας*, and *στυλον* a Pillar, Gr.] a Building which has four Columns in the Faces before and behind.

TETRASYLLABICAL [*tetrasyllabus*, L. of *τετρασύλλατος* of *τετρας*, and *σύλλαβον* a Syllable, Gr.] consisting of four Syllables.

TETRICITY [*tetricitas*, L.] severity, harshness, crabbedness of Countenance.

TETRONYMAL [*tetronymus*, L. of *τετρώνυμος* of *τετρας*, and *ὄνομα*, a Name, Gr.] of four Names.

A **TETTER** [*τετερ*], *Sax.*] a Humour

accompanied with Redness and Itching, a Ringworm.

A **TETTER** [in *Horses*] a Disease called a *Flying Worm*,

TEWKSBURY [of *Teuk* and *Επις*], *Sax.* q. d. the Church of St *Teuk*, an Hermit] a Town in *Glocestershire*.

TEUTONICK [of *Teutones*] belonging to the *Germans*, anciently called *Teutones*.

TEUTONICK Order, an Order of Religious Knights, founded A. C. 1191, in favour of the *German Nation*.

To **TEW** [*τεπιαν*, *Sax.*] to tug or pull: Also to beat Mortar.

To **TEW Hemp** [of *τεπιαν*, *Sax.*] to bear or dress it.

TEWEL, a Chimney. O.

TEWLY, tender, sick. S. C.

TEXT [*texte*, F. *textus*, L.] the very Words of an Author, without any Exposition; also a Portion of the sacred Writ, chosen for the Subject of a Sermon.

TEXT Letters, the Capital Letters in all Sorts of Hands.

TEXTILE [*textilis*, L.] Woven, Embroidered.

TEXTORIAN [*textorius*, L.] belonging to Weaving.

A **TEXTUARY** [*textuaire*, F.] one skill'd in Texts of Scripture; also a Book which contains only the bare Text, without any Gloss or Comment upon it.

TEXTURE [*textura*, L.] Composure; the ordering or framing a Discourse.

TEXTURE [among *Naturalists*] is that peculiar Disposition of the Particles of any Natural Body, which makes it have such a Form, Nature or Qualities.

TEYNTED, tainted, dipped. O.

THACK Tile, that Sort of Tile which is laid upon the Side of an House.

THAKKID, trumped. *chaur*.

THALASSIARCH [*Thalassiarcha*, L. of *Θαλασσιάρχης* of *Θάλασσα* the Sea, and *ἀρχος* a Ruler, Gr.] the Office of an Admiral.

THALAMI Nervorum [with *Anatomists*] are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the *Cerebrum*, out of which the Optick Nerves rise. L.

THALIA [*Θαλία*, Gr.] one of the IX Muses, the Inventress of *Geometry* and *Husbandry*.

THAMES [*Thamesis*, L. so called from the meeting together of the Rivers *Tame* and *Ouse* or *Ifis*] the chief River of *Great Britain*.

THANAGE of the King, a Part of the King's Land of which the Governour was stiled *Thane*. O. R.

THANET } [*Solinus* calls it *Atbana-*
THENET } *ion*, hence *Thanaton* from the Greek *Θάνατος*, Death; because, as he relates,

relates, it killeth Serpents that are brought into it] an Island in *Kent*.

THANE [Deign of Senian, *Sax.* to serve, because they were the King's Attendants] a Nobleman, a Magistrate, a Freeman.

THANE-Lands, Lands granted by Charters of *Saxon* Kings to their *Thanes*.

To THANK [Danczian, *Sax.* Danc-ken, *Du.* and *Teut.* Thankan, *F.* Theot.] to give one Thanks.

THANKFUL [Dancfull, *Sax.*] full of Thanks, Gratefull.

THANKS [Dancay, *Sax.* Danck, *Du.* and *Teut.*] Acknowledgment for a Benefit or Kindness received.

THARKY, dark. *Suffolk.*

THARM } [Deajim, *Sax.*] Guts wash-
THARN } ed for making Hog's-Puddings. *Lincoln.*

To THASSURE [old Law] to lay up Hay or Corn, into a Tass or Mow.

THAT [Dæt, *Sax.* Dat, *Du.* Datz, *Teut.*] that a Conjunction.

THATCH [Dace, *Sax.*] Straw, &c. for covering Houses.

To THATCH [Dacian, *Sax.*] to cover Houses with Thatch.

THAVIES Inn [in *Holbourn*] one of the Inns of Chancery, formerly the House of *John Thavie* an Armourer.

THAUMATURGICKS [Θαυματουργία of Θάυμα a Miracle, and ἀντεργίω, I my self Work, *Gr.*] a Mathematical Science, giving Rules for making of strange Works; any Art that does or seems to do Wonders.

To THAW [Doyen, *Du.* Tawen, *Teut.*] to give or melt after a Frost.

A THAW [Dauwe, *Du.* Taw, *Teut.* Dew] a giving or melting after Frost.

THE [De, *Du.*] an Article used before Nouns, &c.

THEAT [spoken of Barrels] Firm, Stanch, not Leaky. *N. C.*

THEATER } [theatre, *F.* theatrum, *L.*
THEATRE } [Θιατρειον of Θιάτρου to behold, *Gr.*] a Play house; also the Stage in it; also any Scaffold raised for the beholding any publick Sight or Ceremony.

The THEATER at *Oxford*, a noble Edifice in that City, founded by *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon*, Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*.

THEATINS, an Order of religious Persons established by *J. Caraffa*, Bishop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. *F.*

THEATRICAL [theatralis, *L.*] belonging to a Theater or Stage. *F.*

THEATRICAL [theatricus, *L.* Θεατρικός, *Gr.*] belonging to a Theater or Stage.

THEAVE, an Ewe Lamb of the first Year. *C.*

THECA, a Case or Covering. *L.*

THECH, plain, smooth. *O.*

THEDOM, thriving, success. *O.*

THEE [De, *Sax.* Dy, *Du.*] thou.

THEEVO, a young Plant or Set; also any Branch or Bough of a Tree. *O. L.*

THEFT [Deoyde, *Sax.* Dieberye, *Du.* Dieberey, *Teut.*] the Act of Stealing; an unlawful and felonious taking away another Man's Goods.

THEFT-BOTE [Deoyde-bote, *Sax.*] the maintaining or abetting a thief by receiving stolen Goods from him.

THECK, such. *O.*

THEIRS [Dioja, *Sax.*] of them.

THELONIO *Rationabili*, a Writ lying for one who has the King's Demesne in Fee-farm, to recover reasonable Toll for his Majesty's Tenants there.

THELONIUM *essendi quiet*, &c. a Writ to free Citizens, &c. from paying Toll.

THELONMANNUS [old Law] the Tollman who receives the Toll.

THELYGONA [among *Botanists*] a general Name given to all Feminine Plants.

THELYGONUM [Θηλυγονον, *Gr.*] an Herb, which steeped in Drink is said to make a Woman conceive a Girl.

THEM [Deom, *Sax.* Dem, *Teut.*] the Pronoun *They* in an Oblique Case.

A THEME [thema, *L.* of Θίμα, *Gr.*] a Subject to write or speak upon. *F.*

THEME [with *Astrologers*] the Position of the heavenly Bodies, at any moment when they require the Success of any thing, either begun or proposed.

THEMMAGIUM [old Law] a Duty anciently paid by inferior Tenants upon account of *Team*, which see.

THEN [Denne, *Sax.* Dan, *Du.* Dauu, *Teut.*] at that Time.

THENAR [Θίναρ, *Gr.*] a Muscle which draws away the Thumb.

THEOBALD [of Deod, the People, and B. to, bold, *Sax.* Camden; or Theudhald, *Du.* early, virtuous or valiant, *Verlegan*] a proper Name.

THEOCRASY [Θεοκρατία, *Gr.*] a Government by God himself, such as the *Jews* Form of Government before they had an Earthly King.

THEOCRATICAL, of *Theocracy*.

THEODEN, an under Thane, Husbandman, or inferior Tenant. *Sax.*

THEODOLITE, an Instrument used in Surveying, and taking Heights and Distances.

THEFODOM, Servitude. *Sax.*

THEODORE [Theodoros, *L.* Θεόδωρος of Θεος God, and δῶρον a Gift, *Gr.*] a proper Name of Men.

THEO-

THEODORICK [Θεοδ, *the People*, and Ric, *Rich*, Camden] a Christian Name.

THEODOSIA [Θεοδοσια of Θεός, and δόσις a Gift, Gr. the Gift of God] a Christian Name of Women.

THEOGONIA [*theogonic*, F. Θεογονία of Θεός and γονη Offspring, Gr.] the Generation of the Gods. L.

THEOLOGER } [*theologus*, L. *theo-*
THEOLOGIAN } *logien*, F. Θεόλο-
γος, Gr.] a Divine, a Professor of Divinity.

THEOLOGICAL [*theologique*, F. *theologicus*, L. of Θεολογικός, Gr.] belonging to Divinity, Divine.

THEOLOGY [*theologic*, F. *theologia*, L. of Θεολογια of Θεός God, and λόγος a Word, Gr.] a Science which teaches the Knowledge of God and divine things.

THEOMACHY [Θεομαχία of Θεός and μάχη a Fight, Gr.] a fighting against or resisting God.

THEOMAGICAL [of Θεός divine, and μαγική magick, Gr.] belonging to divine Magick, or the Wisdom of God.

THEOMANCY [Θεομαντεία of Θεός, and μαντεία Divination, Gr.] a kind of Divination, by calling upon the Names of God.

THEOPHILUS [Θεόφιλος of Θεός, and φίλος a Friend, Gr.] a proper Name of Men.

THEOPHRASTICI, the Disciples of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*. L.

THEORBO [*teorbe*, F. *thorba*, Ital.] a musical Instrument; a large Lute made use of by the *Italians*, for playing a thorough Bass, much the same as *Arcileuto*, or Arch-lute. Ital.

THEOREM [*theoreme*, F. *theoremata*, L. of Θεώρημα, Gr.] a Mathematical Declaration of certain Properties, Proportions or Equalities, duly interred from some Suppositions about Quantity.

A Plain THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is such as has Relation either to a Right-lined Surface, or to one bounded by the Circumference of a Circle.

A Solid THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is one which treats about a Space bounded by a Solid Line, *i. e.* by one of the three Conick Sections.

A Reciprocal THEOREM [in *Mathematicks*] is a Theorem whose Converse or Contrary is true.

THEOREMATICK [*theorematicus*, L. of Θεωρηματικός, Gr.] consisting of or belonging to Theorems.

THEORETICK } [*theorique*, F. *theo-*
THEORICAL } *ricus*. L. of Θεωρητι-
THEORICK } *κός*, Gr.] belonging to Theory; Speculative.

THEORETICKS [Θεωρητικῆ, Gr.] those things which belong to the speculative Part of Physick.

THEORIST, one who forms or maintains a particular Theory.

THEORY [*theorie*, F. *theoria*, L. of Θεωρία of Θεωρίω, to contemplate, Gr.] the Contemplation or Study of any Art or Science, without Practice.

THEORIES of the Planets [in *Astronomy*] are Hypotheses, according to which they explain the Reason of the Phenomena, or Appearances of the Planets.

THERAPEUTICKS [*therapeutique*, F. *therapeutice*, L. of Θεραπευτικῆ of Θεραπειώ, to heal, Gr.] that Part of Physick which shews the Method of curing Diseases.

THERAPHIM } [*תְּרָפִים*, H.] cer-
THERAPHIM } tain Idols or Images made in the Shape of Men.

THERE [*Der*, Sax. Daet. Du. Der, Dan.] in that Place.

THEREAFTER [*Daerachter*, Sax. Daetachter, Du.] according as.

THEREFORE [*Daervoor*, Du.] for that Cause.

THERENIABIN }
TENERIABIN } Oriental Manna.

THEREON [*Daerjon*, Sax.] upon that thing.

THERIACA } [*theriaque*, F. *theriace*,
THERIACE } L. of *θηριακον* of *θηρ*, a Beast, and *αἰόματι*, to cure, Gr.] Treacle, any Medicine against Poisons, or the curing the Bites of poisonous Animals.

THERIACAL [*theriacus*, L. of *θηριακός*, Gr.] that belongs to, or has the Virtue of Treacle.

THERIOMA [*θηρίωμα*, Gr.] a wild raging Ulcer; the Grand Pox; a Shanker.

THERMÆ [*thermes*, F. *θήρμαι*, of *θερμάνω*, to make warm, Gr.] hot Baths.

THERMANTICKS [*thermantica*, L. of *θερμάνω*, Gr. to warm] Medicines which cause Heat.

THERMOMETER [of *θήρμη*, warmth, and *μέτρον*, a Measure, Gr.] a Tube of Glass, fill'd with Spirit of Wine, or other proper Liqueur; an Instrument to shew the several Degrees of Heat and Cold.

THERMOMETRON [*Physical Term*] that natural Heat which is measured or perceived by the Pulse.

THERMOSCOPE [of *θήρμη* and *σκοπεω*, Gr.] the same as *Thermometer*.

THESE [*Diese*, Du. *Diese*, Teut.] those.

THESIS [*these*, F. *thesis*, Gr.] any short Sentence, a Position, a Proposition advanc'd, and to be made good; a Subject to dispute upon. L.

To **THESAURIZE**, [*thesaurifer*, F. *thesaurizare*, L. of *θησαυρίζω*, Gr.] to gather or lay up Treasure.

THETFORD [of the River *Tbet* and *ford*] in *Norfolk*, formerly a Bishop's See.

A THE W, a Ducking-Stool. O.

THEWED, mannered, as, *well thewed*, well mannered. *Spenc.*

THEWED, Cowardly. N. C.

THEWES, Qualities, Manners, Customs. *Spenc.* Also *Sinews*. *Shakesp.*

THEY [*Hi*, *Sax. Hi*, L.] those Persons.

A THIBLE, a stick to stir a Pot; also a dibble or setting Sack. N. C.

THICK [*Dicce*, *Sax. Dick*, Du. and Teut.] contrary to thin; gross; that has a Dimension in Depth, besides Length and Breadth.

To **THICKEN** [*Cickner*, Dan.] to make thick.

THICKET [of *thick*] a Place or Hedge full of or set thick with Bushes or Brambles.

THIEF [*Deof*, *Sax.*] one that steals. See *Thief*.

To **THIEVE** [*Deofian*, *Sax.*] to steal.

A THIGH [*Deoh*, *Sax.*] a Member of the Body from the Knee to the Groin.

To **THIGH** [in *carving*] as, *thigh that Woodcock or Pidgeon*, i. e. cut it up.

THIGHT, well jointed or knit together. C.

THILK, such or this. *Spenc.*

THILL, the Beam or Draught-tree of a Cart or Waggon.

THILLER } that Horse that is put

THILL-Horse } under the Thill.

THIN [*Dinne*, *Sax.*] having little Depth; also (spoken of *liquid Things*) not of a thick Consistence.

To **THIN** [*Dinnian*, *Sax.*] to make thin.

THINE [*Dine*, *Sax. Diin*, Du.] of or belonging to thee.

THING [*Ding*, *Sax. Ding*, Teut.] a Matter, Substance, Accident, &c.

THINGUS [*Old Law*] a Thane or *Saxon* Nobleman, a Knight or Freeman.

To **THINK** [*Dincan*, *Sax. Dencken*, Du. and Teut.] to meditate; to suppose, to be of Opinion.

THIRD [*Driodda*, *Sax. Derde*, Du. *tertius*, L.] 3d.

THIRD-Bo'on, a Constable. O. S.

THIRD Earing [*Husbandry*] the Tilling or Ploughing of Ground a third time.

THIRDENDEAL, a Liquid Measure; containing about three Pints.

THIRDINGS [*Law Term*] the third Part of Grain growing on the Ground at the Death of the Tenant, and due to the Lord as an Heriot.

THIRD-Penny, the third Part of Fines &c. arising from *Law Suits*.

To **THIRLE** [*Djilian*, *Sax.*] to bore or drill, to pierce through. *Lincolnsh.*

THIRLEWALL *castle* [of *Djil*, a *Hole*, of *Djilian*, to bore through, *Sax.* and *Wall*] a *Castle* in *Northumberland*, so called because the *Scots*, in their Invasion of *England*, made several Holes or Gaps in the *Partition-Wall* (which the *Emperor S. verus* built for the Division of the two Kingdoms) for the better Conveniency of entering and recreating.

To **THIRST** [*Djyrstan*, *Sax. Dorsten*, Du. *Dursten*, Teut.] to be thirsty.

THIRST [*Djyrst*, *Sax. Durst*, Teut.] Thirstiness, Dryness of the Throat, &c.

THIRSTY [*Djyrstiz*, *Sax. Durstig*, Teut.] troubled with thirst.

THIRTEEN [*Dreottyne*, *Sax. Dertien*, Du.] XIII or 13.

THIRTY [*Drittiz*, *Sax. Dertich*, Du.] XXX or 30.

THIS [*Dij*, *Sax. Diese*, Teut.] as this Man, this thing, &c.

THISTLE [*Dijtel*, *Sax. Distel*, Du. and Teut.] a Weed.

THISTLE-Tax, a Duty of a Half-penny, anciently paid to the Lord of the Manour of *Halton*, in the County of *Chester*, for every Beast driven over the Common, suffered to graze or eat but a Thistle.

THISTLEWORTH [formerly *Gistleworth*, of *Hiple*, *Sax.* or *Gistel*, Teut. a *Hostage*, and *Wojts*, a *Court* or *Hall*, because the *Hostages* from *Foreign Countries* were there kept by the *West Saxon Kings*] a Town in *Middlesex*.

THITHER [*Didej*, *Sax.*] to that Place.

A THIVEL. See *Tbible*.

THLIPSIS [*Sxilis*, Gr.] a squeezing or crutching; trouble or affliction.

THLIPSIS [*Anatomy*] a pressing together of the Vessels of a Human Body.

THO [*Sonne*, *Sax.*] then. *Sp. thofe*. *Ch.*

THOKES, Fish with broken Bellies. O.

To **THOLE**, to suffer. *Chaucer*.

THOMAS [*Θωμάς*, Gr. *Θωμάς*, Syr. of *Θωμάς*, H. i. e. double, called therefore *Διδυμοθ*, Gr. i. e. of two Hearts because of his doubting] a proper Name of Men.

THOMAS Aquinas, a School-Divine, called (by the *Papists*) the *Angelick Doctor*.

To **THOLE** [of *Solian*, *Sax.*] to brook or endure. N. C.

THOLED, suffered. *Chaucer*.

THOMISTS, Divines who follow the Doctrine of *Thomas Aquinas*.

THONE, damp, moist, wet. N. C.

THONG [*Djanz*, *Sax.*] a Strip of Leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a Cutter to a Shoemaker, who does not contrive and cut out his Master's Leather to the best advantage; but it aims at all those Persons, who, niggardly to an Excess of their own, would vainly gain the Character of Generous or Charitable at other People's Expence, and so are very liberal of other People's Pockets to save their own, either in Donations of Avidity or Alms, and do, as Erasmus says, *Ex alieno tergo lata scicare lora*, Latin; and the French, *Il coupe large courroye du cuir d' autrui*; and the Greek, *Ταλιττειν ἀμῶν δεσφ.*

THOR [Θορ, Sax.] an Idol of great Esteem among the Ancient Saxons and Teutonicks, equal to Jupiter of the Romans; either a Contract of Thunder, because he was their God of Thunder; or of Tejan, to tear, Sax. because he may be said to rend the Clouds.

THORACICA [thorax, L. the Breast] Medicines proper for Diseases of the Breast. L.

THORACICA Inferior [in Anatomy] a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, spreading itself on the Sides of the Breast. L.

THORACICA Superior [in Anatomy] is a Branch of the Subclavian Vein, passing to the Paps and Muscles of the Breast.

THORACICK, belonging to, or proper in Distempers of the Breast.

THORAL LINE [in Palmistry] a Mark in the Hand, called also the Line of Venus.

THORAX [Θώραξ, Gr.] the Chest, all that Cavity circumscribed above by the Neck-bone, below by the Diaphragm, before by the Breast Bone, behind by the Back-bones, on the Sides by the Ribs. L.

A THORN [Θορν, Sax. Thorn, Dan. Doozne, Du. Doorn, Teut. Draen, C.Br.] a Prickle of a Bush; also a Shrub of two sorts, a black and a white.

THORN Apple, a Plant bearing white Flowers succeeded by round prickly green Heads.

THORN-Back, a Fish.

THORNEY [of Θορν Ιζε, Sax. the Thorny-Isle] in Hampshire.

THOROUGH [Thruh, Sax.] thro'.

THOROUGH-BASS [Musick] that which goes quite through the Composition.

THOROUGH-Toll, a Duty anciently paid to the Earls of Richmond.

THORP [Θορν, Sax. Thorph, F. Theot. Dapp, Du. Dorff, Teut.] a Village or Country Town: Also a Surname.

THORUCK, an Heap. O.

THOSE [Θις, Sax. Diese, Du.] these.

THOU [Du, Sax. Du. Du. and Teut. Tu, C.Br. tu, L.] thee.

THOUGH [Teah, Sax.] although.

A THOUGHT [a Θοτ, S.x.] an Operation of the Mind, an Opinion.

THOUGHTS, the Rowers Seats in a Boat.

THOUGHTY, thoughtful. Chauc.

A THOUSAND [Duyent, of Tien 10 and Ser:u, 100, Sax. Dupfent, Du. Tausent, Teut.] M, Lat. or 1000.

THOWLS [thulus, L. Θάλω, Gr.] Wooden Pins in a Boat, thro' which the Rowers put their Oars or Sculls when they Row.

THRACKSAT [chymical Term] the Metal which is yet in the Mine.

THRAGES, busy Matters. O.

THRALL } [Thral, Sax. which

THRALDOM } Minshew derives of θυεχουλέν, Gr.] Servitude, Bondage.

THRALLED, enslaved. Spenc.

THRALLS, Slaves. Spenc.

THRAPPLE, the Wind Pipe of a Horse.

THRASONICAL [of Thraso, a notorious Braggadochio in Terence] insolently boasting, full of Ostentation.

THRAST, thrust, crowded. Chauc.

To THRAVE [of Thrahan, Sax.] to urge. Lincolnshire.

A THRAVE, 24 Sheaves or 2 Shock of Corn set up together. N.C.

THREAD [Dhræt, Sax. Draat, Teut. Draedt, Du. Graad, Dan.] Twine made of Flax, Wool, Silk, &c.

To THREAP

To THREAPEN

To THREAP DOWN } [Dneapia or Thrahan, Sax.] to affirm positively; to insist upon a Thing obstinately. N.C.

To THREATEN [Dneatian, Sax. Dregheu, Da.] to use threats.

THREE [Drie, Sax. Tri, C.Br. Trey, Teut. tr:s, L. Treis, Gr.] III or 3

THREEFOLD [Dreoyealð, Sax. Dreyfaltig, Teut.] 3 fold.

To THREKE, to thrust. O.

THREMOTE, the Blast of a Horn. Chaucer.

THRENODY [threnodia, L. of Opereordia, Gr.] a Mournful or Funeral Song

To THREPE [Dneapian, Sax.] to affirm, to blame. Chauc.

To THRESH [Dneycan, Sax. Trefchen, Teut.] to beat the Grain or Corn out from the Ear: Also to bear.

A THRESHER [Dneycene, Sax.] one that threshes Corn: Also a Fish with broad and thick Tail, which serves to beat the Head of a Whale.

THRESHOLD [Dneypold, Sax.] the Ground Timber of a Door.

To THREST, to oppress.

To THRESTEN, to thrust. *Chauc.*

THRIDBOROUGH, see *Thirdborough*.

THRIFT, Savingness or Sparingsness.

To THRILL [*Diplian, Sax. Drill-*
ii. Du.] to drill or bore, thrust through.

To THRILL, to kill; also to run, as the
blood in the Heart. *Sax.*

THRILLING } piercing. *Spenc.*

THRILLANT }
THRIMSIA, a Piece of ancient Money
a value 3 Shillings.

To THRING [*Dpinzan, Sax.*] to
hurl. *O.*

To THRIP, to beat. *N. C.*

THRIPPLES, the same in an Ox Team,
as Cart Ladders.

THRITHING, the third Part of a Coun-
ty or Shire; also a Court held within that
Circuit.

To THRIVE [*q. d. to drive on*] to
grow or increase mightily; to become
rich or prosperous.

THRO', through.

THROAT [*Dpoc, Sax.*] the Wind-
pipe, &c.

To THROB [*Minshew* derives it of
Sepuβia, Gr.] to beat, pant or ache as the
Heart sometimes does, or a Swelling.

THROCKMORTON [*q. d. the Rock*
moor-town] a Surname.

To THRODDEN, to grow, to thrive,
to wax, to sturken.

THROFF, throve. *Chauc.*

THROMBUS [among Physicians] the
Coagulation of Blood in Clots. *L.*

A THRONE [*thronus, L. of θεῖον,*
Gr.] a Chair of State raised two or three
Steps from the Ground, richly adorned,
and covered with a Canopy, for Kings
and Princes to sit on at times of publick
Ceremonies. *F.*

THRONES, the third Rank of Angels
in the Celestial Hierarchy.

A THRONG [*Dpnanz, Sax.*] a crowd
or press of People.

Very THRONG, busily employ'd. *N. C.*

To THRONG [*Dpinzan, Sax. Treu-*
gen, Teut. Treuger, Dan.] to crowd,
press close, get together in great Numbers.

A THROP, a tigh. *Sp.* a Village. *cb.*

To THROPPLÉ, to throttle or strangle.
Yorkshire.

The THROPPLÉ, the Wind-pipe. *York-*
shire.

THROSHERS, Quails. *O.*

A THROSTLE [*Dpoytle, Sax.*
Trostle, Du. and Teut.] a thrush.

The THROTTLE [*Trossel, Teut.*]
the Throat.

THROUGH, for thorough.

To THROW [*Dpnan, Sax.*] to hurl
or sling; to curd as Turners do. *N. C.*

To THROW, to work at the tin Mines.
N. C.

THROWS of Women [of *Dnpian,*
Sax.] the Pains of Child-birth.

THROWSTER [of *Dnpian, Sax.*] a
Twitter of Silk, Thread, &c.

THRUCHT, thrust. *N. C.*

A THRUM [*Tpim, Sax.*] an End of
a Weaver's Warp, &c.

A THRUSH [*Dp'yc, Sax.*] a sing-
ing Bird.

To THRUST [of *trudere* or *trufitare,*
L.] to push at, or push forwards.

A THUMB [*Duma, Sax. Dupm, Du.*
Daum, Teut.] the largest Finger.

THUMMIM [*תומם, H. i. c.* Per-
fection] what it was, and of what made
it is very hard to find out, it was not reck-
oned among the Things wrought by Arr,
but given by God to Moses, to put in the
Breast-plate of Aaron. See *Urim*.

A THUMP [*tbumbo, Ital.*] a Blow
with the Hand.

To THUNDER [*Dunpan, Sax. Donn-*
neru, Dan. Tonneru, Teut. tonner, F.
of *tonare, L.*] to make a thundering Noise.

THUNDER [*Domben, Sax. Dondet,*
Du. and Teut. tonnerre, F. of tonitru, L.]
a Noise known by Persons not Deaf.

THURIFEROUS [*thurifer, L.*] bear-
ing or bringing forth Frankincense.

THURSDAY [*Dunpeyðaz, Sax.*
Dondervagh, Du. Donnerstag, Teut.
Thorshday, Dan.] the Vth Day of the
Week, so named from the Idol *Thor*,
which was worshipped by our Saxon An-
cestors.

THURSE-Louse [*q. d. Thor's Louse*]
an Insect.

THUS [*Duy, Sax.*] so, after this
manner.

To THWACK [*Lwacken, Teut.*] to
press close, to lay on hard blows.

A THWART [*Tuert, Dan.*] a cross.

To THWHITE, to whittle, cut, make
white by curting. *N. C.*

THWITTEN, twisted. *Chauc.*

THYMIAMA [*Θυμίαμα, Gr.*] Incense,
Perfume. *L.*

THYME [*thym, F. thymus, L. of θυ-*
μη, Gr.] the Herb Time.

THYMICK Vein [with Anatomists] a
Branch of the Subclavian Vein.

THYROARYTÆNOIDES [among A-
natomists] a Pair of large Muscles arising
from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and
stretching themselves to the Sides of the
Arytænoides Muscle.

THYROIDÆ Glandule [Anatomy]
two Glandules of a clammy solid Sub-
stance, seated at the lower Part of the
Larynx.

THYROIDES [in *Anatomy*] a Cartilage of the *La ynx*.

THYRSUS [*Θύρσος*, Gr.] the tapering Stem or Stalk of any Herb.

TIB, a poor sorry Woman.

TIB of the *Buttery*, a Goose. *Cant.*

TIBIA [*Anatomy*] that Part of the Leg between the Knee and the Ankle; the Bone of the Leg, called also *Focile Majus*. L.

TIBIALIS *Anticus*; a Muscle of the *Tarsus*, so called from its Situation on the Fore-part of the *Tibia*; its use is to pull the Foot upwards and forwards directly. L.

TIBIALIS *Posticus* [*Anatomy*] a Muscle seated on the Back-part of the *Tibia*. L.

TICING, a setting up of Turf to dry. *W. C.*

TICK [*tique*, F.] a small blackish Insect; also a Disease in Horses.

TICK-TACK [*triârac*, F. *triccke*, or *tracche*. Ital.] a Game at Tables.

A TICKET [*etiquette*, F.] a small Note for seeing a Play; payment of Seamen's Wages; quartering of Soldiers, &c.

To TICKET [*etiquetter*, F.] to put a Note upon any Thing, &c.

To TICKLE [of *Cicelam* or *Tinclan*, *Sax.* *Rüttelen*, *Du.*] an Action better known than described.

TICKLE, ticklish, slippery. *Spenc.*

TICKRUM, a Licence. *C.*

THE TIDE [probably of *Tid*, *Sax.* *Tid*, *Du.* and *Dan.*] the Ebbing or Flowing of the Sea.

Windward TIDE [*Sea Term*] is when the Tide runs against the Wind.

Le. ward TIDE, is when the Wind and Tide go both the same way.

TIDE Gate [*Sea Term*] that is where the Tide runs very strong.

TIDE and HALF TIDE [*Sea Term*] as, *to flow tide and half tide*, is when the Tide runs three Hours in the *Offing* or open Sea, later than it does by the Shore.

To TIDE it over [*Sea Term*] is to go over to a Place with the Tide of Flood or Ebb, and to stay all the time the contrary Tide lasts, and afterwards to come back upon the return of the same Tide.

Neap TIDES, are the Tides when the Moon is in the second and last Quarter, which are neither so high nor so low as the *Spring-tides*.

SPRING-TIDES, are the Tides at new and full Moon.

TIDES-MEN, certain Custom-House Officers appointed to attend upon Ships till the Custom of the Goods be paid.

TIDE, time. *Spenc.*

TIDER, soon, quickly, sooner. *N. C.*

TIDES, Seasons. *Spenc.*

TIDY [probably of *tight*, *Engl.* tho'

Mer. Cas. derive it of *Tufæus*, Gr.] handy, neat, cleanly, tight in dress.

TIERCE, a Sequence of Cards of the same Colour, at the Game of *Picket*; also a thrust in Fencing. F.

TIERCE [in *Maick*] a third, the difference of three Notes, F.

TIERCE [among the *Roman Catholics*] one of the Canonical Hours.

TIERCE } [tiers, F.] a liquid Measure
TERCE } containing 24 Gallons.

TIERCEL [tiercelet, F.] a Male Hawk.

TIERCET [of tierce, F. a third] a Song of 3 Stanza's; or a Staff of 3 Verses.

TIES [in a Ship] are those Ropes by which the Yards hang.

TIFFANY [Skinner derives it of *tiffer*, O. F. to adorn] a sort of light Silk.

To TIFLE, to turn, to stir, to disorder any thing by tumbling it. *N. C.*

TIGE [*Architecture*] the Shaft of a Column from the Astragal to the Capital.

TIGER [*tigre*, F. *tigris*, L. of *Tygers*, Gr.] a fierce wild Beast.

TIGH } [Old Records] a Close or In-
TEAGE } closure.

TIGHT [Dicht, D.] as, a tight *Cask*, one which will not leak.

TIGHT [in Dress] not flatly.

TIGHT, tied. *Spenc.*

TIGHT [spoken of a Rope] straight, pulled hard.

TIGRESS [*tigresse*, F.] a she Tiger.

A TIKK, a small Bullock or Heiter. *C.*

A TILE [Tigel, *Sax.* Tigel, *Dan.* Tigel, *Teut.* *tuisc*, F. of *tegula*, L.] a square earthen Plate for covering Houses.

TILL [Til, *Sax.*] until.

A TILL [Sille, *Sax.*] a small Draw in a Counter or Desk.

To TILL the Ground [tilian, *Sax.* *Tuplen*, *Du.*] is to dig or turn it up with a Spade, Plough, &c.

TILLAGE, the tilling, digging or ploughing of Land.

TILLER [of a Ship] a strong Piece of Wood fastened to a Ship's Rudder; also that which serves for a Helm in a Boat.

TILLER } a small Tree left to grow
TELLAR } till it is sellable.

TILLS, Lentils, a sort of Pulse.

To TILT Beer [of *Tellen*, *Du.* to tilt up] to raise a Cask of Beer, &c. that is near out, to set it slooping.

To TILL [Skinner derives it of *Teat-nian*, *Sax.* to vacillate] to run at Tilts, to thrust with Swords or Foils.

TILT, a Cloth or Teat to cover a Boat to keep off Rain, &c.

TILT-BOAT, a covered Boat for Passengers, such as that which carries Passengers between London and *Gravesend*.

TILTH

TILTH, tilling or improving of Land.
TILTS, an Exercise when two armed Persons on Horse-back run against one another with Spears or Lances.

TIMARIOTS [among the *Turks*] those, who, out of conquered Lands, have a certain Portion allowed them to serve on Horseback, and find Arms, Ammunition, &c. at their own Charge, as often and as long as it shall be required.

TIMBER [*Timbre*, *Sax.* *Timber*, *Du.*] Wood for Building.

A **TIMBER** of *Skins* or *Furr* [among *Furriers*] is a Number of 40.

TIMBER Measure, 43 solid Feet make a Tun of Timber, and 50 Foot a Load.

TIMBERS of *Ermin* [*Heraldry*] the Ranks or Rows of Ermin in Noblemens Robes.

To **TIMBER** [among *Falconers*] to nestle or make a Nest as Birds of Prey do.

TIMBESTERS, Prayers on Timbrels.

TIMERE [in *Heraldry*] the Crest which in any Achievement stands a top of the Helm.

TIMBREL [*tympanum*, *L.* of *τύμπαρον*, *Gr.*] a Musical Instrument.

TIMBURINS, a Musical Instrument. *Sp.*

TIME [*thymus*, *L.*] a sweet Herb.

TIME [*Time*, *Sax.* *Time*, *Dan.* *temps*, *F.* *tempus*, *L.*] a certain Measure depending on the Motion of the Luminaries, by which the Distance and Duration of things are measured.

TIME Absolute [in *Philosophy*] flows equally in it self without Relation to any thing external; and is the same with Duration.

TIME Relative [in *Philosophy*] is the sensible and external Measure of Duration estimated by Motion.

TIME [in *Musick*] that Quantity or Length by which is assigned to every particular Note its due Measure, without making it either longer or shorter than it ought to be.

Duple TIME [*Musick*] is when all the Notes are increased by 2; as 2 Longs make a Large, 2 Briefs a Long, &c.

Triple TIME [in *Musick*] is that wherein the Measure is counted by Threes; as one Semibreve is equivalent to three Minims, and one Minim to three Crotchets. &c.

TIMELY [*Timlice*, *Sax.*] Opportunely.

TIMID [*timide*, *F.* *timidus*, *L.*] timorous, fearful.

TIMIDITY [*timidité*, *F.* *timiditas*, *L.*] Timorousness, Fearfulness.

TIMOROSO [in *Musick Books*] signifies to play with great Fear, or great Care and Caution. *Ital.*

TIMOROUS [*timor*, *F.* *timorofus*, *L.*] fearful, bashful.

TIMOTHEANS, Hereticks in the 4th Century, who held that Christ was incarnate only for the Advantage of our Bodies.

TIMOTHY [*Τιμόθεος*, *Gr.* an Honourer of God] a proper Name of Men.

TIN [*Tin*, *Dan* and *Du.* of *Stannum*, *L.*] a Metal.

TIN-GLASS, a metallick Substance, smooth and like Tin.

TIN-WORM, an Insect.

TINCER-MEN, Fisher-men who used to destroy the young Fry in the River of *Thames*.

TINCT [*teint*, *F.* *tinctura*, *L.*] a Colouring, dyed or coloured. *Spencer.*

TINCTURE [*teinture*, *F.* *tinctura*, *L.*] a Colouring, Stain, or Dye: Also an imperfect Knowledge or smattering of any Art or Science.

TINCTURE [among *Chymists*] is a Dissolution of the more fine and more volatile Parts of a mixt Body in Spirit of Wine, or some such proper *Menstruum*.

TINCTURE [in *Heraldry*] signifies the Colours in an Escutcheon.

TINCTURE of the Moon [in *Chymistry*] a Dissolution of some of the more refined Parts of Silver, made in Spirit of Wine.

TINCTURED [*tinctus*, *L.*] that has a Tincture.

To **TIND** [*tyndan*, *Sax.* *Tender*, *Dan.*] to light, as to *tind* a Candle, Fire, &c.

TINDER [*tynden*, *Sax.* *Tinder*, *Dan.*] fine Linnen burnt, in order to its more ready taking the least Spark of Fire.

TINE, the Grain of a Fork.

To **TINE** an Egg, to dress it. *C.*

TINEA, a Sore or Tetter that discharges a salt Lympha. *L.*

TINEMAN, an Officer of the Forest, who took Care of Vert and Venison in the Night.

TINETUM [*Old Law*] Brush-wood for Fencing and Hedging.

TINEWALD [in the *Ile of Man*] the yearly Meeting of the States.

TINGED [of *tingere*, *L.*] coloured or dyed lightly.

To **TINGLE** [*tinter*, *F.* *tinnire*, *L.* or *Tincian*, *C. Br.*] to make a Noise as the Ears; or as a small Bell or Vessel of Metal.

TINKAR [among *Chymists*] Borax or Gold Fodder.

A **TINKER** [*a tinniendo*, *L.*] a maker or mender of Vessels of Brass, Copper, &c.

TIN-PENNY, a certain customary Duty anciently paid to the Tithing-men.

TINSEL [of *Essincelle*, F. a Spark] a glittering Stuff made of Silk and Copper.

TINTAMAR [probably q. d. *Tinnitus Martius*, L.] a confused Noise, a hideous Out cry, F.

TINWORM, a small red Worm, round, and having many Legs, much like a Hog-house, which creeps in the Grass and poisons the Beast that eats it.

TINY [Tune, Dan.] small, slender.

The TIP [Tip, Du.] the End or utmost Point of any thing.

TIP-STAVES [so called from their Staves being tipped with Silver] Officers who take into Custody such Persons as are committed by the Court.

TIPPET [Tappet, Sax.] a kind of Kerchief for Womens Necks (commonly of Furs.) Also a long Scarf which Doctors of Divinity wear over their Gowns.

To TIPPLE [probably q. d. *Supple* of *Slip*] to drink often or much.

TIPSY, a little in Drink, fuddled.

TIRE [Attour, F but *Minshew* derives it of *trix*, Gr.] Womens Head-dress: Also the Iron band of a Cart-wheel.

TIRE of Guns [Tuper, Du.] a Row

TEER } of great Guns placed along the Ship's Side, either above upon Deck, or below.

To TIRE [Attourner, F.] to dress.

To TIRE [of Tibian, Sax.] to weary, to be or grow weary.

TIRIN, to tear. *Cbrucer*.

TIRING [in *Falconry*] giving a Hawk a Leg or Wing of a Puller to pluck at.

TIRWHIT, a Lapwing, a Bird.

TISSICK. See *Phibisick*.

TISSUE [of *tisfu*, part. of *tristre*, F.] rich Stuff made of Silk and Silver, or Gold woven together.

TIT Lark, a Bird admired for his whisking, turning and chirping, singing most of any like the *Canary Bird*.

TIT, a little Bird; also a little Horse.

TITE [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be tite or tight, when she is so staunch as to let in but very little Water.

TITHABLE, that may be tithed, or is liable to yield Tithes.

TITHE [τεοδα, Sax.] the tenth Part of all Fruits, &c. the Revenue that is generally due to the Parson of the Parish.

To TITHE [τεοδian, Sax.] to take the tenth Part.

TITHEN, to pay Tithes. *Chaucer*.

A TITHING [τεοδing, Sax.] a Company of ten Men with their Families, all bound to the King for the peaceable Behaviour of each other.

TITHING-MEN, in the *Saxon Time* every Hundred was divided into ten Districts or Tithings, every Tithing made up of ten Friburges, each Friburg of ten Families, and within every such Tithing there were Tithing-men, to examine and determine all lesser Causes between Villages and Neighbourhoods, but to refer all greater Matters to the superior Courts.

TITHING Penny, a customary Duty paid to the Sheriff by the Tithing-Courts.

TITIRING, persuading, courting, tittering. *Chaucer*.

TITILLATION, a tickling, a pleasing Itch, a Sensation of Pleasure from the Touch of some Parts.

TITLE [titre, F. *titulus*, L.] the Inscription of a Book or Act: Also a Name of Honour given to Persons according to their Rank or Quality.

TITLE [in *Law*] a Right a Claim; a just Cause for possessing or enjoying any thing; Writings or Records to prove one's Right.

TITLE of Entry [*Law Term*] is when a Person makes a Feoffment of Land upon a certain Condition, and the Condition is broken; after which the Feoffor has Title to enter upon the Land again.

TITS [probably of *τις*, Gr. small] small Cattle.

TITTER, soon, quickly. *W. C.*

To TITTER, to giggle or laugh by Fits.

TITUBATION, a stumbling, faltering or nodding. L.

TITULAR [titulaire, F.] that bears a Title.

TITYRE, a Nick-name for the Liquor call'd *Geneva*, probably so call'd, because it makes Persons merry, laugh and titter.

TMESIS [*τημις*, Gr.] a Figure in Grammar, by which a Compound Word is divided into two Parts, by some other Word which is put in between.

TO [το, Sax.] unto.

TOAD [ταδ, Sax.] a known Reptile.

TOAD-Flax, a Plant.

TOAST [of *tostum*, L.] Bread baked or roasted before the Fire; a Person proposed whose Health is to be drank. See *Toff*.

TOBACCO [so called of *Tobago*, one of the *Caribbe* Islands in *America*, from whence it was brought into *England* by *Sir Francis Drake*, Anno 1535.] an *American* Plant well known.

TOBACCONIST, a Tobacco Seller.

TOBIAH [תוביה, H. i. e. the Goodness of God] a proper Name of a Man.

TOCCATA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies the same as *Ricercate*, which is a kind of extempore Prelude

or Overture, called in *English* a Voluntary. *Ital.*

TOD of *Wool*, the Quantity of 28 lb.

To DAY [τὸ ἄρξ, *Sax.*] this Day.

To MORROW [τὸ ἄρξ, *Sax.* *George*, *Teut.*] the Day after the present.

A TOE [τα, *Sax.* *Teut.*, *Du.*] which *F. Junius* derives of τῶν, *Gr.* to extend] a Finger of the Foot.

A TOFT [q. d. a Tuft, as *touffee du Bois*, *F.*] a Grove of Trees.

TOFT, a Messuage or House. *L. T.*

TOFT-MAN, the Owner of a Toft.

TOGETHER [τὸ ζαθερε, *Sax.*] in Company with.

TOILES [*Minshew* derives it of *Togen*, *Dx.*] Play things, Trifles.

To TOIL [τιυαν, *Sax.* *Colet*, *Du.*] to labour, to drudge.

TOILES [toiles, *F.*] Snares or Nets for the catching of wild Beasts.

TOILET [toilette, *F.*] a fine Cloth spread upon a Table in a Bed-chamber, or in a Lady's Dressing-room.

TOISE [toise, *F.*] a Measure containing six Foot in Length, a Fathom.

TOISON d'or [in *Heraldry*] a golden Fleece.

A TOKEN [τακν, *Sax.* *Tecken* *Du.*] a Sign, a Mark.

To TOKEN } [Tacnian, *Sax.* *Be-*

To BETOKEN } teckenen, *Du.*] to shew or give some Token.

TOKININ, a Token. *Chaucer.*

TOLE, a Clout, a Toy. *Chaucer.*

TOLEDO, a Sword made at *Toledo* in *Spain*.

TOLERABLE [tolerabilis, *L.*] that may be endured or born with; also indifferent, passable. *F.*

To TOLERATE [tolerer, *F.* *toleratum*, *L.*] to suffer, to bear with, to permit, to connive at.

TOLERATION [tolerance, *F.*] a suffering, permitting or allowing of. *L.*

TOLL [Toll, *Sax.* *Toll*, *C. Br.* *Tol*, *Du.* *Toll*, *Dan.* *tonlieu*, *F.* *telonium*, *L.*] a Tribute or Custom paid for Passage; also Liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of such a Manour.

To TOLL [of tollere, *L.*] to bar, defeat or take away. *Law Term.*

To TOLL a Bell [to toll] it after a particular Manner, to give Notice of the Death or Funeral of some Person.

TOLL-BOOTH [of Toll and Bothe, *Sax.* or *Butth*, *C. Br.*] a Custom-house, or Place where Toll is paid.

TOLL-Corn, Toll taken at a Mill for grinding Corn.

TOLL-Hop, a small Measure, by which Toll was taken for Corn sold in an open Market.

TOLL-Through, Money paid for Passage in or through some High-ways, &c.

TOLL Traverse, an Acknowledgment given for passing through a private Man's Ground.

TOLL-Tray, Toll taken by the Tray or Dish.

TOLL-Turn, a Toll paid at the return of Cattle from Fairs or Markets.

TOLMASTER } a Tribute heretofore
TOLSESTER } paid to the Lord of the Manour for Liberty to brew and sell Ale.

TOLSEY, a kind of Exchange or Place where Merchants meet in *Bristol*, &c.

TOLT [in *Law*] a Writ whereby a Cause, depending in a Court-Baron, is removed to the County-Court.

TOLTA [old *Law*] Extortion, Rapine, Wrong.

A TOMB [tombe, *F.* *tomba*, *Ital.* of τῦμος, *Gr.*] a Sepulchre of Stone, &c.

TOMBLESTERES, Tumblers. *Chauc.*

TOMBOY, a wanton frolicksom Girl.

TOMBYSTERE, a Woman tumbler. *Chaucer.*

A TOME [tome, *F.* *tomus*, *L.* of τῦμος, *Gr.*] a separate Part or distinct Volume of a large Book.

TOMELIS, to Boot, into the Bargain. *Chauc.*

TOMENTOSE [tomentitius, *L.*] made of, or like Flocks of Wool.

TOMENTUM, Flocks, Shear-wooll. *Lat.*

TOMENTUM [among *Botanists*] is that soft downy Substance, which grows on the Tops of some Plants.

TOMIN [among *Jewellers*] a Weight of about three Carrats.

TOMKIN } [among *Gunners*] the
TOMPION } Stopple of a great Gun or Mortar, made to keep out Rain.

TON, the one. *Chaucer.*

TON, a Tone or Sound. *Ital.*

A TON } [tonne, *F.*] a Liquid Measure,
A TUN } containing 4 Hogs-heads; 20 hundred Weight.

TONDINO, the same as *Astragal*.

TONE [tonus, *L.* of τῦνος, *Gr.*] a certain Degree of Elevation or Depression of the Voice, or some other Sound.

TONGS [Tanzan, *Sax.* *Tanghe*, *Du.* *Tang*, *Da.*] belonging to a Fire-hearth.

A TONGUE [Tunze, *Sax.* and *Dan.* *Tonghe*, *Da.*] the Instrument of Speech.

TONGUING [with *Gardeners*] a particular Way of Grafting, by making a Slice with a Knife in the bare Part of the Stock downwards; and is also called *Slipping*.

TONICA [Tunica, *Gr.*] those things which, being externally applied to the Limbs,

Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

TONIC [among *Anatomists*] that tremulous Motion or Vibration of the Nerves and Fibres in a human Body, which is much altered by their different Tension.

TONNAGE } a Duty paid to the King

TUNNAGE } for Goods exported or imported in Ships, &c. at a certain Rate for every Ton Weight.

TONNERIGHT the Quantity of a Tun in a Ship's Freight or Bulk. O. R.

TONN, a Tone or Sound.

TONSILE [*tonsilis*, L.] that may be trimmed.

TONSILS [*tonsille*, L.] the Almonds of the Ears, two Glands at the Root of the Tongue, on each side the *Uvula*.

TONSURE [*tonſura*, L.] a shaving or cutting off the Hair.

TOO [*To*, *Sax.*] over-much.

Too much of one Thing is good for nothing.

This Proverb is an Apothegm of one of the Seven Wise Men of Greece. Some attribute it to *Itales*, and some to *Solon*, Μὲν δὲ ἴταλος, Gr. It is generally applied by Way of *Reprebension* to such Persons, who when by some witty *Drollery* or *Banter* they find they have diverted the Company, pleased with the Conceit or their own Wit, they either draw it out to that Length 'tis so fine that no Body can perceive it but themselves, or they carry on the Jest till it grows *troublesome* and *nauseous*, forgetting that tho' a little Wit in Company, like *Salt* at a Table, makes Conversation *relishing*; yet they must love Savoury Bits very well that can dine out of a *Salt-Seller*.

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines. Quo ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum. says *Horace*.

TOOL [*Tool* of *Tylean*, *Sax.* *Τυπλεν*, *Du.* to labour] an Instrument of any sort.

To TOOT [*Τυπτεν*, *Du.*] to blow a Horn, &c.

TOOTH. [*Toδ*, *Sax.* *Dens*, L.] that wherewith an Animal chews Food.

TOOTH ACHE [*Toδece*, *Sax.*] a Pain in the Teeth.

TOOTHLESS [*Toδeay*, *Sax.*] having no Teeth.

TOOTHING, a Corner Stone left for more Building.

TOOTH-WORT, an Herb.

TOOTH WREST, an Instrument to draw Teeth.

TOOTING, prying, peeping, searching narrowly. *Spencer*.

TOP [*Top*, *Sax.* *Toppe*, *C. Br.*] the height, the uppermost End of a thing.

A TOP [*Top*, *Du.* and *Dan.* *toupe*, *F.* *Topff*, *Leut.*] a Play-thing for Boys.

To TOP the Sail Yards [*Sea Phrase*] is to make them hang even.

TOP [or a Ship] is a round Frame of Boards lying upon the Cross trees, near the Head of the Mast.

TOP-Armings [in a Ship] are a sort of Cloths hung about the round Tops of the Masts for Snow.

TOP-Masts [in a Ship] small Masts fixed to the Heads of all the Masts aloft.

TOP Gallant-Masts [in a Ship] are those Ropes which are used in striking the Top-Masts of the Main and Fore-masts.

TOPARCH [*toparcha*, L. of *Τοπαρχης*, of *τόπος* a Place, and *ἀρχος* a Governour, *Gr.*] a Governour of any Place.

TOPAZ [*topaze*, *F.* *topazius*, L. of *Τοπαζις*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone of the Colour of fine Gold.

TOPAZ [in *Heraldry*] the golden Colour in the Coats of Nobility.

To TOPE [*tope*, *F.* *Skinner* chuses to derive it from *Toppen*, *Du.* to rage, *q. d.* to drink till he rave] to drink lustily.

TOPH [among *Surgeons*] a kind of Swelling in the Bones.

TOPHACEOUS [of *τόπος*, *Gr.*] gritty, sandy, stony.

TOPHET [*תֹּפֶת*, *H. i. e.* a Drum] a Valley where the *Ammonites* sacrificed their Children to *Moloch*, and caused Drums to be beat to hinder their Cries from being heard.

TOPHUS [*τόπος*, *Gr.*] any gritty or earthy Matter abounding in some Mineral Waters, and concreting upon the Sides of Vessels they are long contained in, or to hard Bones lying in them; whence also from its likeness thereunto, it is applied to a chalky Substance, or a stony Concretion in any Part of an Animal Body. L.

TOPIARY-Works [*topiaria*, L.] Arbours made of Trees or Twigs cut and plaited.

TOPICAL [*topique*, *F.* *topicus*, L. of *τοπιος*, *Gr.*] belonging to, or applied to a particular Place.

TOPICE [*topique*, *F.* *topica*, L. of *τοπιχη*, *Gr.*] that part of Logick which treats of Invention or finding out of Arguments.

TOPICKS [*topiques*, *F.* *topica*, L. of *τοπιχη*, of *τόπος*, *Gr.* a Place] common Places or Heads of Discourse.

TOPOGRAPHICAL [*topographique*, *F.*] belonging to

Topography.

TOPOGRAPHY [*topographic*, *F.* *topographia*, L. of *τοπογραφειν*, *Gr.* of *τόπος* a Place, and *γραφειν* Description,] a De-

a Description of a Place, or, some small Quantity of Land, such as that of a Manour or particular Estate.

TOPPING, eminent, noted, chief.

TOPPING *the Lifis*, [*Sea Term*] is hanging the Top sail Lifis.

TOPSY-Turvy [q. d. *Tops in Turves*.

i. e. Heads on the Ground] upside down.

TORCE [in *Heraldry*] a Wreath. F.

TORCENCIOUS } using Extortion.

TORCIOUS } *Chaucer*.

A TORCH [*torche*, F. *torchia*, *Ital.* of *torris*, L.] a Staff of Deal on which Wax-Candles are stuck.

TORCH ROYAL [among *Hunters*] the next Start in a Stag's Head, which grows above the *Royal*.

TORCULAR *Herophili* [among *Anatomists*] that Place where the 4 Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are join'd.

TORCULARIS, a Press or Skrew. L.

TORCULARIS *Vena* [*Anatomy*] a Vein going up the inside of the Skull to the Brain.

TOREUTICE [*τορευτική*, Gr.] the Art of Turning, Chasing, Engraving, or Embossing. L.

TORMENT [*tormentum*, L.] violent Pain which the Body suffers; great Grief or Trouble of Mind.

To TORMENT [*tormentare*, L.] to put to great Pain; to afflict or disquiet, to put to the Rack.

TORMENTIL [*to:mentille*, F. *tormen-tilla*, L.] the Herb Set-soil.

TORMINA *Alvi*, the griping of the Guts or Wind-Colick. L.

TORMINA *Hysterica* [among *Physicians*] the Womb-Colick. L.

TORMINA *post partum* [with *Physicians*] the After-pains of Child-bed Women. L.

TORN, Rent. See *Tear*.

TORNADO, a sudden or violent Storm at Sea. *Spanish*.

TORPID [*torpidus*, L.] Benumbed, Slow, Heavy.

TORRA [*Old Law*] a Mount or Hill.

TORREFACTION, a scorching or parching-*J*.

TORRENT [*torrens*, L.] a strong Stream or violent Land Flood. F.

TORRICELLIAN Instrument [so called of *Toricellius*, an *Italian*, the In-venter of it] the Device of the Quicksilver Weather-Glass.

TORRID [*torride*, F. *torridus*, L.] burning hot, scorched or parched.

TORRIFIED [*torrefactus*, L.] roasted, dried, parched.

TORT [*Law Term*] Injury, Wrong. F.

TORT-Feasor [*Law Term*] a Trespasser, a Doer of Wrong. F.

TORTLAUXES [in *Heraldry*] a bearing of round coloured Figures, like Cakes.

TORTOISE [*tor tue* F. *tortuga*, Span.] a living Creature well known.

TORTUOUS [*tortueux*, F. *tortuosus*, L.] winding, turning in and out.

TORTURABLE, that may be tortured.

TORTURE [of *torquere*, L. to torment] Rack, exquisite Tormentor Pain. F. Fr.

To TORTURE [*torsum*, sup. of *torquere*, L.] to put to great Pain.

TORVITY [*torvitas*, L.] Sowness of Countenance.

TORUS [in *Architecture*] is a round Member encompassing the Base of a Pillar between the *Plinth* and the *Lisc*. L.

TORY, a word first used by the Protestants in *Ireland*, to signify those *Irish* common Robbers and Murderers who stood outlaw'd for Robbery or Murder; now a Nick-name given to such as call themselves *High Church-Men*, or to the Partisans of the *Chvalier d' St. George*.

To TOSS, to throw up.

A TOAST [of *tosius*, L.] Bread roasted at the Fire; also the Nomination of a Person whose Health is to be drank.

TOTAL [*totalis*, L.] wholly, intire utter. F.

TOTALITY [*totalité*, F. of *totalitas*, L.] the Total or whole Sum.

TOTETH, looketh. *Chaucer*.

TOTOLER, a Prater. *Chaucer*.

TOTTED [in the *Exchequer*] marked with the Word *Tot*, as a good Debt to the King.

To TOTTER [*τεαλτιαν*, *Sax.* *Tot-teten*, *Du.*] to shake, to stagger or reel.

TOTTERAY, a Customary Payment anciendy made of 4d. for every Bushel and half of Corn sold at *Maldon* in *Essex*.

TOTTERED, shaken, tottering, weak, tumbling, &c. *Shakspeare*.

TOTTIE, wavering, tottering, dizzy. *Sp.*

TOTTY, dizzy. *O.*

TOTUM, a Whirl-box, a kind of Die that is turned round.

To TOUCH [*toucher*, F. *tocar*, *Span.* *tangere*, L.] to put the Finger; Hand, &c. to; to handle; to lie close to.

A TOUCH, a Feeling, a Strbke; also a Trial of Gold or Silver. F.

TOUCH [in *Musick*] an Organ is said to have a good Touch, when the Keys lie down, and are neither to loose nor too stiff.

TOUCH-Stone, a Stone which serves to try Gold or Silver.

TOUCH the Wind [*Sea Phrase*] is when the Seer's Man at the Helm is bid to keep the Ship as near the Wind as may be.

TOVET, a Measure of half a Bushel.
TOUGH [*Tob*, *Sax.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives of *τοψαν* *Gr.* hard.] hard, strong, not brittle or apt to break.

TOUGHT, tough, tight. *Cbauer.*

TOUKED. ducked. *o.*

TOUR, a Travel, a Journey. *F.*

TOURNIQUET, a Turnstile. *F.*

TOURNIQUET [among *Surgeons*] a Gripe-stick used in stopping the Flux of Blood in Amputations. *F.*

TOURTE [in *Cookery*] a sort of Pastry-work baked in a Pan.

TOUT, the Backside. *Cbauer.*

TOUT *temps wrist* & *encore est*, is a kind of Plea in way of Excuse or Defence, to him that is sued for withholding any Debt or Duty belonging to the Plaintiff. *Fr.*

TOW [*τοψ*, *Sax.* *Touhu*, *Du.* *stupa*, *L.* of *συνη*, *Gr.*] the hard or coarser Part of Hemp or Flax.

To TOW [*τεον*, *Sax.* *touer*, *F.* *Τασην*, *Du.*] to hale a Barge, &c. along the Water.

TOWAGE [*toué*, *F.*] Money paid to the Owner of Ground next a River, for towing Barges, &c. through his Ground; also towing.

TOWARD [*τοπειρο*, *Sax.*] inclining to.

TOWARD } [*γ. d.* towards or reatowardly } [*dy* to do a thing] orderly, obedient.

A TOWEL [*tonuaille*, *E.*] a Cloth to wipe Hands on.

TOWEL, the Tail. *Cbauer.*

A TOWER [*τορη*, *Sax.* *Thurn*, *Teut.* *Tour*, *F.* *Torre*, *Ital.* *Turris*, *L.* of *τιπος*, *Gr.*] a Castle, a Citadel, a Fort.

HOLLOW-TOWER [in *Fortification*] a Rounding made of the Remainder of a Breisure to join the Courtin to the Orillon.

TOWERING long fought [in *Cattel*] a Disease which proceeds from Leannels.

A TOWN [*των*, *Sax.*] a large Space of Ground on which Houses are built, inhabited and walled.

TOWRUS [among *Hunters*] a Roe-buck eager for Copulation, is said, to go to his *Towrus*.

To TOWZ [prob. of *Lufelen*, *Teut.* to shake] to tug or pull about, to rumple.

To TOWZ *Wool*, i. e. to toze it, to card or dress it.

TOXICA [of *τιξον*, a Bow, *Gr.*] a particular sort of Poison, said to be used by *Indians* to their Arrows, in order to render Wounds made by them incurable. *L.*

TOYLET. See *Toilet*.

TOYLIARDIES, a Weather Sheep or Ram. *G. I.*

TOZY, felt like Wool.

TRABEATION [*Architec.*] the same as *Entablature*, viz. the Projection on the Top of the Walls of Edifices, which supports the Timber-work of the Roof. *F.* of *I.*

TRABS, a Beam of a House. *L.*

A TRACE, a Footstep, Track or Print. *F.*

TRACE [among *Hunters*] the Footprint of a Wild Beast.

To TRACE [*tracer*, *F.*] to follow by the Footing, to discover or find out by the Footsteps; to make a Draught of an Edifice, &c. upon Paper.

TRACES [probably *q. d.* *tirases*, of *tirer*, to draw, *F.* says *Dr. Tb. H.*] the Harness of Draught Horses.

The TRACEYS *have always the Wind in their Faces*. This old Saw is founded on a fond and false Tradition, which reporteth, that ever since Sir *William Tracey* was most active among the four Knights which killed *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, it is imposed on the *Traceys* for miraculous Penance, that whether they go by Land or Water, the Wind is always in their Faces. If this were so, (says *Dr. Fuller*) it was a Favour in a hot Summer to the Females of that Family, and would spare them the use of a Fan.

TRACHOMA [*τραχημα*, *Gr.*] a Scab, &c. of the inner Part of the Eye-lid.

TRACHOTOMY. See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACK [of *trace*, *F.*] the Print of a Foot; Rut of a Wheel; Run of a Ship; or any other Mark remaining of a thing.

TRACT [*tractus*, *L.*] an Extent of Ground, a Space of Time.

TRACT [*τραχτε*, *Sax.* *traite*, *F.* *tractatus*, *L.*] a small Treatise or Discourse.

TRACT [Hunting-Term] the Footing of a Wild Beast.

TRACTABLE [*tractable*, *F.* *tractabilis*, *L.*] that may be handled, easily managed or ordered, flexible, gentle.

TRACTATE [*tractatus*, *L.*] a Treatise, Discourse, Essay.

TRADE [*tracta*, *Ital.* *Minsh.* derives it of *tradendo*, *L.*] a Mechanick Art, Employment, Dealing, Lie or Way of Living.

TRADE Wind, a Wind which at certain Seasons blows regularly one Way at Sea, very serviceable in trading Voyages.

TRADITION, the successive delivering or transmitting of Doctrines or Opinions to Posterity. *F.* of *L.*

TRADITIONAL } of, or grounded upon Tradition.

TRADITIONARY } upon Tradition.

TRADITIONIST, one who stands for or follows Tradition.

To TRADUCE [*traducere*, *L.*] to defame, speak ill of, disparage or slander.

TRADUCTION, translating or turning
 ut of one Language into another: Also a
 efaming. F. of L.

TRAFFICK [*trafic*, F. *traffico*, Ital.]
 Trade or Commerce, Sale or Exchange of
 Goods.

To TRAFFICK [*traffiquer*, F. *traffica-
 re*, Ital.] to buy and sell, to deal as a Mer-
 chant or Tradefman.

A TRAFFICKER [*traffiqueur*, F.] a
 Trader.

TRAFINE [among *Surgeons*] an Instru-
 ment, the same as a *Trepan*.

TRAGEA, Powders grossly beaten.

TRAGEDIAN [*tragædus*, L. of *træ-
 gædus*, Gr.] a Writer or Actor of Tra-
 gedies.

TRAGEDY [*tragediæ*, F. *tragedia*, L.
 of *trægædiæ*, Gr. of *trægæ* a Goat,
 and *ædiæ* a Song, Gr. because the Actors
 usually had a Goat given them for a Re-
 ward] a lofty sort of Play, in which great
 Persons are brought on the Stage, the Sub-
 ject full of Trouble, and the End always
 Mourful.

TRAGICAL } [*tragique*, F. *tragicus*,
 L. of *trægicus*, Gr.]

TRAGICK } belonging to Tragedies; sad, dialtrous, fatal.

TRAGICK Poet, a Writer of Trage-
 dies.

TRAGI-COMEDY [*tragicomedie*, F.]
 a Play, partly Tragedy, and partly Co-
 medy.

TRAGICOMICAL [*tragicomique*, F.]
 belonging to a Tragi-Comedy.

TRAGUS [*trægus*, Gr.] the Protube-
 rance of the *Auricula* next the Temple, so
 called, because it is sometimes Hairy.

TRAJECTITIOUS [*træjectitius*, L.] as
træjectitius Money or *Ware*, such as are
 carried over Sea.

TRAJECTORY [of a *Planet* or *Comet*]
 is that curved Line which it describes by
 its Motion.

To TRAIL [*Treplein*, Du.] to draw
 or drag along, to hang on the Ground.

TRAIL, an Arbour. *cbauer*.

TRAIL-Board [in a *Ship*] is a curved
 Board on each Side of her Beak, which
 reaches from the Main-stem to the Figure
 or to the Brackets.

TRAIN, the Attendants of a great Per-
 son; a Line of Gunpowder; the Trail of
 a *Gown*; a Wheeled or Trap. F.

TRAIN [of *Artillery*] the great Guns
 and Warlike Stores, that belong to an Ar-
 my in the Field.

To TRAIN [*trainer*, F.] to bring up,
 to instruct.

A TRAIN, the Number of Beats which
 a Watch makes in an Hour, &c.

A TRAIN [among *Falcons*] the Tail
 of a Hawk.

TRAINEL-NET. See *Trammel-Net*.

TRAINING a *Lead* [among *Mine's*] is
 searching for, and pursuing a Vein of Ore,

A TRAITOR [*traître*, F. *traditor*,
 L.] a Betrayer of his King and Country,
 one who is guilty of High Treason.

TRAITEROUS [*traître*, F.] belonging
 to a Traitor, Traitor-like.

TRAITEROUS *Position*, a Tenet
 which some held of taking Arms by the
 King's Authority against his Person and
 those commissioned by him; which is con-
 demned by Statute 14 of *Charles II*.

TRAITERIE, Falseness, Treason. *cb*.

TRALATITIOUS [*tralatitius*, L.] be-
 longing to a Translation, Metaphorical, al-
 so of no Value or Account.

TRALUCENT [*traluens*, L.] a shining
 through, transparent.

TRAMBLING the *Tin Ore* [among *Mi-
 ners*] a washing it very clean with a Sho-
 vel, and in a Frame of Boards.

TRAMEL } [*tramaill*, F.] a Drag-
 TRAMMEL } net, a sort of Fishing-
 net; also a long Net for catching Fowls by
 Night: Also an Instrument to make an
 Horse amble: Also a Device in a Chimney
 for hanging Pots over the Fire.

TRAMEL Net, a long Net to catch great
 and small Fowl in the Night in champion
 Countries.

TRAMONTANE [q. d. *trans Montes*,
 L.] the North Wind, so called in *Italy* and
 on the *Mediterranean*, because it comes
 from beyond the Mountains.

To TRAMPLE [*Crampeln*, Du.] to
 tread upon, to tread under Foot.

TRANATION, a swimming or flying
 over, a crossing athwart, a piercing. L.

TRANSE [*transè*, F. q. d. *transitus*
Animi, L.] a Rapture, Extasy or Trans-
 port of Mind.

TRANCHE [*Heraldry*] a particular
 Way of counterchanging in an *Escutcheon*.

TRANQUILLITY [*tranquillite*, F. of
tranquillitas, L.] Calmness, Stillness, qui-
 etness of Mind.

TRANQUILLOUS [*tranquille*, F. of
tranquillus, L.] quiet, still, calm.

To TRANSACT [*transactum*, L.] to
 manage or dispatch an Affair.

TRANSACTION, a Negotiation, dis-
 patching of Business; a Passage, or a thing
 in Hand. F. of L.

TRANSALPINE [*transalpinus*, L.] that
 is on the other Side of the Mountains in
Italy called the *Alpes*.

To TRANSCEND [*transcendere*, L.]
 to surpass, to go beyond.

TRANSCENDENCY [*transcendentia*,
 L.] Excellency, a Surpassing.

TRANSCENDENT [*transcendans*, F.
 of

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of *transcendens*, L.] excellent, extraordinary, admirable.

TRANSCENDENT [among *Logicians*] passing the *Predicaments*.

TRANSCENDENTAL Curves [in *Mathematics*] are such as when their Nature comes to be expressed by an Equation, one of the flowing Quantities is a Curve Line, and it is a Geometrick Curve, then the transcendental Curve is a Curve of the second Degree or Kind.

TRANSCENDENTALS, the most universal Conceptions of things.

To TRANSCOLATE [of *trans* and *colatum*, L.] to traist through.

To TRANSCRIBE [*transcribere*, L.] to write or copy out.

TRANSCRIPT [*transcriptum*, L.] the Copy of an Original Writing.

TRANSCRIPTION, the Act of transcribing or copying. F. of L.

TRANSCRIPTIO *Recognitionis*, &c. a Writ to certify a Recognizance, &c.

TRANSCRIPTO *Pedis finis levati*, &c. a Writ for certifying the Foot of a Fine levied before Justices in *Eyre*, &c. into the Chancery.

TRANSCURSION, a running or passing from one Place to another. L.

To TRANSFER [*transferre*, F. of *trans ferre*, L.] to move or convey from one Place to another.

A TRANSFER [among *Stock-jobbers*] a passing or making over Stock, &c. from the Seller to the Buyer.

TRANSFIGURATION, a Change of one Figure or Shape into another. F. of L.

TRANSFIGURED [*transfiguré*, F. *transfiguratus*, L.] having its Shape changed.

To TRANSFIGURE [*transfigurer*, F. *transfigurare*, L.] to change the Form, &c.

To TRANSFORM [*transformer*, F. of *transformare*, L.] to change from one Shape to another.

TRANSFORMATION, a changing out of one Form into another. F. of L.

TRANSFORMATION of an Equation [in *Algebra*] is a changing of any Equation into one which is more easy.

TRANSFRETATION, a passing over, or crossing a River or the Sea. L.

To TRANSFUSE [*transfusum*, L.] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

TRANSFUSION, pouring out. F. of L.

TRANSFUSION of the Blood [among *Anatomists*] an Invention for conveying the Blood of one living Creature into another.

To TRANSGRESS [*transgresser*, F. *transgressum*, L.] to trespass upon a Law or Order.

TRANSGRESSION, a going beyond the Bounds of, a violating or breaking a Law.

F. of L.

F.

TRANSIENT [*transiens*, L.] passing away.

TRANSIT [*transitus*, L.] a Pass or Liberty to pass.

TRANSIT [among *Astronomers*] denotes the passing of any Planet just by or under any fixed Star; or the Moon's passing by or covering any other Planet.

TRANSITS [among *Astrologers*] are certain Familiarities gained by the Motion of the Stars, through the radical Figure of a Person's Nativity.

TRANSITION, a passing from one thing to another, or from one Subject or Point of Discourse to another. F. of L.

TRANSITION [in *Musick*] when a greater Note is broken into a lesser, to make smooth or sweeten the roughness of a Leap.

TRANSITORY [*transitoire*, F. of *transitorius*, L.] passing away, fleeting, fading.

To TRANSLATE [*translatum*, L.] to turn out of one Language into another; to remove from one Place to another.

TRANSLATION, a removal from its Place; a rendering out of one Language into another; that which is so translated.

TRANSLATION, is the removing of a Bishop from one Diocesis to another.

TRANSLUCID [*translucidus*, L.] shining through.

TRANSMARINE [*transmarinus*, L.] coming from the Parts beyond Sea.

TRANSMEATION, a passing through.

To TRANSMEW [*transmuere*, F.] to transform or change. *Spencer*.

To TRANSMIGRATE [*transmigrationem*, L.] to pass from one Place or Body to another.

TRANSMIGRATION, a removing a Habitation from one Place to another. F. of L.

TRANSMIGRATION [among *Philosophers*] is the passing of Souls departed out of one Body into another.

TRANSMISSABLE, conveyable. F.

TRANSMISSION, a sending forward or delivering over, a conveying. L.

To TRANSMIT [*transmittere*, F. *transmittere*, L.] to convey, deliver or make over.

TRANSMUTABLE [of *trans* and *mutabilis*] capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTATION, the Act of transforming or changing. F. of L.

TRANSMUTATION [Geometry] a Science teaching how to reduce one Figure or Body into another of the same Area or Solidity but of a different Form.

TRANSMUTATION [Chymistry] the changing the Substance, Quality or Colour of mix'd Bodies; there are 7 several Degrees or Kinds of Transmutation, viz. Cal-

cina-

ination, Sublimation, Solution, Putrefaction, Distillation, Coagulation and Tincture.

TRANSMUTATION of Metals [among *Alchymists*] is what is called by them the *Grand Operation, Grand Elixir*, or the Secret of the *Philosophers Stone*, which they give out to be the universal Seed of all Metals, and which, if a little of this Stone or Powder of Projection, be put into a Crucible of any melted Metal, it will (as they pretend) immediately change it into Gold or Silver.

To TRANSMUTE [*transmuere, F. transmutare, L.*] to change one Matter or Substance into another.

TRANSACTION, a swimming a-cross over. L.

TRANSMINATION, a changing from one Name to another.

TRANSOM [of *transenna, L.*] an overthwart Beam or Brow-post.

TRANSOM [*Matbema.*] the Vane of an Instrument called a Cross-staff; a wooden Member to be fixed a-cross it, with a square Socket upon which it slides, &c.

TRANSOM [in a *Ship*] a Piece of Timber that lies a-thwart the Stern, between the two Fashion Pieces, directly under the Gun-room Port.

TRANSPARENCY [*transparens, L.*] a being to be seen thorough, affording, a thorough Passage to the Rays of Light; very clear and bright. F.

TRANSPARENCY [in *Heraldry*] the same as *Adumbration*.

TRANSPARENT, [*transparens, F.*] a being transparent, thorough Brightness: This, some *Naturalists* say, proceeds from the Pores of such Bodies, being all right and nearly perpendicular to the Plane of their Surface, and to consequently do let the Rays of Light pass freely through them, without being refracted.

TRANSPICIATED [*trans and species, L.*] changed from one Species to another.

To TRANSPIERCE [*transpercer, F.*] to pierce or run thorough.

TRANSPiration, breathing of Vapours thro' the Pores of the Skin. F. of L.

To TRANSPIRE [*transpirer, F. transpirare, L.*] to breathe or come forth by Transpiration.

To TRANSPLANT [*transplanter, F. transplantare, L.*] to plant in another Place, to remove a Colony or Company of People from one Place to another.

TRANSPLANTATION, the removing of Plants, Trees or People, from one Place to another. L.

TRANSPLANTATION [in *Natural Magick*] is the removing of a Disease from one Creature to another, or from a living Creature to a Plant.

To TRANSPORT [*transporter, F.*

transportare, L.] to convey or carry over to another Place; to put besides one's self.

A TRANSPORT, an Extasy, a Rapture; a violent Motion of the Passions, a sudden Sally. F.

A TRANSPORT *Ship*, a Vessel to convey Provisions, Warlike Stores, Soldiers, &c.

TRANSPORTABLE, that may be transported.

TRANSPORTATION, carriage from one Place to another. L.

To TRANSPOSE [*transposer, F. of transpositum, L.*] to put out of its proper Place, to change the Order.

To TRANSPOSE, to turn out of Verse into Prose.

TRANSPPOSITO [in *Musick*] is Transposition, which is the Writing a Song or Tune in any Key or Cliff different from the Key or Cliff it was first composed in; this is frequently done for the greater Conveniency of the Voice, or some particular instrument, as the Flute, which cannot reach so low, as the Violin and other Instruments. L.

TRANSPPOSITION, a transposing or changing the Order of Things. F. of L.

To TRANSVASATE [*transvaser, F.*] to pour out of one Vessel into another.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE [*transubstantier, F. q. d. transire in Substantiam, L.*] to change into another Substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, the change of the Sacramental Bread and Wine (according to the *Papists*) into Christ's real Body and Blood. F. of L.

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, one who holds the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.

To TRANSUDE [of *trans and sudare, L.*] to sweat through.

TRANSVERSALIS *Abdominis* [in *Anatomy*] is one of the Muscles of the *Abdomen*, so called, because its Fibres run a-cross the Belly; the Use of it is to press it exactly inward in Expiration. L.

TRANSVERSALIS *Colli* [*Anat.*] a Muscle of the Neck, which when it acts, moves the Neck obliquely backwards, as when we look over the Shoulder. L.

TRANSVERSALIS *Pedis* [in *Anatomy*] a Muscle of the Foot, which brings toward the Great-toe that Toe which is next to it. L.

TRANSVERSALES *Penis* [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles that spring near the *Erethores Penis*. L.

TRANSVERSALIS *Sutura* [*Anat.*] a Suture that runs a-cross the Face. F.

TRANSVERSE Muscles [*Anat.*] certain Muscles arising from the Transverse Processes or the *Vertebrae* of the Loins.

TRANS-

TRANSVERSE *Diameters* [in Geometry] are Lines belonging to an Ellipsis and Hyperbola.

TRANSVOLATION, a flying beyond. *L.*

TRANTERS, a sort of Fishermen.

TRANTRY, Money arising by Fines laid upon Ale-sellers, &c.

To **TRAP** [Treppe, *Sax.* Zetrappen, *Du.* Attrapper, *F.*] to catch in a Trap, to ensnare.

A **TRAP** [Treppe, *Sax.* trape, *F.*] a Device to catch wild Beasts, Fowls, &c.

To **TRAPE** [Craben, *Teut.* Drabben, *Du.*] to go idly up and down.

TRAPES, a meer slattern, a dirty slut.

TRAPEZA [τραπέζα, *Gr.*] a Table.

TRAPEZIUM [τραπέζιον, *Gr.*] a Quadrilateral Figure in Geometry, whose opposite Sides are parallel to one another. *L.*

TRAPEZIUS [Anatomy] a Muscle of the Shoulder-blade which serves to move it upwards, backwards and downwards.

TRAPEZOID [in Geometry] a Figure which hath all its four Sides and Angles unequal, and no sides parallel.

TRAPURES, Horse Trappings. *Chauc.*

TRAPPINGS [*Minsheu* derives it of *Drap*, *F.* Cloth] the Harness upon a Horse's Buttocks, &c.

TRASH [probably of *Crusen*, *Teut.* Dregs, or *Dreck*, *Du.* and *Teut.* Dung] sorry Fruit, or any bad Commodity.

To **TRASH**, to Lopp, &c. *Shakspr.*

TRAVADO, a sudden Whirl-wind, or impetuous Storm at Sea. *Spenc.*

TRAVE } a place inclosed with Rails

TRAVERSE } for shooing an unruly Horse

TRAVEL [*travail*, *F.*] Pains; the Pangs or Labour of a Woman in Child-birth.

To **TRAVEL** [*travailler*, *F.*] to journey; to labour, to take Pains; to be in Pain in Child-birth.

TRAVELS, Journies, Voyages. *F.*

TRAVERS, a Curtain. *Chauc.*

TRAVERSE [*traversa*, *Ital.* q. d. *transversum*, *L.*] the Way of a Ship when she makes Angles in and out, and cannot keep directly to her true Course. *F.*

TRAVERSE Board [with Navigators] a Board on which all the Points of the Compass are set down, with Marks for the Hours a Ship has gone every Point.

TRAVERSE Table [among Navigators] a Paper upon which are set down the Ship's Traverses or various Courses, with the Points of the Compass, &c.

TRAVERSE [in Fortification] a trench with a little Parapet on each side, which the Besiegers make quite a-cross the Mote of the Place; also a Retrenchment or Line fortified with Faggots, Barrels filled with Earth, &c.

TRAVERSE [in Heraldry] a Partition made a-cross an Escutcheon.

To **TRAVERSE** [*traverser*, *F.*] to go cross or through a Country; to cross or thwart.

To **TRAVERSE** [in Gunnery] to turn or remove a Piece of Ordnance this way and that way, in order to bring it to bear.

To **TRAVERSE** an Indictment, is to contradict or invalidate some Point of it.

To **TRAVERSE** an Office [*L. T.*] to prove that an Inquisition made of Lands, &c. by the Elcheator is defective.

To **TRAVERSE** one's Ground [*Military Term*] to go this Way and that Way.

A **TRAVERSED Horse**, a Horse that has two white Feet on either side.

TRAVERSES, Turnings and Windings: cross Accidents, Crosses, Troubles.

TRAVERSES [in Fortification] are Lines which return back from the End of the Trenches, and run almost parallel with the Place attack'd.

TRAVERSING a Piece [*Sea Term*] the removing and laying a great Gun, in order to bring it to be level with the Mark.

TRAVES [of *travas*, *Span.*] Shackles wherewith Horses are ty'd to teach them to amble or pace.

TRAVESTED } [*travestie*, *F.* dif-

TRAVESTITE } guised, q. d. *trans-*
vestitus. *L.*] is more especially apply'd to an Author, when his Sense and Style is altered; as the Poems of *Virgil* or *Ovid* travestied, i. e. turned into Burlesque Verse.

TRAUMATICK [τραυματικός of τραυματίσα, *Gr.*] belonging to or good for the cure of Wounds.

TRAUMATICKS [τραυματικά, *Gr.*] Vulneraries, viz. Herbs or Drugs good for the curing of Wounds.

TRAWLER Men, Fishermen, who used unlawful Methods of destroying the Fish in the River of *Thames*.

A **TRAY** [*Minsheu* derives it of *Cragen*, *Teut.* Draeghen, *Du.* to carry; *Skinner* rather of *trayer*, *F.* a Milk Pail, or of *trabere*, *L.* to draw] a sort of trough cut and hollowed out of a Piece of Wood for carrying Meat, &c. in.

TRE [of *tres*, *L.*] the Number three.

TREACHEROUS [*Skinner* derives it of *tricher*, *F.* to cheat] of, &c. treachery.

TREACHERY [*trichierie*, *F.*] cheating, false, clandestine or traitorous Dealing, Disloyalty.

TREACLE [*traicle*, *F.* *Triackel*, *Du.* *Teut.* theriaca, *L.* *Onziann* of *Englov.* *Gr.* a Viper] a physical Composition made of Vipers and other Ingredients; also a sort of Syrup drawn from Sugar.

To **TREAT** [Tredan, *Sax.* Treden, *Du.*

Treadet, *Dan.* **Troedio**, *C. Br.*] to set the Feet on, to step, to walk.

A **TREAD** [**Troed**, *C. Br.* a Foot] a Step with the Foot; a small tough Confluence in an Egg, called the Cock's tread.

TREAF, peevish, iroward, pettish, very apt to be angry.

TREASON [*trabison*, *F.*] disloyalty, treachery, perfidious Dealing.

HIGH TREASON } is an Offence

TREASON *Paramount* } against the Security of the Prince, whether it be by Imagination, Word or Deed; as to compass or imagine the Death of the King, Queen or Prince; to levy War against them; to adhere to their Enemies; to coin false Money; to counterfeit the King's Great or Privy Seal.

PETTY TREASON [*in Common Law*] is when a Servant kills his Master, a Wife her Husband, a secular or religious Man his Prelate or Superiour, to whom he owes Faith and Obedience.

TREASONABLE, belonging to, or full of treason.

TREASURE [*tesor*, *F.* *thesaurus*, *L.* of *θησαυρος*, *Gr.*] Store of Gold, Silver, Jewels, or Riches hoarded up; also a thing of great Value and Excellence.

TREASURE Trove [*in Law*] is Money which being found, and not owned, belongs to the King; but in the *Civil Law* to the Finder.

TREASURER [*tresorier*, *F.* *thesaurarius*, *L.*] an Officer who has the keeping and laying out of the Treasure of a Prince, State or Corporation.

The Lord High **TREASURER** [*of England*] a great Officer, who has the Charge and Management of all the King's Money, &c. in the Exchequer; as also the Check of all Officers employ'd in collecting Imposts, Tributes, or any other Revenues belonging to the Crown.

TREASURER [*of the King's Household*] a Privy-Counsellor, who in the Absence of the Stewards of the King's Household has, together with the Comptroller and Steward of the *Marshalsea*, Power to hear and determine Causes about Treason, Misprision of Treason, Murders, &c. committed within the King's Palace.

TREASURY [*tresorerie*, *F.* *thesaurarium*, *L.* of *θησαυρος*, *Gr.*] a Place where the Publick Treasure is laid up; also the Treasury Office.

Clerk of the **TREASURY**, an Officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who has the Charge of keeping the Records of that Court, and makes out all the Copies of Records in the Treasury.

To **TREAT** [*traiter*, *F.* *traitar*, *Span.* of *traitare*, *L.*] to handle or discourse of

a Subject; to entertain, to give a Treat or Entertainment; to be upon a treaty or bargain; to compound for a Debt.

A **TREAT**, an Entertainment.

TREAT [*Law Term*] taken out or withdrawn.

A **TREATISE** [*Traht*, *Sax.* *traité*, *F.* *tractatus*, *L.*] a Discourse upon some particular Subject.

TREATMENT [*traitement*, *F.*] Entertainment, Usage.

TREATY [*traité*, *F.*] a Covenant or Agreement between several Nations, for Peace, Commerce, Navigation, &c.

TREBLE [*triple*, *F.* *tripulus*, *L.*] threefold: Also the last or highest of the four Parts in musical Proportion.

TREBUCH } [*terbichetum*, *L.*
TRIBUCHET } barb.] a Ducking-stool or tumbrel.

TRECHOUR, treacherous, a traitor. *Cb*

TREDECILE [*in Astronomy*] an Aspect invented by *Kepler*, when two Planets are distant three *Deciles*, or 180 Degrees one from another.

TREDDLES [*of Thread*] Appurtenances of a Weaving Loom.

TREDDLES [*q. d.* *trudles*] the Ordure of Sheep, &c.

TREDEFOULE, a Cock. *cbauc.*

TREB [*Treo*, *Tpeoy* and *Tpyp*, *Sax.* *Troe*, *Dan.*] a thing well known.

TREKS [*of a Cart*] the Iron Hoops about the Nave.

TREEN, of a Tree. *Spencer.*

TREENELS } [*in a Ship*] long wooden

TREENELS } Pins with which the Planks are fastened into the Timbers.

TREENWARE, earthen Vessels. *O.*

TREFOIL [*treffe*, *F.* *trifolium*, *L.* of *τριφυλλον*, *Gr.*] three-leaved Grass.

TREGET, deceit. *O.*

TREGETRY, imposture, tricking. *Ck.*

TREKINGHAM [*of 3 Danish Kings there slain in Battle*] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

TRELLISED [*of treillisser*, *F.*] wrought like a Lattice or Grate.

TRELLIS [*treillis*, *F.*] a Lattice or Grate; a Frame for Wall Fruit Trees.

TREMAGIUM } [*old Law*] the Season

TREMISIUM } for sowing Summer Corn, as Barley, Oats, Beans, &c.

To **TREMBLE** [*trembler*, *F.* *tremere*, *L.*] to shake with Fear or Cold.

TREMELLA } [*tremie*, *F.*] the Hop-

TREMENTA } per of a Mill, into which the Corn is put to fall thence to the Grinding-stones

TREMENDOUS [*tremendus*, *L.*] that is much to be feared, dreaded.

TREMOLA [*in Musick Books*] signifies

ses to tremble; a particular Grace in Music. *Ital.*

TREMOR, a trembling or shaking as in an Ague. *L.*

TREMULOUS [*tremulus*, *L.*] quaking, quavering.

TREN, an Instrument wherewith Mariners strike and kill Fish at Sea.

TRENCH [*trenchie*, *F.*] any Ditch or Cut made in the Earth.

To TRENCH [of *trencher*, *F.* to cut.] to Fence with trenches.

To TRENCH *the Ballast* [*Sea Phrase*] is to divide the Ballast into several trenches in a Ship's Hold.

TRENCHANT, Sword, the Sword that cuts a Gap or Wound, Indenture, &c. *Shabesp.*

TRENCHAUNT [*trenchant*, *F.*] sharp, cutting. *Chaucer.*

TRENCHATOR [of *trencher*, *F.* to cut] a Carver. *O. L.*

TRENCHER [*trenchoir*, *F.*] a sort of wooden Plate to eat Victuals on.

TRENCHES [in *Fortification*] called also *Lines of Approach*, and *Lines of Attack*, are a Way hollowed in the Earth in the Form of a Foss, having a Parapet towards the Place besieged, or else it is a Work rais'd with Fascines, Gabions, Wool-packs, Bains, &c. that can cover the Men; such Lines as are cut to defend and cover an Army incamped in the Field.

To open the TRENCHES, is to begin to dig or work upon the Line of Approaches.

To carry on the TRENCHES, is to advance them towards the Place.

To TRENCH about, is to Fence with trenches.

TRENCHIA [*Old Law*] a trench or Dike newly cut.

TRENCHING Plough, an Instrument for cutting out the Sides of trenches and drains, or the Sides of turf.

TRENCHING Spade, an Instrument for the cutting of trenches in watery or clayey Ground.

TRENDEL } [prob. of *trenbel*, *Sax.*]

TRENDLE } a Weight or Post in a Mill; a Vessel called a Kever.

TRENTAL [among the *Roman Catholics*] is an Office for the Dead, which lasts 30 Days, or consists of 30 Masses.

To TREPAN [*trepone*, *F.* of *τροπανω*, *Gr.*] to use a trepan in Fractures of the Skull.

A TREPAN [*trepandum*, *L.* *τροπανον*, *Gr.*] a Surgeon's Instrument indented like a Saw, to open a broken Skull.

To TREPAN [some derive it of *τροπανον*, *Gr.* a craty Bequiller; others derive it of *Trepani* in Sicily, where some

English Ships being friendly invited in, in S:refs of Weather, were afterwards detained contrary to the Assurances given them] to ensnare or decoy.

TREPETET [*trepget*, *F.*] a Military Engine for casting Stones. *Chauc.*

TREPID [*trepidus*, *L.*] trembling, quaking for fear.

TREPIDATION, trembling. *F.* of *L.*

TREPIDITY, trembling, fearfulness.

To TRESPASS [*trepasser*, *F.* of *trans* and *passus*, *L.*] to commit a trespass.

A TRESPASS, Offence, Sin, Fault, Injury.

TRESPASS [in *Law*] any Transgression of the Law, except Felony or Treason.

TRESPASSANTS, Passengers. *O.*

TRESSEL Trees [in a *Ship*] are those Timbers of the Cross Trees that stand along at the Heads of the Masts.

TRESSES [*treffe*, *F.*] Locks of Hair hanging down loosely.

TRESSURE [in *Heraldry*] is an Orle deflowered.

TRESTLE [*treseau*, *F.* *Minsh.* supposes it to be *q.* 3 Stools] a 3 footed Stool; a wooden Frame of a Table, &c.

TRESTORNARE [*Old Law*] to divert or turn another way.

TRET [of *Tritus* or *Attritus*, *L.* worn] an Allowance for the Waste or Refuse of any Commodity. *F.*

TRETABE, tractable. *Chaucer.*

TRETE, to treat. *Chaucer.*

TRETLES, the Dung of a Rabbet.

TREVET } [*τριετες*, *Sax.* *trepid*,
TRIVET } *F.* *tripus*, *L.* of *τριπυς*, *Gr.* of three Feet] an Iron Instrument to set a Pot or Sauce-pan on over the Fire.

TREVIA } [*Old Law*] a Truce or
TREUVIA } Treaty of Peace.

TREWANS, Men of Base Quality, Cowards. *O.*

TREY [of *tres*, *L.*] the Number three at Cards or Dice.

TRIA [in *Musick Books*] is a Name given to the 3 Parts of Musick, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together.

Ital.

TRIA Prima [among *Chymists*] the 3 Hypostatical Principles, viz. *Salt*, *Sulphur* and *Mercury*, of which they say all mixt Bodies are made, and into which they may be resolved by Means of Fire.

TRIAD [*Τριάς*, *Gr.*] the Trinity.

TRIAL. See *Trial*.

TRIANGLE [*triangulum*, *L.*] a Figure that has 3 Angles and as many Sides. *F.*

TRIANGULAR [*tr angulaire*, *F.* *triangularis*, *L.*] belonging to, or made in the Form of a Triangle.

TRIANGULAR, *Compasses*, a Mathematical

matical Instrument with 3 Legs, to take off any Triangle at once.

TRIANGULAR Quadrant, a Sector with a loose Piece, to make it an Equilateral Triangle.

TRIANGULARE Officulum [in Anatomy] a small triangular Bone which is placed between the *Lamdoidal* and *Sagittal* Sutures of the Skull.

TRIANGULARIS [in Anatomy] is a Muscle of the Breast, which lies on each side the Gristle call'd *Cartilago Ensiformis*.

TRIANGULAR Muscl, one which arises from the Top of the *Cubitus*, and ends narrow about the middle of the same.

TRIANGULARIS Pedoris [in Anatomy] a Muscle arising from the lower part of the inside of the *Sternum*, and is inserted into the Cartilages, where they join the Bones of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and sometimes 7th Ribs; it helps to contract the Cavity of the Breast in Expiration. L.

TRIANGULARITY [*triangularitas*, L.] one of the Triplicities of the Zodiac.

TRIANGULUS S. ptenentrionalis [in Astronomy] a Northern Constellation consisting of six Stars. L.

TRIBE [*tribu*, F. *tribus*, L.] a Company of People dwelling together in the same Ward or Liberty, a Race and Family.

TRIBES, were the 12 distinct Families of the *Israelites*, descended from the Patriarch *Jacob's* 12 Sons.

TRIBULATION, great Trouble or Anguish, Affliction. L.

TRIBUNAL, a Judgment-Seat, a Court of Justice. F. and L.

TRIBUNE, a Magistrate among the *Romans*, having considerable Jurisdiction.

TRIBUNI Aecarii, the Officers or Receivers General, who kept the Money designed for the use of War. L.

TRIBUNI Celerum [among the *Romans*] the Captains of the Guards. L.

TRIBUNI Plebis [among the *Romans*] Magistrates who were chosen from among the People to defend their Liberties, against the Power of the Nobility.

TRIBUNUS Cohortium Pratorianarum, [among the *Romans*] the Tribune of the Pratorian Bands, whose Office was to attend upon and guard the Emperor's Person. L.

TRIBUNUS Militum [among the *Romans*] an Officer who commanded in Chief over a Body of Soldiers, or a Master of Camp of a Legion. L.

TRIBUS [among the *Romans*] a certain Number of the People distributed into several Divisions.

TRIBUTARY [*tributaire*, F. *tribu-*

arius, L.] that pays Tribute, Tax Toll, &c.

TRIBUTE [*tribut*, F. *tributum*, L.] what one Prince or State pays to another as a Token of Dependence; an Assessment or Tax.

TRIBUTION, retribution. *Cbauc*.

A **TRICE**, as, in a *Trice*, in a Moment.

To **TRICE** [*Tricean*, Sax.] to thrust. *Cbaucer*.

TRICENNALIA [*Old Law*] Masses said for the Dead, during the first 30 Days after their Decese.

TRICENNIAL [*tricennalis*, L.] belonging to the Term of 30 Years.

TRICEPS [among *Anatomists*] a Muscle of the Thigh, so called from its three Heads or Beginnings. L.

TRICHIASIS [*Τριχίσις*, Gr.] the same as *Phalangosis*: Also hairy Urine, such, as, by Reason of pituitous Humours, Hairs seem to swim in. L.

TRICHISMUS [among *Surgeons*] a very small Fracture of a Bone like a Hair.

A **TRICK** [*tricherie*, F.] a Wile, a Deceit.

To **TRICK** [*tricher*, F.] to cheat or deceive, by a Wile.

To **TRICK up** [*Minshew* derives it of *Τριχ*, Gr. the Hair; but *Skinner* rather of *Intricare*, L.] to adorn, to dress trimly.

To **TRICKLE** [*Minshew* derives it of *Τρίχ*, Gr. to run; but *Skinner* of *Τρέχειν*, Gr.] to run down by Drops, as Blood from a Cut.

An old Dog will learn no Tricks.

This Proverb intimates, that Old Age is *indocile* and *untraffable*; that it Ancient Persons have been put into a *Wrong Way* at first, the Force of a long contracted *Habit* is so strong, and the *r* *Indisposition* to learn, and *Aversion* to be taught, so violent, that there is no Hopes of reducing them to the *Right*. *Senex Pittacus negligit ferulam*, say the *Romans*; and *Νεκρον ιατροειν* *αυτι γινεται* *αυθενειν* *ταυτων* *επι*, the *Greeks*.

TRICKSEY, Brisk, Active, Nimble, &c. *Shakesp*.

TRICUSPIDES [Anatomy] 3 Valves placed at the Mouth of the right Ventricle of the Heart, of a Triangular Form. L.

TRIDENT [*tridens*, L.] the three-pronged Maie of *Neptune*, the Fabulous Deity of the Sea, also any Tool or Instrument with three Fangs or Prongs. F.

TRIDENT [among *Mathematicians*] that kind of Parabola by which *Cartes* constructed Equations of 6 Dimensions.

TRIDENTINE, belonging to the City or Council of *Trent* in Germany.

TRIDING [*Tridinga*, Sax.] the 3d Part of a County or Soire.

TR

TRIDINGMOT, the Court held for a Tridig, a Court-leet.

TRIDUAN [*triduanus*, L.] of three Days Continuance.

TRIEMMERIS [in *Profodia*] a Figure when after the first Foot of a Verse there remains an odd Syllable, which helps to make the next Foot.

TRIENNIAL [*triennial*, F. *triennis*, L.] that continues three Years, or that happens every third Year.

TRIENS, the third Part of a Physical Pound, containing three Ounces. L.

To TRIFALLOW, to Till or Plough Land the third time.

TRIFLE [*Τρεψελεν*, Du. *triccari*, Ital.] to spend Time or Pains to little Purpose.

TRIFLES [*Minshew* derives it of *Trice*, L.] Gewgaws, things of little Value.

TRIFORM [*triformis*, L.] having 3 Forms or Shapes.

To TRIG [*Tricket*, Dan. *Trucken*, Teut. to press; to set a Mark to stand at in playing at Nine-pins; to catch or stop a Wheel.

TRIGAMY [*τρυγαμία*, Gr.] the having three Husbands or three Wives.

TRIGEMINUM } [in *Anatomy*] a Mus-

TRIGEMINUS } cle of the Head, having a 3 Fold Beginning, and which seems to be made up of 3 distinct Muscles.

TRIGEN, a Pole, a Waggon, &c. from going too fast down a Hill.

TRIGGER [*Minshew* derives it of *Triga*, L. or of *Diegge*, Du. a Hook] an Iron to trig or stay a Wheel; also a Hook which holds the Spring of a Gun-lock.

TRIGLYPH [*triglyphe*, F. *triglypheus*, L. of *τρίγλυφον*, Gr.] a Member of a Frize of the *Doric* Order.

TRIGON [*trigonus*, L. *τρίγωνον* of *τρεῖς* three, and *γωνία* a Corner, Gr.] a Triangle or Figure consisting of 3 Angles. A triangular Instrument used in Dialling.

TRIGON [in *Astrology*] a triplicity, the joining together of three Signs of the same Nature and Quality, beholding one another in a trine Aspect, and counted according to the four Elements.

TRIGON, a Pole to stop the Wheel of a Cart, where it goes too fast down a steep Place.

TRIGONAL [*trigonalis*. L. of *τρίγωνον*, G.] belonging to a Trigon.

TRIGONOCRATES [of *τρίγωνον* and *κράτος*, Gr.] a Name given to the Planets in respect to their being the Lords or Governours of those Trigons.

TRIGONOMETRY [*trigonometrie*, F. of *τρίγωνον* a Triangle, and *μετρον* a Measure, G.] the Art of Measuring of Triangles.

TR

TRIHING } [*Trihingā*, Sax.] con-
TRICHING } tains three or four Hun-
dreds, or the third Part of a Shire or Pro-
vince; also a Court held within that Cir-
cuit, which is that we now call a Court-
Leet.

TRIJUGUM [*Old Law*] a Triching or Jurisdiction of three Hundreds.

TRILATERAL [of *tres*, and *lateralis*, L.] that has three Sides.

TRILL [*trillo*, Ital.] a quivering or shaking with Voice or Instrument, a common Grace in Musick.

To TRILL down [*Trillet*, Dan.] to drop or trickle down.

To TRILL, to turn, to thrust. *Chauc.*

TRILLETTO [in *Musick*] a short or little Trill. *Ital.*

TRILLS [in a Cart] the Sides of it, that a Horse is to stand between.

TRIM [probably of *Τετρίμμετος*, Sax.] neat in Cloths, spruce, fine.

To TRIM [*Trimman*, Sax. to build, but *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *πείριμμαι*, Gr.] to dress up, or set off; to shave the Beard; Also to carry it fair between two Parties.

TRIM [of a Ship] her best Posture, Proportion of Ballast, hanging of her Masts, &c. which conduce most to her good sailing.

To TRIM a Boat [among Watermen] is to set the Passengers so as to keep the Boat even on both Sides.

TRIMACRUS [*τρίμακρον*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse consisting of 3 long Syllables.

TRIMILCHI [*Tri Milci*, Sax.] the *English Saxons* called the Month of *May* by this Name, because they milked their Cattle three times a Day in that Month.

A TRIMMER, One that trims or carries it fair with both Parties.

TRIMMERS [*Architec.*] Pieces of Timber framed at right Angles to the Joists against the Wall for Chimnies, &c.

TRIMORION [*τρίμοριον*, Gr.] the joining together of three Astrological Signs that are very near to another.

TRINE [*trin*, F. *trinum*, L. *τρεῖς* of *τρεῖς*, Gr.] belonging to the Number three.

TRINE Aspect of two Planets [among Astrologers] is when they are distant from one another 120 Degrees, or a third Part of the Zodiac.

TRINE Dimension, is Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

TRINGLE [in *Architecture*] a little Member fixed exactly upon every Triglyph under the Plat-band of the Architrave, from whence hang down the Guttae or pendant Drops, in the *Doric* Order. F.

TRINITARIANS [*trinitaires*, F.] an Order of Monks who hold that all their Churches ought to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, &c. Also those Christians who strenuously contend for the Trinity of Persons in the Godhead.

The TRINITY [*trinité*, F. *trinitas*, L. of *τριάς*, Gr.] One only God in Three Persons; the Godhead being One and the Self-same for Essence, and for Personality three, *viz.* *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy Ghost*.

TRINITY-House, a Kind of College at Deptford belonging to a Company or Corporation of Sea-faring Men, who have power by the King's Charter to take knowledge of those who destroy Sea-marks, and to redress their Doings; as also to correct the Faults of Sailors, &c. and to take Care of divers other Things belonging to Navigation and the Seas; as the Examining of young Officers, &c.

TRINITY-Sunday, the first Sunday after *Whitsunday*.

TRINITY, the Herb Heart's Ease.

TRINIUMGELD [*Ἰνι-νιόν*, *ἴλο*, Sax.] a Compensation for great Crimes, which were not absolved but by paying a Fine thrice, Nine-times.

TRINK, a Kind of Fishing-Net. O.

TRINKET [*trinquet*, F. *trincbette*, Ital.] the top Gallant, or highest Sail of any Mast in a Ship.

TRINKETS, Gewgaws, Toys.

TRINOBANTES, not from *Troja Nova*, as some will have it, but rather as *Canden* thinks from *Tre-nant*, C. Br. a Town in a Valley; for that the Country is lower and lower as it draws nearer to the *Tbames*, in the manner of a Valley: The Name of a People who anciently inhabited the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Essex*.

TRINOCTIAL [*trinoctialis*, L. of *τρινόκτιος*, Gr.] belonging to, or of 3 Nights.

TRINODA *Nec. sitas*, a 3 Fold imposition, to which all Lands were subject in the Saxons Time, *viz.* towards repairing of Bridges, Maintaining of Castles, and repelling of invading Enemies.

TRINODIA *Terræ*, the Quantity of Land containing three Perches. L.

TRINOMIAL [*trinomius*, L. *τρεώνυμος*, Gr.] that consists of 3 Names or Parts.

TRIONES [*Ἰσσο ἀστειέτες*, Gr. i. e. ploughing Oxen] a Constellation of seven Stars in *Ursa Minor*, called *Charles's Wane*.

TRIOURS [*Law Term*] such as are chosen by a Court of Justice, to examine whether a Challenge made to any of the Pannel of Jurymen be just or no.

To TRIP [*Crippen*, Du. probably of *Tripudare*, L.] to walk nimbly or lightly upon the Toes: Also to stumbe with the Feet, or falter with the Tongue.

A TRIP, a stumbling, a false step Also a short Journey or Voyage.

TRIP [*Hunting Term*] a Herd or Company of Goats.

A TRIP [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to *bear her Top-Sails a Trip*, when she carries them hoisted up to the highest.

TRIPARTIENT [*tripartiens*, L.] any Number which divides another, without any Remainder.

TRIPARTITE [*tripartitus*, L.] divided into 3 Parts, or made by 3 Parties.

TRIPARTITION [in *Mathematicks*] is Division by three, or taking the third Part of any Number or Quantity.

TRIBE, Part of the Entrails of Neat Cattle, parboil'd, and cleasned for eating. F.

TRIBE *Madam*, a Sallet Herb.

TRIPEDAL [*tripedalis*, L.] 3 Foot long.

TRIPERY [*triperie*, F.] a Tripe-House or Market.

TRIPETALOUS [of *τρεῖς* 3 and *πέταλον* a Leaf, Gr.] as *Tripetalous Plants*, those Plants whose Flowers consist of 3 Leaves, called *Petala*.

TRIPHTHONGUE [*Gram.*] 3 Vowels joined together and making one Sound.

TRIPLE [*triplex*, L. *τρεπλῆς*, Gr.] 3 Fold.

To TRIPLE [*tripler*, F. *triplicare*, L.] to fold 3 Times, or make 3 Fold.

TRIPPLICATE [*triplicatus*, L.] tripled.

TRIPPLICATE Ratio [in *Mathematicks*] is the Ratio or Reason of Cubes one to another, in Terms Geometrically proportional: The Ratio of the first to the last is said to be *Triplicate* of the Ratio of the first to the second.

TRIPPLICATION, a making a Triple, Trebling. L.

TRIPPLICATION [*Civil Law*] is the same as *Surjoinder* in the *Common Law*.

TRIPPLICITY [*triplicité*, F. of *triplicitas*, L.] the Quality of that which is Triple or Three-fold.

TRIPPLICITY [among *Astrologers*] is the Division of the Signs according to the Number of the Elements, each Division consisting of three Signs.

TRIPLOIDES [of *τρεπλῆς*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument with a three-fold Basis used for a great Depression of the Skull.

TRIPPING [in *Heraldry*] is when any Beast, except a Lion, is represented in a walking Posture in any Escutcheon.

TRIPOD [*tripodium*, L. of *τρεπόδιον*, Gr.] a 3 footed Stool used by the Priestesses of *Apollo* at *Delpbos*: The *Prævaricator* in the University of *Cambridge*.

TRIPOLA [in *Musick*] a triple; one of the Sorts of Time or Movement, of which there are several. *Ital.*

TRIPOLY [*tripoli*, of *tripolir*, F. to polish] a Stone used by Lapidaries to polish their Jewels; also a sort of Stone used in polishing Metals.

A **TRIPTOTE** [*triptoton*, L. of *τρίπτοτον* of *τρέψω* 3, and *πῶσις* a Case, Gr.] a defective Noun in Grammar which has but three Cases.

TRIPUDIATION, a tripping on the Toes in a Dance. L.

TRIREME [*triremis*, L.] a Galley with three Ranks of Oars on a Side.

TRISAGIUM [*τρισάγιον* of *τρέψω* 3 times and *ἀγιον* Holy, Gr.] a kind of Hymn in the Greek Church.

TRISDIAPASON [in *Musick*] a Chord, otherwise called a Triple 8th or 15th.

To **TRISE** [probably, *q. d.* to truss up, or of *Drizzare*, *Ital.*] to hale up any thing by a dead Rope, that is, one not running in a Pulley.

TRISMEGISTUS [*τρεῖς Μίγιστος*, Gr. *i. e.* three times the greatest] a famous *Egyptian* Philosopher called *Hermes*, who lived in the time of *Moses* and *Pharaoh*, and was a Ruler in *Egypt*, surnamed *Trismegistus*, for being accounted the greatest Philosopher, the chiefest Priest, and the most Prudent Prince or King.

TRISOS [of *τρέσω*, Gr.] a Convulsion of the Muscles of the Temples which causes the Teeth to Gnash. L.

TRISPAST [*trispastus*, L. of *τρέπασθαι*, Gr.] an Engine consisting of 3 Pullies.

TRIST, a Mark. O.

TRIST, to thrust. *Chauc.*

TRISTA [*Law Term*] a Station or Post in Hunting.

TRISTA } [*Old Law*] an Immunity

TRISTIS } whereby a Man was freed from his Attendance on a Lord of a Forest when he went a Hunting, so as not to be oblig'd to hold a Dog, follow the Chace, or stand at a Place appointed.

TRISYLLABICAL, belonging to a Trisyllable.

TRISYLLABLE [*trisyllatus*, L. *τρισύλλαβος*, Gr.] a Word of 3 Syllables.

TRITAEOPHYES [of *τρίτατος*, Gr.] an Aque that comes every third Day.

TRITE [*tritus*, L.] thread-bare, common.

TRITE [in *Musick*] the third Chord.

TRITHEISM [of *τρέψω* three, and *θεός*, God, Gr.] the Doctrine of the *Tritheites*.

TRITHEITES [*tritheites*, L. of *τρεῖς θεοί*, Gr.] a sort of Hereticks who held that there were three distinct Godheads in the Trinity of the Persons.

TRITON [of *τρεῖν τριων μετρίων*, Gr.] a fabulous Sea Deity, *N. piunc's* Trumpeter; a Fish shaped like a Man: Also a Vane or Weather-cock.

TRITONE [in *Musick*] a greater 4th.

TRITURATION [in *Pharmacy*] a pounding in a Mortar.

TRIVIAL [*trivialis*, L.] common, ordinary. F.

To **TRIUMPH** [*triumpher*, F. *triumphare*, L.] to make a solemn and pompous Entry; to glory or take pride in; to subdue or master one's Passions.

A **TRIUMPH** [*trionphe*, F. *triumphus*, L.] a solemn Pomp or Shew at the Return of a Victorious General from the Wars.

TRIUMPHAL [*trionphal*, F. of *triumphalis*, L.] belonging to a Triumph.

TRIUMPHAL Crown, a Crown which the Cities of the *Romans* used to send to a victorious General to wear on the Day of his publick Entry.

TRIUMPHANT [*trionphant*, F. *triumphans*, L.] Triumphant, Victorious.

TRIUMVIR, one of the three Magistrates that governed the *Roman* Empire in Chief; or one of any three Officers who had equal Authority. F. of L.

TRIUMVIRATE [*triumvirat*, F. of *triumviratus*, L.] the Office of a *Triumvir*, or of three in equal Authority.

TRIUMVIRI Capitales [among the *Romans*] Officers appointed to take Care of Prisoners, and to see Execution done upon Malefactors.

TRIUMVIRI Mensarii [among the *Romans*] the three chief Bankers who had the Charge of the publick Money.

TRIUMVIRI Monetales [among the *Romans*] three Over-seers of the Mint for the Coining of Brass, Gold and Silver Money.

TRIUNE [*q. d. Tres in Uno*, L. *i. e.* Three in One] a Term applied to God to express the Unity of the Godhead in a Trinity of Persons.

TROAD, footing. *Spencer.*

To **TROAT** [*Hunting Term*] to cry as a Buck does at Rutting-time.

TROCHANTER [*τροχαντήρ*, Gr.] the same as *Rotator*, which see.

TROCHEE [*trocheus*, L. *τροχαιον*, Gr.] a Foot in Verse consisting of 2 Syllables, the first long and the other short.

TROCHELARIS [*Anatomy*] the upper or greater Oblique Muscle of the Eye.

TROCHILE [*Architecure*] that hollow Ring or Cavity that runs round a Column

Column next to the *Tore*, the same with what is commonly called the Casement.

TROCHILICE [of *τροχίλιον*, Gr.] the Art of WheelWork, or a Mathematical Science which demonstrates the Properties of all circular Motions.

TROCHILUS [*τροχίλος*, Gr.] that hollow Ring which runs round a Pillar next to the *Torus*. See *Trochile*.

TROCHINGS [Hun. Term] the small Branches on the Top of a Deer's Head.

TROCHISKS [*trochisques*, F. *t ochisques*, L. *τροχίσκος*, Gr.] little round or other figured Medicinal Balls made out of a soft Paste, and then dried to hold in the Mouth, to dissolve as Lozenges, or for the Preservation of Species that would otherwise decay.

TROCHLEA [*τροχλος* of *τρέχω*, Gr. to run] is one of the six Mechanical Powers, the same we call a Pulley. L.

TROCHLEARIS [in *Anatomy*] the upper or greater Oblique Muscle of the Eye, that pulls the Eye obliquely upwards or downwards.

TROCLOID. See *Cycloid*.

TROCHOLICKS [of *τροχλος*, Gr. a Pulley] that Part of Mechanicks that treats of circular Motion.

TROCHUS [*τροχλος* από τῆ τρέχειν; Gr. to run] a Wheel; also a little round Lump of any thing. L.

TROCULUS, an *American* Bird the Size of a Swallow, which breeds in Chimnies. A *TRODE*, a Path. O.

TROGLOTYDES, wild *Africans*.

TO TROLL [*Angling*] to fish for Pikes with a Rod whose Line runs on a Reel.

TO TROLL about, to ramble up and down carelessly.

TROLL Madam, a Game which is commonly called Pidgeon Holes.

A **TROLLOP**, a flatteringly Woman.

TROMA [*τρώμα*, Gr.] a Wound proceeding from an outward Cause.

TROMOESIS [of *τρεμου*, Gr.] a Trembling or Depuration of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROMOS } Trembling or Depuration of the voluntary Motion of the Senses.

TROMPERIE, Fraud, Couzenage, Deceit. F.

TRONAGE [of *Trona*, O. a Beam to weigh with] a Custom or Toll taken for the weighing of Wooll; also the Act of weighing it in a publick Market.

TRONATOR, an Officer whose Business it was to weigh Wooll brought into the City of *London*.

TRONE Weight, Troy Weight.

A **TROOP** [*troupe*, F. *tropa*, Span. of *turba*, L.] a Collective which signifies several Persons gathered together or going in a Company.

TROOP of Horse. is a small Body of Horse under the Command of a Captain.

Independent TROOP, a Troop not imbodyed with or joined to any Regiment.

The **THOOP** [*Military Term*] as *To beat the Troop*, is the second Beat of a Drum when the Foot are to march.

To TROOP, to get or flock together.

To TROOP away } is to get away, or

To TROOP off } to run away.

A **TROOPER**, a Name given to every Horse-Soldier.

A **TROPE** [*tropus*, L. of *τρέπω* of *τρέπω*, Gr. to turn] an elegant turning of a Word from its proper and genuine Signification to another. *Rhetor*.

TROPER, a Book of alternate Turns or Responses in singing Mass. O. R.

TROPHY [*trophie*, F. *trophæum*, L. of *τροφή*, Gr.] properly a Monument set up in a Place where Enemies were vanquished, with their Ensigns, warlike Harness, and other Spoils hanging on it; a sign or token of Victory.

TROPHY [in *Architeſture*] is an Ornament representing the Trunk of a Tree encompassed all around about with Arms or Military Weapons.

TROPHY Money, a Duty of 4d. paid Annually by House-keepers on the Trained Bands, for the Drums, Colours, &c. for their respective Companies.

TROPICAL [*tropicus*, L. of *τροπή*, Gr.] belonging to the Tropicks.

TROPICI Morbi, such Diseases as are most frequent under the Tropicks. L.

TROPICKS [*tropiques*, F. *tropici*, L. of *τροπή* and *κύκλοι*, Gr. of *τρέπω*, to turn] are two Circles of the Sphere, parallel to the *Equinoſial Line* or *Equator*, and equally distant from it about 23 Degrees, 30 Minutes, whither the Sun arrived returns again towards the Equator; so that they are the Bounds of its Motion towards the *North* and *South*. *Astronomy*.

TROPICK of Cancer [in *Astronomy*] is that toward the *Artick* or *North Pole*, so called from *Cancer*, the Sign of the *Ecliptick* the Sun is in when it comes to this Circle, which is the 11th of *June*, and makes our longest Day, and shortest Night.

TROPICK of Capricorn [*Astron.*] that which is towards the *Antartick* or *South Pole*, so called from *Capricorn*, the Sign the Sun is in when he comes to this Circle, on the 12th of *December*, and makes our shortest Day and longest Night.

TROPOLOGICAL [*tropologique*, F. *tropologicus*, L. of *τροπολογικός*, Gr.] belonging to *Tropology*, Moral.

TROPOLOGY [*tropologia*, L. of *τροπολογία*, of *τρέπω* a Trope, and *λογία* a

Discourse, Gr.] a Figurative Speech, a Moral Discourse tending to the Reformation of Manners.

To TROT [*trotter*, F. *trottare*, Ital. *Trotten*, Du. which *Salmafius* derives of *Tolutari*, L.] to go a jolting Pace as a Horse.

An OLD TROT, a sorry old Woman.

TROTH [*τρε-πθε*, Sax.] Truth. O.

TROTTERS [of *Trot*] Sheeps-Feet.

TROTTERS, Curds, &c. N. C.

TROUBLE } Troublesome. *ckau-*
TROUBLE } *cer*.

TROUBILNESSE, Trouble. *ckau*.

To TROUBLE [*troubler*, F. *torbolare*, Ital. *Truben*, Teut. *turbare*, L.] to cause Trouble, to imbroil, to confound; also to make Waters thick or muddy.

TROUBLE [*trouble*, F. *turba*, L. of *τρεψω* or *Θεσβω*, Gr. a Tumult] Inconveniency, Misfortune, cross Accident, Sorrow, disquiet of Mind, Disturbance, Confusion; also Labour or Pains.

TROUBLES [the Plural Number] Disorders in the State, Broils, Civil Wars.

TROVER [of *trouver*, F. to find] an Action which a Man hath against one who, having found any of his Goods, refuses to deliver them upon Demand.

TROUGH [*τροχ*, Sax. *Troch*, Du. *Trog*, Teut. *truog*, Ital.] a hollow wooden Vessel to knead Bread in, &c. a Trunk of a Tree made hollow to feed Swine in, &c. a Conveyance for Water.

TROUGH of the Sea [among Sailors] the Hollow made between any two Waves in a rolling Sea.

TROU-MADAM. See Troll-madam, or Pidgeon-holes.

To TROUNCE [*Skinner* derives it of *troneon*, F. of *truncus*, L.] to harrass, to punish severely, to sue at Law; also to sharp, bubble or cheat.

A TROUT [*τρυτη*, Sax. *truite*, F.] a delicious Fish.

A TROUT [Menagius takes it *q. d.* true Druid, but *Skinner* rather of *τρυπα*, Sax. trust] a confident Fellow.

TROUTS, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled. N. C.

To TROW [*τρωπιαν*, Sax. *Trawen*, Teut.] to believe or trust.

TROWANDISE, truaning. *Chancer*.

A TROWEL [*truelle*, F. *Troweel*, Du. *trulla*, L.] a Tool to spread Mortar with.

To TROWL away; [*troller*, F. *Drollen*, Du.] to move or wander about.

TROY, a famous City of the Lesser Phrygia, noted for a ten Years Siege in the Writings of Homer.

TROY WEIGHT [of Troyes a City in Champagne, in France] a Weight of 12

Ounces to the Pound, for the weighing of Bread, Gold, Silver, Drugs, &c.

TRUA, a Tray, a wooden Vessel. L.

TRUA [Old Records] a Sow or Swine.

TRUANT [*truand*, F. *Trowant*, Du.

or of *Dunb*, through, and *Wendian*, Sax. to turn or wander, *Skinner*] a Vagabond, a lazy loitering Fellow.

To TRUANT [*truander* F.] to play the truant, absent from School; to loiter.

TRUBRIDGE [*τρυδ-βυριδ*, Sax.

i. e. a secure Town] a Town in *Wiltshire*.

TRUB-Tail, a little squar Woman.

TRUBS, an Herb.

A TRUCE [*trèves*, F. *tregua*, Ital. of *Trew*, Teut. Faith] a Cessation of Arms agreed upon for a time between two Parties in a State of War.

A TRUCHMAN [*truchman*, F.] an Interpreter.

To TRUCIDATE [*trucidatum*, L.] to kill.

TRUCIDATION, a cruel murdering or butchering. L.

To TRUCK [*troquer*, F. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span. which *Mer. Cas.* derives of *τροικτηρ*, Gr.] to barter or exchange one Commodity for another.

TRUCK, Exchange, Bartering of one Thing for another.

TRUCK [in a Ship] a square Piece of Wood at the top of a Mast to put the Flag-staff in.

TRUCKS [*trucca*, Ital. or of *Trucken*, Teut. or as *Minshew* of *τριχω* or *τροχης*, Gr.] a kind of Billiards an Italian Game.

TRUCKS [among Gunne s] round Pieces of Wood like Wheels fixed on the Axle-trees of Carriages to move the Ordnance at Sea.

To TRUCKLE [of *trocbliā*, L. of *τροχλιακω*, Gr.] to submit, to yield or buckle to.

A TRUCKLE [*trochia*, L. of *τροχιακω*, Gr.] a little running Wheel.

TRUCULENT [*truculentus*, L.] of a cruel, stern, or fierce Look or Disposition.

To TRUDGE [*truccare*. *truggolare*, Ital.] to trot up and down; to toil and moil about a Business.

TRUE [*τρυπε*, Sax. *Trouw*, Du.] natural; certain, sure; faithful, trusty; unfeigned.

TRUE Love. See Herb Paris.

TRUE Place of a Planet [Astronomy] a Place of the Heavens shown by a right Line drawn from the Center of the Earth through the Center of the Planet or Star.

TRUEST [*τρυπεστ*, Sax.] the most true.

TRUEETS, Pattens for Women. *Suff*.

TRUFFLES, a kind of Mushrooms covered

cover'd with a blackish Skin, without
Stalk or Root, growing within the Ground.
TRUGG, a Milk Tray. *Suffex.* A Hod
to carry Mortar in: Also an ancient Mea-
sure of about two Bushels. C.

TRUGG *Corn*, an Allowance of Corn
to the Vicar of *Leimster*, for officiating
at some Chapels of Ease in that Parish.

TRUEFASTIST, truest, sincerest. *Ch.*
To TRULL, to trundle. *Suffex.*

A TRULL [*trulla*, Ital. which *Mer.*
caf. derives of *ματρυλλη*, *Gr.*] a sorry
Wench, a pitiful Baggage; a vile Strumpet
or Camp-whore.

TRUMP [*Trompe*, *Du.*] a small Trum-
pet for Children.

A TRUMP [*trionphe*, *F.* *Trumpff*,
Teut. of *triumphus*, *L.*] a winning or vic-
torious Card.

TRUMPERY [*tromperie*, *F.*] trash,
old paltry Stuff.

A TRUMPET [*une trompette*, *F.* *trom-
peta*, *Span.* *Trommet*, *D.n.*] a warlike
musical Instrument.

To TRUMPET [*trompetter*, *F.*] to
sound a Trumpet, to publish, to set or
spread abroad, to proclaim.

TRUMPET *Marine*, an Instrument with
one String, which being struck with a Hair
Bow, sounds like a Trumpet.

Speaking TRUMPET, a large Trumpet
used at Sea, which so magnifies or makes
loud the Voice, that a Man speaking in it
may be heard above a Mile.

TRUMPETER [*un trompette*, *F.*] he
who blows or sounds a Trumpet.

TRUNCATED [*truncatus*, *L.*] cut
shorter, maimed, mangled.

TRUNCATED *Cone*, &c. [*in Geometry*]
one whose Top is cut by a Plane parallel
to its Base.

TRUNCATION, a cutting or chopping
off, a maiming. *L.*

TRUNCHEON [*troncon*, *F.* of *trun-
cus*, *L.*] a Battoon or kind of short staff,
us'd by Kings and great Officers.

TRUNCHEONS [*in Horses*] thick short
Worms bred in the Maw.

TRUNCUS [*trunc*, *F.*] the main Stem
or Stock of a Tree, in Distinction to Limbs
or Branches. *L.*

TRUNCUS [*Anatomy*] that part of the
great Artery and *Vena Cava*, which de-
scends from the Heart to the Iliack Ves-
sels.

TRUNCUS [*among Architects*] Part of
the Pedestal of a Pillar.

To TRUNDLE [*trondeler*, *Picard*, *F.*]
to roll along.

A TRUNDLE [*Tjwendel*, *Sax.*] a Car-
riage with low Wheels, to draw heavy
Burdens on.

TRUNDLE *Shot*, an Iron Shot about
17 Inches long, sharp-pointed at both Ends,
with a round Bowl of Lead cast upon it a
Hand Breadth from each End.

TRUNDLE-Tail, a Wench which runs
up and down with a draggel Tail.

TRUNDLERS, Peas. *Cant.*

TRUNK [*Minshew* derives it of *trun-
cus*, *L.*] a Chest or Box, usually covered
with Leather; the Stem or Body of a
Tree; the Body of a Man, having the
Head, Arms and Legs cut off; a Pipe to
shoot Pellets; the Snout of an Elephant;
a wooden Pipe for the Conveyance of Wa-
ter.

TRUNKS, Pidgeon-Holes. a Play.

TRUNK *Roots*, Roots growing out of
the Trunks of Plants.

TRUNKED [*among Herald's*] Trees cut
off at each End are said to be trunked.

TRUNNIONS [*of trognons*, *F.*] Knobs
or Bunches of a Gun's Metal, which bear
her upon the Cheeks of the Carriage.

TRUNNION *Ring*, the Ring about a
Cannon, next before the Trunnions.

TRUPENNY [*Mer. Caf.* derives it of
τροπεναν, *Gr.* q. d. a crafty Fellow] a
Name given by way of Taunt to some sor-
ry Fellow, &c. as, an old *Trupenny*.

To TRUSS [*trousser*, *F.* *Trossen*, *Du.*]
to tie or gird up; to hang upon a Tree;
to snatch up.

A TRUSS [*trofseau*, *F.* *Tross*, *Du.*
Trosz, *Teut.*] a Bundle: Also a kind of
Bandage for Persons that are bursten.

A TRUSS [*of Hay*] a Bundle weighing
56 *l.*

TRUSS of *Flowers* [*among Florists*]
many Flowers growing together on the
Head of a Stalk.

To TRUST [*Tjrupian*, *Sax.* *Trawen*,
Teut.] to depend or rely upon, to credit.

TRUSSES [*in a Ship*] are Ropes made
fast to the Barrels of a Yard to bind the
Yard to the Mast, when the Ship rolls.

TRUSSING [*in Falconry*] is a Hawk's
raising any Fowl or Prey aloft soaring up,
and then descending with it to the Ground.

A TRUSSEL, a Prop. See *Tressel*.

TRUST [*Tjrupi*, *Sax.* *Trouwe Du.*]
Confidence, Assistance, Credit, Tick.

TRUSTEE, one who has an Estate or
Money put into his Hands for the Use of
another, a Guardian.

TRUSTINESS [*Tjropð*, *Sax.*] Fide-
lity, Faithfulness.

TRUSTY [*of Tjrope*, *Sax.* *Tronw*,
Du.] Faithful, that is true to his Trust.

TRUTH [*Tjropðe*, *Sax.*] Truthness,
Certainty, Fidelity, Faithfulness.

TRUTH [*according to Mr. Locke*] is
the joining or separating of Signs, as the
things

things signified by them do agree or disagree with one another.

TRUTINA *Hermetis* [*Astrology*] an artificial Method of rectifying a Nativity. *L.*

To TRUTINATE [*trutinatum, L.*] to weigh, to examine, to consider, &c.

TRUTINATION [of *trutina, L.* a pair of Scales] a weighing or ballancing; a considering a thing thoroughly.

To TRY [*tentare, L.*] to essay, to prove, to examine.

To TRY [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said to try, when she has no more Sails aboard but her Main or Mizen Sail only.

If you trust before you try,

You may repent before you die.

Under this proverbial Distich is couch'd a good Lesson of Caution and Circumspection, not to choose a Friend on a sudden, or make Persons our Intimates, and repose a Confidence in them by entrusting them with our Secrets and private Concerns before we have experienced their integrity; it also cautions Persons against too easy a Credulity in buying upon the Credit of Persons unknown, without deliberately weighing in their Minds whether the things are equal in Value to the Price of the Purchase. Πιστεὶ χρήματα ὀλεσσαι, ἀπιστίει ἐσθίασαι, *Greek*; therefore it was an ancient Precept, Μίμνησθε ἀπιστίαν. And the Hebrews say, אל תסתכל בקנקן אלא במה, שיש בו.

TRYAL [*triatio, O. L.*] Essay, Endeavour, Temptation.

TRYAL [in *Law*] the Examination of Causes Civil or Criminal before a Judge.

TRYPHERA [*τρύφηρς, Gr.*] a gentle easy Cautick.

TUANT, Killing, *F.* as, a tuant Jest, is a sharp biting Jest.

A TUB [probably of *Többe, Du.*] a wooden Vessel.

A TUB of *Tea*, about 60 Pounds.

A TUB of *Camphire*, 56 to 80 Pounds.

TUBÆ *Fallopianæ* [among *Anatomists*] two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb; which receive the Eggs from the Testicles, and carry them to the Womb, so named from *Fallopianus*, an eminent Physician, who first found them out. *L.*

TUBA *Eustachiana* [in *Anatomy*] is the Canal of Communication between the Mouth and the Barrel of the Ear.

TUBAL [תובל, *H. i. e.* Born or Worldly] one of the Sons of *J. phet.*

TUBAL-cain [תובל-קין, *H. i. e.* Worldly Possession, or Birds-nest of the World], the first Inventor of all curious Smiths Work.

TUBE [*tubus, L.*] a Pipe. *F.*

TUBER, a Puff, a Knob or Knot in a Tree. *L.*

TUBER [among *Surgeons*] a Bunch or Swelling in a Man's Body. *I.*

TUBER [among *Botanists*] the round bunching out of Roots of some Herbs.

TUBERCULA [among *Surgeons*] little Swellings or Pusshes that suppurate and discharge Pus. *L.*

TUBERCULA [in *Palmistry*] the more eminent Muscles or knobby Parts under the Fingers, called by them also *Montes*.

TUBEROSE, a sort of white sweet smelling Flower. *F.*

TUBEROSE } [*tubereux, F. tuberosus,*
TUBEROUS } *L.*] full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBEROSITY [*tuberosité, F. tuberositas, L.*] Knottiness, or being full of Knots and Bunches.

TUBEROSITY, a bunching out of some Parts of the Body.

TUBEROUS Plants [in *Botany*] are Plants full of Bunches or Knots.

TUBERI *Lactiferi* [in *Anatomy*] small Pipes through which the Milk flows to the Nipples of Womens Breasts. *L.*

To TUBICINATE [*tubicinatum, L.*] to Trumpet.

TUBULATION, a making hollow like Pipes. *L.*

TUBULI *Vermiculares* [among *Naturalists*] small winding Cavities on the outside of the Shells of Sea Shell-Fish, in which some small Worms inhabit and breed. *F.*

TUBULOUS [*tubulatus, L.*] hollow like a Pipe, or abounding in hollow Parts.

A TUCK [*estoc, F. stocca, Ital.* a long Sword; *Tueca, C. Br.* a Knife] a Rapier or long Sword.

To TUCK [probably of *Trucken, Teut.*] to turn or gather up.

TUCK [of a Ship] is the trussing or gathering in of her Quarter under Water.

A TUCKER [of *Tuck, Teut.* Cloth] a Fuller of Cloth; a Slip or Linnen or Lace pium'd along the top of Womens Stays.

TUCKSELS, the Teeth call'd Grinders.

TUEL, the Fundament of a Beast.

TUESDAY [Tuey-*dag, Sax. Verste-gan* derives it of *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar Idol of the *Teutonicks* or old *Germans* and *Saxons*, to whom this Day, *Tuesday*, was more especially dedicated; *Skinner* derives it of *Tun, Mars*, and *dag*, a Day, *Sax.* which seems to be the aforesaid *Tuisco* the third Day of the Week.

A TUFT [*tonffet, F. Lopff, Teut.*] a Lock of Hair; a thicket of Trees; the Crest of a Bird, &c.

TUFTA [*Old Records*] a Cottage.

To TUG [*Letogen* of Teon, *Sax.* to draw] to pull and hale, to labour hard.

A TUG [*To'gun*, *Sax.*] a Pull; also a Waggon to carry Timber. C.

TUGAÆ [*Old Law*] Harnes, Traces or Ropes for Drawing.

TUILLERIES [*i. e.* a Place where tiles are made of *tuile*, F. a tile] a stately Fabric near the *Lowre* in France.

TUITION, Care of one's Education, Guardianship, Protection; Patronage. L.

TUKE, a Horse-ropping or Foretop.

TULIP [*tulipe*, F. *tulipa*, Ital] a beautiful Flower, first brought out of Turkey.

TULIPANT, a Sash or Wreath worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

To TULL, to allure. *Chaucer*.

To TUM WOOL, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

To TUMBLE [*Commelen*, Du. *tombolare*, Ital. *Tumber*, Dan. *tumber*, F. which *Menagius* derives of *πρόβυζ*, Gr. a Fall] to throw or roll down; to towze or tumble; to fall down.

A TUMBLER, one who plays tumbling Tricks. Also a kind of Hunting Dog: Also a sort of Drinking Cup.

TUMBLER, a Cart. *Cant.*

A TUMBREL [*tumbreau*, F.] a Dung-Cart: Also a Ducking-stool.

TUMEFACATION, a Swelling, a causing to Swell. L.

TUMID [*tumidus*, L.] swelling rising up.

TUMIDITY [*tumiditas*, L.] swelling.

To TUMIFY [*tumifier*, F. *tumefacere*, L.] to cause a Tumour or Swelling, to rise or swell; also to be puffed up.

TUMOUR [*tumeur*, F. *tumor*, L.] a preternatural Swelling, caused by the settling of Humours in any Part of the Body.

NATURAL Tumours [among *Physicians*] such as arise from the four Humours contained in the Mass of Blood, or else of several at once mingled together.

BASTARD Tumours } those tumours
ENCYSTED Tumours } which proceed from a settling of corrupt Humours, whose Matter is contained in several proper *Cy-fus's* or skinny Bags.

CRITICAL Tumours, Imposthumes, or such Tumours as appear at once in acute Diseases, and put an end to them with good or bad Success.

MALIGNANT Tumours, such Swellings as are accompanied with extraordinary and dangerous Symptoms, whose Consequences are very hazardous; as the *Carbuncle* in the Plague.

PESTILENTIAL Tumours, a Swelling accompanied with a Fever, Swooning, &c. which usually arises in the time of a Pestilence or Plague.

VENEREAL Tumours, such as appear at the Bottom of the Groin, and proceed from impure Copulation.

TUMPING [among *Gardeners*] a sort of Fencing for Trees.

TUMULATION, burying, interring. L.

A TUMULT [*tumulte*, F. of *tumultus*, L.] a Bustle, Uproar, Stir, Hurlyburly, Riot, Sedition, Mutiny.

TUMULTUARY [*tumultuaire*, F. *tumultuarius*, L.] done in haste, on a sudden, or in a Tumult; disorderly, confused.

TUMULTUOUS [*tumultueux*, F. *tumultuosus*, L.] full of Tumult, Riotous.

TUN [*Tun*, *Sax.*] in the End of Words or Names of Places, signifies a Town, Village, a Dwelling-place.

A TUN [*Tunne*, *Sax.* *Tonne*, Du. of *tina*, L.] a Measure of Capacity and Liquids containing 252 Gallons.

TUN Weight, 2000 Pounds, whereby the different Sizes or Contents of Ships and Sea-Vessels are usually expressed.

A TUN [of Timber] 40 solid Foot.

To TUN, to put Liquor into a Tun, &c.

TUN-HOOF, an Herb.

TUNA, an *American* Tree, on the Leaves of which the costly Worms called *Cocheneal* are bred.

TUNABLE [of *tonus*, L.] that may be tuned or put in Tune; harmonious, *i. e.* agreeable to the Rules of Musick.

TUNE [*ton*, F. *tonus*, L. of *τόνος*, Gr.] an Agreement in Sound, an Air or Song.

TUNGRAVE [*Tungrava*, *Sax.*] a Bailiff of a Manour.

TUNICA *Vaginalis* [in *Anatomy*] is the first or the proper Teguments of the Testes or Stones.

TUNICK [*tunique*, F. *tunica*, L.] a sleeveless Coat; as a Vest and Tunick.

TUNICLE [*tunicelle*, F. *tunicula*, L.] a little Membrane or membranous Coat, a Skin covering any Part of the Body.

TUNISIAN Falcon [of *Tunis* in *Barbary*] a Hawk that makes her Eyrie there.

TUNNAGE, an Impost per Tun of Merchandize exported or imported in Ships.

A TUNNEL [*tonnelle*, F.] a Funnel through which Liquors are poured into a Vessel: Also the Funnel of a Chimney.

To TUNNEL [*tonneller*, F.] to fill Vessels with Liquor.

A TUNNEL [among *Falconers*] a Net to catch Partridges.

TUNNELLER [in *Falconry*] one who goes a Fowling with such a Net.

TUNNELLERS [on *Ship-board*] Men who fill Casks with Water.

TUNNEL Net, a Net to catch Partridges.

A TUNNEY [*tunnin*, F. *Tonein*, Du. *ibynnus*, L. of *Θυννός*, Gr.] a Sea-fish.

A TUP, a Ram or Male-Sheep. C.

To TUP, to cover an Ewe. C.

TUREANT [*turban*, F. *turbante*, Span. and Ital.] a Turkish Omenent for the Head made of fine Linen, wreathed into a Rundle broad at the Bottom to inclose the Head, and lessening toward the top.

TURBARIA [*old Law*] the Ground where Turves are digged.

TURBARY [*Law Term*] a Right to dig Turves on the Ground of another.

Common of TURBARY [*Law Term*] a Liberty which some Tenants have of digging in the Lord's Waste.

To TURBINATE [*turbinatum*, L.] to fashion like a Top, to sharpen at one End.

TURBINATED [among *Botanists*] those Plants that some of their Parts resemble a Turbant in Shape, or are of a conical Figure.

TUREITH, an Herb of a violent purging Quality. L.

TUREITH Mineral [among *Chymists*] is a yellow precipitate of Mercury.

TURBOT, a broad Sea-fish. F. and Du.

TURBULENCY, Nihileness, Troublesomness, Boisterousness, Blusteringness.

TURBULENT [*turbulentus*, L.] boisterous, blustering, &c. F.

TURCISM, the Religion, Principles or Opinions of the *Turks*.

TURCOISE [*turquoise*, F.] a precious Stone of an Azure Colour, so called, because brought to us from the *Turks*.

TURD [*Topf*, Sax.] Ordure, Dung.

TURF [*Turpe*, Sax. Corff. *Yent. Tu f*, Du.] a sort of Earth dug for Fuel.

TURFING Spade, an Instrument used to under-cut the Turf; after it is marked out with a trenching Plough.

TURGESCENCE [of *turgescere*, L.] a swelling up or growing big.

TURGID [*turgidus*, L.] swollen, puffed up.

TURIONES [in *Botany*] are the first young tender Shoots which any Plants do annually put forth of the Ground. L.

A TURK, a Native of *Turkey*.

TURKEY, a large Country in *Asia*, and also some part of it in *Europe*.

A TURKEY, a well known Fowl.

TURKEY-POUT, a young Turkey.

TURKISH, belonging to the *Turks*.

TURKS CAP, a Flower.

TURMENTISE, torment. *Chaucer*.

TURMERICK, the Root of an Herb growing in *India* and *Arabia*.

TURMOIL, a Bustle or Stir.

To TURMOIL, to toil or rout, to make a heavy to do.

To TURN [*Týrnan*, Sax. *tourner*, F. *turnare*, Ital. and L. of *τρέπειν*, Gr.] to work as Turners do; also to return; also to change Sides, &c. to wind round.

A TURN [*tour*, F.] a Walk or Course: A good or bad Office: a Turner's Lath.

A TURN [among *Watchmakers*] a term which belongs to the Movement of a Watch, signifying the entire Revolution or going about of any Wheel or Pinion.

TURN [in *La*] is the County Court, or the King's Leet, or the Sheriff's Court where the Sheriff is Judge, kept every Year twice, after *Easter* and after *Michaelmas*, from this Court, Peers of the Realm, Clergy-men, and such as have Hundreds of their own, are exempted.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the Vice of *Ingatitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual Offices of Love, and alternate Helps or Assurances, are the Fruits and Issues of true Friendship, that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable to requite Kindnesses, and to make them amends who have deterv'd well of us; *Qui plausit fait, plausit requiert*, say the *French*; and *Gratia gratiam parit*, the *Latins*; *Χάρις ἀγαπᾷ χάριτα* the *Greeks*; and the *Hebrews*.

תהימא קד מאה ליה את
נפר ביה

TURN-COAT, one who changes his Religion, or goes over to another Party.

TURN PIKE, a Gate set up in a Road in order to stop Travellers, Waggon, Coaches, &c. to take Toll of them towards keeping the Roads in good Repair.

TURN-PIKE [in *Fortification*] a Spar of Wood about 14 Foot long, and about 8 Inches Diameter, cut in Form of a *Hexagon*, every Side being bored full of Holes, through which short Pikes are run about six Foot long, pointed with Iron so that they stand out of every Way: their Use is to stop the Enemy when set in a Breach at the Entrance of a Camp or in a Gap.

TURNSOLE [*tournefol*, F.] a Plant so named, because its Flowers turn towards the Course of the Sun.

TURN the tup to ride [Country *Phrase*] to put the Ram to the Ewe to engender.

TURNADO, a Wind, which on some Coasts blows all Night from the Shore.

TURNAMENT [*tournoy*, F. *torneamento*, Ital.] Jousting or Tilting; a Martial Exercise of armed Knights, &c. encountering one another on Horseback, with Spears or Lances; a Sport much in Use in ancient Times, but now laid aside.

TURNING Evil [in *Black cattle*] a Disease called also the *Sturdy*.

TURNING *Straight* [in *Horsemanship*] an artificial Motion taught a Horse in the Manage.

TURNIP [of *Turru* and *Nape*, *Sax.* *Vapus*, L. q. d. round Napes to distinguish them from the *Napi*, L. which were generally long] a Root well known.

A **TURNER** [*t.urneur*, F. *tornaro*, Ital. *ornator*, L. *τερτυρις*, Gr.] one who turns vessels, or Utensils in Wood or Metal.

TURNETUM, a Duty paid to the Sheriff for holding his Turn or County-Court. O. L.

TURNERY, a Tournament or tiling. O.
TURNING Evil [with *Grafiers*] a Disease in Cattle called the *Sturdy*.

TURNING [*Confessionary*] a particular Way of paring Oranges or Lemons.

TURNO *Vicecomitum*, a Writ for those who are called out of their own Hundred into the Sheriff's Turn or Court.

TURPENTINE [*terelintbine*, F. *terebinthus*, L. *Τερβινθου*, Gr.] a clear Gum or Resin issuing from several Sorts of Trees.

To **TURPIFY** [*turpifcere*, L.] to make unclean, to defile.

TURPITUDE [*turpitude*, L.] Filthiness, Baseness, Dishonesty, Villainy. F.

TURREL, a Tool us'd by Coopers.

A **TURRET** [*tourrette*, F. *turricula*, L.] a little Tower.

TURRIBULUM [*Old Law*] a little Pot to burn Incense in.

TURRIFEROUS [*turrifer*, L.] bearing Towers.

TURTLE [*tourte*, F. *turtur*, L.] a kind of Dove, noted for its kind Disposition and Chastity, living a single Life after the Death of its Mate; a Sea Tortoise.

TURUNDA [among *Surgeons*] a tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

TUSAN Order [*Architecure*] so call'd because it was invented in *Tuscany*: Here the Columns, together with Base and Capital, are to be 7 Modules in Length, and to have the upper Part of the Pillar, one 4th less in Diameter than the Bottom.

TUSCAN Work, the most simple and rude of the 5 ancient Orders of Pillars.

TUSH, an Interjection of Slighting or Displeasure.

TUSHES [of a *Horse*] four particular Teeth.

TUSHES } of a Boar [*Tuxay*, *Sax.*]
TUSKS } the great Teeth that stand out.

To **TUSK** [in *Carving*] as, *Tusk that Barbel*. i. e. cut it up.

To **TUSTLE**, to strive with or bustle; to tumble, ruffle, or touze.

TUT, an Imperial Ensign of a Golden Globe with a Cross on it.

TUT Moutted [*Τύττω*, *Sax.* a Teat or Nipple, q. d. having Lips standing out like Nipples] that has the Chin or lower Jaw standing out farther than the upper.

TUTELAGE, Guardianship, Protection. L.

TUTELE [*tute'la*, L.] Defence, Protection. *Chaucer*.

TUTELAR } [*tutelairc*, F. *tutelar*,
TUTELARY } L.] that protects or performs the Office of a Guardian.

TUTELARY Angels, Angels, which are said, to have Guardianship or Protection of Kingdoms, Cities, and Persons.

TUTOR [*tutcur*, F.] one that instructs another in some Art or Science. L.

To **TUTOR** [*instruere*, L.] to teach Manners, to chide, to school.

A **TUTOR** [in an *University*] one who takes care to instruct the Youth, who are sent thither from inferior Schools.

A **TUTORESS**, a Female Tutor.

TUTSAN or *Tusan*, an Herb.

TUTTI } [in *Musick Books*] signifies
TUTTO } all or All-together, and is often found in Musick of several Parts, and especially after the Word *solo* or *trio*, and signifies that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together. *Ital.*

TUTY } [*tutie*, F.] the Sparkles or
TUTTY } Soot of Brass sticking to the Furnace.

TUTTY } a Nosegay: Also a
TUZZIMUZZY } jocular or humorous Name for the *Pudendum Muliebre*.

TWAIN [*Tuezen*, *Sax.* *Twæe*, *Du.*] two.

TWAIN Nights Guest, one who has lain at a House two Nights, who, if he did any Mischief, himself, nor his Host, was answerable for it; whereas if he staid longer, his Host was answerable.

TWAITE [*Old Law*] Wood grubbed up and turned into arable Land.

A **TWANG** [*Minshew* derives it of *tango*, L. to touch] a Hogoe or ill Taste; an ill Sound in one's Pronunciation, a sharp Sound as of a Bow string, &c.

To **TWANG**, to sound like the String of a musical Instrument or Whip.

TWAY-BLADE, an Herb.

A **TWEAG** } [of *Wacken*, *Teut.*] Per-
A **TWEAK** } plexity, Trouble.

To **TWEAG** } [*Wacken*, *Du.* to
To **TWEAK** } pinch] to put into a Fret.

To **TWEEDLE**, to play on a Fiddle or Bag-pipe.

TWELFHENDE-MEN [*Saxon Law Term*] Husbandmen of the lower Order, who were usually valued at 200 s.

T W

TWELFTH [τῶδε. Sax.] the XIth, or 12th.

TWELFTH-DAY } the Festival of the
 TWELFTH-TIDE } Epiphany, or Ma-
 nifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so
 called as being the Twelfth-Day exclu-
 sively from the *Nativity* or *Christmas-*
day.

TWELVE [τῶδε, Sax. *Twelff, Du.*] XII, or 12.

TWELVE MEN [Law Term] a Num-
 ber of 12 Persons, or upward, to 24, o-
 therwise called the Jury or Inquest, by
 whose Discretion and Oath, as to Mat-
 ters of Fact, all Trials pass through
 all Courts of the Common Law in this
 Realm.

TWELVE-MONTH, the Space of a
 Year, according to the Calendar Months.

TWENTY [ῥεντιζ, Sax. *Twent-*
igh, Du. Vingf. F. Viginti, L.] XX,
 or 20.

To TWEYNE, to twine, to twist.
Chaucer.

TWI-BILL [of τῶδε, Sax. two and
 Bill] an Iron Tool used by Pavers.

TWICE [of τῶδε, Sax.] two times.

To TWIFALLOW Ground [in *Hus-*
bandry] is to till or plough it a second
 Time.

A TWIG [τῶδε, Sax. *Twigh, Du.*] a
 small Sprout of a Tree, &c.

TWIHINDI [τῶδε, Sax.] Men val-
 ued at 200 Shillings, who were of the
 lowest Degree, and if such a Man was
 killed, the Mulct was 30 Shillings.

TWIGHT, twirched, pulled. O.

TWILIGHT [of τῶδε. Sax. 2 and
 Leoh, Sax. Light] that dubious or half
 Light, in the Dawn of the Morning just
 before the Sun-rising, and in the Dusk
 of the Evening, a little after the Sun-
 setting.

A TWILD, a Quill, Reed or Spool to
 wind Yarn on for Weaving. N. C.

To TWINE [τῶδε, Sax. *Twinnen,*
Du.] to twist Thread.

TWINE [τῶδε, Sax. *Tweyn, Du.*] a
 small twisted Thread.

To TWINGE [Twinger, Dan. *Twing-*
en, Teut.] to torment or gripe.

TWINKING, to wink or twinkle with
 the Eyes. *Chaucer.*

To TWINKLE [Minshew derives it of
Wink, q. d. to Winkle, or probably of
Wincelian, Sax. to move quick] to wink
 often, to sparkle as some Stars do.

TWINS [ῥετῶδε and ῥετῶδε, Sax.]
 two Children born at one Birth.

TWINTERS [in *Bedfordshire*] Cattel
 two Winters old.

To TWIRE, to whisper. *Chaucer.*

T Y

To TWIRLE [q. d. to *Weirle, or of*
ciurlare, Ital. or Wirhen, Teut.] to turn
 round about quick.

To TWIST [ῥετῶδε, Sax.] to com-
 plicate several Lines or Threads together,
 also to wring round.

A TWIST [in *Architecure*] a Piece of
 Timber, otherwise called a Girder.

TWIST, the Complication or folding
 of a Rope: Also the Hollow on the inside
 of the Thigh.

TWIST, a Twig. *Chaucer.*

To TWIT [ῥετῶδε, Sax.] to up-
 braid with, to twit or hit in the Teeth.

To TWITCH [τῶδε, Sax.] to
 pinch or pluck.

TWITTEN, blame. *Spencer.*

TWITCH Grass, a Weed called also
Quitch-Grass.

To TWITTER [ῥετῶδε, Teut.] to quake
 or shiver with Cold: Also to sneer or
 laugh scornfully.

To TWITTER Thread or Tarn, is to
 spin it uneven. N. C.

TWINIL [among *Carpenters*] a Tool to
 make Mortise-holes with.

TWO [ῥετῶδε, Sax. *Two, Du.*
Dan. C. Br. Zwo, Teut. Deux, F. Duo,
L. of Duo, Gr.] II, or 2 in Number.

TWOFOLD [τῶδε, Sax.] double.

TWYES, twice. *Chaucer.*

TYCHONICK System, that System of
 Astronomy which was advanced by *Tycho-*
Brabe, a Nobleman of Denmark.

To TYE [ῥετῶδε, Sax. *Minshew* derives
 it of *Δεω, Gr.] to bind.*

TYHTLAD [Saxon Law Term] an Ac-
 cusation or Charge for an Offence.

TYLWITH, a Tribe or Family branch-
 ing out of another, which, in *English He-*
raldry, is called the 2d or 3d Houle. C. Br.

TYMBERELIA, a Tumbrel or Dack-
 ing-stool.

TYMPAN [tympānum, L. of τῶδε, Gr.] a
 Tumbrel or Drum.

TYMPAN [among *Anatomists*] the
 Drum of the Ear.

TYMPAN [in *Architecure*] that Part
 of the Bottom of Frontons or Pediments
 which is inclosed between the Corri-
 ces, and answers to the naked of the
 Frize.

TYMPAN [with *Joiners*] is attributed
 to the Pannels of Doors, and to the Square
 or Die of Pedestals.

TYMPAN [among *Printers*] is a Frame
 belonging to a Printing Press, covered with
 Parchment, on which every Sheet is pla-
 ced, in order to be printed off.

TYMPAN of an Arch [Architecure]
 a Triangular Table placed in its Cor-
 ners, and hollowed sometimes with
 Branches of Laurel. Olive-tree or Oak

or with Trophies according to the *Ionick* or *Dorick* Order. But the richest are adorned with flying Figures, as Fame, &c. or sitting Figures, as the *Cardinal Virtues*; proper for the *Corinthian* or *Composite* Order.

TYMPANO [in *Musick Books*] a pair of Kettle Drums, which are often used in Concert as a Bass to a Trumpet. *Ital.*

TYMPANUM [τύμπανον, Gr.] a Drum which among the Ancients was a thin Piece of Leather or Skin stretched upon a Circle of Wood or Iron, and beat with the Hand.

TYMPANUM [in *Mechanicks*] a kind of Wheel plac'd on an *Axis* or Cylindrical Beam, on the Top of which are Leavers or fixed Staves, for the more easy turning the *Axis* about, to raise the Weight required, and is much the same with the *Peritrochium*; but that the *Cylinder* or *Axis* of the *Peritrochium* is much shorter and lesser than the *Cylinder* of the *Tympanum*.

TYMPANUM [*Anatomy*] is the Drum or Skin of the Drum of the Ear, called *Tympani Membrana*, which is a small, round, thin, transparent, dry and nervous Membrane of most exquisite Sense, lying over the hollow of the inner Part of the Ear; and is the Instrument of Hearing.

TYMPANY [*tympanites*, L. of τυμπανίτης of τυμπανίζω, to beat or sound like a Drum, Gr.] a hard Swelling of the Belly, or a Disease consisting in a constant, equal, hard resisting Tumour of the *Abdomen*, or dry windy Dropsy, so that the Belly, being struck, yields a Sound as it were a Drum.

TYNT, shut up. *O.*

TYPE [*typus*, L. of τύπος, Gr.] the Figure or mystical Shadow of a Thing; a Model or Pattern. *F.*

TYPHODES [τυφώδης, Gr.] a continual burning Fever, as it were from an Inflammation of the Bowels. *L.*

TYPHOMANIA [τυφομανία, Gr.] a Delirium with a Frenzy a Lethargy. *L.*

TYPHON [τυφών, Gr.] a violent Whirlwind, an Hurricane; also a fiery Meteor or Impression of the Air.

TYPH Wheat, a kind of Corn much like our Rye.

TYPICAL [*typicus*, L. of τυπικός, Gr.] belonging to a Type or Figure.

TYPOCOSMY [of τύπος a Type, and κόσμος the World, Gr.] a Figure of the World.

TYPOGRAPHER [*typographus*, L. of τυπογράφος, Gr.] a Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICAL [τυπογραφικός, Gr.] belonging to *Typography*.

TYPOGRAPHY [*typographia*, L. of τυπογραφία of τύπος, and γραφή Description, Gr.] Printing, or the Art of Printing.

TYRUS [among *Physicians*] the Order which intermitting Fevers observe in their increasing and decreasing.

TYRANNICAL } [*tyrannique*, F. *ty-*
TYRANNOUS } *rannicus*, L. of τυραννικός, Gr.] belonging to Tyranny, impetuous, acting like a Tyrant.

TYRANNICIDE [*tyrannicidium*, L. of *Tyrannus* and *Cædo*, to kill, τυραννοκτοσία, Gr.] the Murder of a Tyrant, or a Tyrant killer. *F.*

To **TYRANNIZE** [*tyranniser*, F. *tyrannizare*, L. of τυραννίζειν, Gr.] to play the Tyrant, to oppress or lord it over.

TYRANNY [*tyrannie*, F. *tyrannis*, L. of τυραννίς, Gr.] cruel and violent Government; Empire or Dominion unlawfully usurped; Outrageous Cruelty or Oppression.

A **TYRANT** [*tyran*, F. *tyrannus*, L. of τυρανός, Gr.] one who has usurped the Sovereign Power in a State; also a Prince, though lawful, that abuses the Royal Power in oppressing his Subjects; one who governs with Cruelty and Injustice.

TYRETS, Ornaments for Horse-Harness.

TYRIASIS, the Leprosy.

TYRO, a new fresh Water Soldier, a Novice, an Apprentice. *L.*

TYROCINY [*tyrocinium*, L.] the first Exercise of any thing, an Apprenticeship, Unskilfulness.

TYROSIS [of τυρός, Gr. Cheese] a curdling of Milk in the Stomach into a Substance like Cheese.

A **TYE-TOP**, a Garland. *N. C.*

V A.

V In Latin Numbers stands for 5. **V**, *V*. frequently is set for *Vide*, L. *i. e.* See.

V, in the *West* of *England*, is generally used instead of *F*. as *Vather* for *Father*, &c.

VACANCY [*vacance*, F.] an empty Space; a void Place or Dignity; also Time or Leisure.

VACANT [*vacans*, L.] void, that is not filled up; at leisure. *F.*

VACARIOUS [*old Law*] a Cow-herd or Herdsman who looks after the common Herd of Cows.

VACCARY } [*vaccaria*, L.] a Cow-
VACCHARY } house; a Dairy or Milk-house. *O. L.*

To

To VACATE [*vaguer*, F. *vacatum*, L.] to empty, to annul or make void.

VACATION, a ceasing from ordinary Business, a being at Leisure. F.

VACATION [in *Common Law*] the time between the End of one Term and the Beginning of another.

VACATION [among *civilians*] the time from the Death of a Parson till the Benefice be s'pply'd by another.

VACATURA [*Law Term*] a vacancy or voidance of a spiritual Living that shall happen hereafter.

VACCHIVIA [*Old Law*] a Dairy.

To VACILLATE [*vaciller*, F. *vacillatum*, L.] to reel, stagger, waggle, or flake.

VACILLATION, a reeling or staggering, a wavering; uncertainty, Irresolution. F. of L.

VACIVE [*vacivus*, L.] void, empty.

VACIVITY [*vacivitas*, L.] emptiness.

VACUATION, an emptying. L.

VACUI Dies [among *Physicians*] are those Days in which an imperfect and ill Crisis of a Distemper often happens. L.

VACUITY [*vacuité*, F. *vacuitas*, L.] Emptiness, void Space.

VACUUM [among *Philosophers*] a Space devoid of all Body. L. And this they distinguish into

VACUUM *Disseminatum* or *Interpersum*, i. e. small void Spaces interspersed about between the Particles of Bodies. L. And

VACUUM *Coacervatum*, a larger void Space, made by the meeting together of the several interspersed or disseminated Vacuities. L.

VADARI *Aliquem* [*Civil Law Term*] to oblige one to give Security for his Appearance in Court on a certain Day.

To VADE [of *vadere*, L.] to decay, to fade or wax weak.

VADED [of *vadere*, L. to go] gone. Sp.

VADE *Meum* [i. e. go along with me] a Title given to any little Epitome or Treatise, which a Man may carry in his Pocket.

VADIARE *Duellum* [*Old Law*] to wage a Combat.

VADIMONIUM [*Civil Law*] a Promise or Bond for Appearance before a Judge at a Day appointed. L.

VADIMONIUM *Deferre* [*Law Term*] to make a Default, not to appear in Court according to Order. L.

IN VADIO *Expone* [*Law Term*] to pawn or leave a Pledge for returning Money borrowed. L.

VADIUM, Wages, Salary. L.

VADIUM *Mortuum*, Mortgage, Lands or immoveable Goods, so pawned or en-

gaged to the Creditor, that he has a Right to the mean Profits for the Use of his Loan or Debt.

PER VADIUM *Ponere* [*Law Term*] to take Bail or Security for the Appearance of an Offender in some Court of Justice. L.

VAFRITY [*vafritia*, L.] Craftiness.

VAFROUS [*vaffer*, L.] subtle, crafty, sly.

VAGABOND [*vagatundus*, L.] a wandering Beggar, or idle Person, who has no certain Place of abode. F.

VAGARIES [*vagationis*, L.] Freaks and Pranks of wanton People.

VAGINA [*vagin*, F.] a Scabbard, Sheath or Case. L.

VAGINA *Uteri* [among *Anatomists*] the Neck of the Womb. L.

VAGINIPENNOUS *Animals* [*vaginpennes*, L.] such as have their Wings in Sheaths or Cases, as the Beetle hath.

VAGRANCY [of *Vago* and *errans*, L.] a vagrant; disorderly or ill Course of Life.

A VAGRANT [*vage errans*, L.] a Vagabond, a Scroller, an idle Person.

VAGRANT [*vage* and *errans*, L.] wandering, strolling or roving up and down.

VAGUE [*vagus*, L.] wandering, randomness, without any Intent.

A VAIL [*voile*, F. *Wiele*, Du. *zelen*, L.] a piece of Stuff, Silk, &c. that covers or hides any thing from being seen.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*Avaller le Bonnet*, F.] to put off one's Hat, or shew any Sign of Respect.

To VAIL *the Bonnet* [*Sea Phrase*] to strike Sail in Token of Submission.

AVAILABLE, available. *Chaucer*.

VAILES, Profits that arise to Officers or Servants, besides Salary or Wages.

VAIN [*vanius*, L.] empty, frivolous, usefess, foolish. F.

VAIN-Glorious [of *Vanus* and *Gloriosus*, L.] full of Vain Glory.

VAIN-Glory [*Vana Gloria*, L.] boasting in vain, to no Benefit or Purpose.

VARY } [in *Heraldry*] is when the

VERRY } Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered of two Colours, with the Figures of little Bells.

VAIRY *Coppy* [*Heraldry*] called also *Potent Counter Potent*, is a bearing, when the Field of a Coat of Arms is chequered in the Shape of Hammers or Mallets.

VALANCE, value. *Chaucer*.

VALENCES } [*Falenzane*, Ital.] short

VALLENS } Curtains for the upper Part of the Furniture of a Bed, Window, &c.

VALE, a Valley, which See.

VALE of *red Horse* [the Figure of an Horse in a Valley, on whose Neck were red Marks] a Place in *Warwickshire*.

VALE of a Pump [in a Ship] a Trough by which the Water runs from the Pump along the Ship's side, to the Scupper-Holes.

VALE, Farewel. L.

To VALEDICT [valedictum of valedicere, L.] to bid farewel.

VALEDICTION, a bidding farewel.

VALEDICTORY, belonging to bidding Farewel, as a valedictory Speech.

St. VALENTINE, a Romish Bishop, whose Festival is observed February 14th.

VALENTINES [in England] about this Time a Year the Birds chuse their Mates, and probably thence came the Custom of Young Men and Maidens, chusing Valentines, or special loving Friends on that Day.

VALENTINES [in the Church of Rome] Saints chosen on St. Valentine's Day, as Patrons for the Year ensuing.

VALENTINIANS, a sort of Christian Hereticks, so called from *Valentinus* in the 11th Century; he collected Dreams of certain Gods to the Number of 30, whom he called *Eones*, i. e. Ages, out of *Hesiod's* Fables, of whom he would have 15 to be Male, and the rest Female; and held that our Saviour (like another *Pandora*) sprung out of their Correspondence; dreamed that he passed with a Body, brought from Heaven through the Womb of the Virgin, and that all Men would not rise to Life again.

VALERIAN, the Herb great *Setxall*.

VALET, a Servitor or mean Servant. F.

VALET de chambre, one that waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed Chamber. F.

VALETUDE [valetudo, L.] a good State of Health.

VALETUDINARIAN, a sickly Person, or one always anxious about his Health.

VALETUDINARY [valetudinarius, L.] sickly, crazy.

A VALETUDINARY [valetudinarium, L.] an House or Hospital for the Entertainment of sick People.

VALIANT [vaillant, F.] bold and daring in Fight, stout, brave.

VALIANTNESS [vaillantise, F.] Prowess, Courage, Stoutness.

VALID [valide, F. validus, L.] strong, mighty; most frequently, Authentick, Binding, done in due Form, good in Law.

VALIDITY [validité, F. validitas, L.] Strength, Power, Force; the Authentickness or Binding Force of a Deed, &c.

VALLEY [vallée, F. of vallis, L.] a hollow Place or Space of Ground surrounded with Hills.

VALLEY of white Horse [so called from the Form of a Horse represented upon a white or sunny Bank] a Place in *Barshire*.

VALLOR } a hollow Mould in which
VALLOW } a Cheefe is pres'd, call'd
also a Vate. C.

VALOMBREUX, an Order of Monks, founded by one *Gualbert* a *Florentine*.

VALORE *Maritagii*, a Writ that lies for the Lord to recover Value of Marriage proffered to an Infant and refused.

VALOUR [valeur, F.] Courage, Stoutness, Bravery.

VALOROUS [valeureux, F.] valiant, stout, brave.

VALUABLE, that is of great value, Weighty, Important.

VALUABLE [Evaluation, F.] a putting a value upon, a Price.

VALUE [valeur, F. of valor, L.] Worth, Price, Esteem.

To VALUE, to set a Price upon, to esteem.

VALVES [valve, L.] Folding Doors.

VALVES [among Anatomists] are a little thin Membraneous Substance, found in several Vessels of the Body, which, like to Folding Doors, open and give free Passage to the Fluids moving one way, but will not suffer them to return the same way, but shut and hinder their Passage.

VALVES [valvula, L.] are found in the Intestines, in the small and great Guts, especially in the Jejunum, and about the Beginning of the Ileum, which are called Semicircular from their Figure. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherish'd with Heat, and lastly, that it ascends not again.

VALVULA [in Anatomy] a valve or Fold in the Vessels. L.

VALVULA Major, the upper part of the *Isthmus* between the *Testes* and the foremost Worm-like Proceſs of the *Cerebellum*. L.

VALVULÆ Conniventes [Anatomy] those Wrinkles which are found in the Guts, Ileum and Jejunum. L.

VAMBRACE [Avant bras, F.] Armour for the Arm.

To VAMP [of Avant, F. before] to mend or furbish up.

VAMP [of Avant, F.] the upper Leather of a Shoe, &c.

VAMPS } a sort of short Stockings
VAMPAYS } or Hose, which come up only to the Ancles.

VAMPLATE [probably of Avant and Platine, F.] a Gauntlet or Iron Glove.

VAN [of Avant, F. before] the Fronr.

AVAN [vannus, L.] a Wincrowing-Fan, a Crible for Corn. F.

To VAN [vane, F. vannare, L.] to winnow Corn.

VATICAN [of *Vatican*, the Hill where it stands, so called of *vaticinia*, the Responses of Oracles anciently there received; on which stands a famous Palace of the same Name] the chief Library of *Rome*, founded by Pope *Sixtus IV.* who stored it with the choicest Books he could pick out of *Europe*, and allowed a large Revenue for its perpetual Augmentation.

VATICINATION, a prophesying or divining, a fore-telling. *L.*

VAVASORY [*vavasorerie*, *F.*] Lands held by a vavafour.

VAVASOUR } [*vavasseur*, *F.* *valva-*
VALVASOUR } *voire*, *Ital.*] anciently a Nobleman, next in Dignity to a Baron.

VAUDOIS, a certain People who adhered to *Peter Valdo*, a Citizen of *Lions* in *France*, who shook off the Superstitions of *Rome*, *A. C.* 1050, whose Posterity now inhabit the Vallies of *Piedmont*.

VAUGHAN [probably of *Clarchan*, *C. Br.* little, small] a Sirname.

A VAULT [*voulte* or *voute*, *F.* *volta*, *Ital.*] an arched Building, a round Roof built like an Arch; a vaulted Cellar for Wines, &c. a Place under Ground to lay dead Bodies in; a House of Easement.

To VAULT [*router*, *F.*] to cover Arch-wise.

To VAULT [*voltige*, *F.* *volteggiare*, *Ital.*] to leap or carry one's Body cleverly over any thing of a considerable Height, resting one Hand upon the Thing itself.

To VAUNT [*vanter*, *F.* *vantare*, *Ital.* which *Menagius* derives of *venditare*, *L.* but *Dr. Th. H.* of *Avanter*, *F.*] to boast, brag, glory or vapour.

VAUNTLAY [of *Avant*, *F.* and *Lap*] (*in Hunting*) when Hounds are set in a Readiness where a Chace is like to pass, and cast off before the rest of the Kennel come in.

VAUNTOUR, a boaster. *Chaucer*.

VAUX [of *Vaux*, a Town in *France*] a Sirname.

VAWARD, a van-guard. *O.*

VAWMURE, a Bulwark or Outwork for defence against an Enemy. *O.*

VAYVODE, a Prince or Chief Ruler of *Transilvania*, *Valachia* and *Moldavia*, who are Tributary to the grand Seigneur.

VEACK, U-block, yew block. *N. C.*

VEER, a Dux of a Beast, Tear or Pap. *L.*

VEBERSITY [*uberofitas*, *L.*] Plentifulness, Fertility.

VEBEROUS [*uberofus*, *L.*] plentiful.

VEBERTY [*ubertas*, *L.*] Plenty, Fertility, Fruitfulness; Store, Abundance.

VEICATION [of *ubi*, *L.* where] the Where, Residence, or Situation; the being in a Place.

VEBIQUIST [*ubiquiste*, *F.*] a Divinity

Doctor, who belongs to no particular College in the University of *Paris*.

VEBIQUITARIANS [of *ubique*, *L.* every where] a Sect who hold that Christ's Body is every where present as well as his Divinity; most *Lutherans* are so called, because they maintain this Point.

VEBIQUITARY, belonging to *ubiquity*.

VEBIQUITY [*ubiquite*, *F.* of *ubique*, *L.*] a being in all Places at the same Time.

VEBSFORD } [*i. e.* the Ford of *Utba* or
UFFORD } *Uffa*, the first King of the East English] a Village so called.

VEBBER [Uben], *Sax.* and *Du. Gutter*, *Teut. Uter. L.*] the Milk-bag of a Cow, &c.

VEA, VEÄ, VEA [*Seaman's Cry*] when they work or pull strongly together.

VEAL [*veau*, *F.* *veel*, *O. F.* of *vitellus*, *L.*] the Flesh of a Calf.

VEAL Money, an Annual Rent paid by Tenants of the Manour of *Bradford* in *Wiltshire* to their Lord, instead of a certain Quantity of Veal formerly given in kind: Otherwise called *Veal Noble Money*.

VECHONES, Hedge-hogs. *O.*

VECKE [*viccchia*, *Ital.*] an old Trot, and old Hag. *Chaucer*.

VECTIBLE [*vectibilis*, *L.*] that is or may be carried.

VECTION, a carrying. *L.*

VECTIS, a Lever, is the first of the *Mechanick Powers*, and by Writers of *Mechanicks*, is supposed to be a perfectly inflexible right Line of no Weight at all, to which are applied three Weights or Powers at different Distances, for the raising or sustaining of heavy Bodies.

VECTOR [*New Astronomy*] a Line supposed to be drawn from any Planet moving round a Center of the Focus of an *Ellipsis* to that Center; so called as being the Line by which the Planet seems to be carried round its Center, and by which it describes proportionable *Area's* in proportionable times. *L.*

VEDETTTE [*Military Term*] a Centinel on Horse-back detached from the main Body of the Army, to discover and give notice of the Enemy's designs. *F.*

To VEER [of *Laveren*, *Du.*] to Traverse.

To VEAR [*Sea Term*] is when the Wind chops about and changes often, sometimes to one Point, sometimes to another.

To VEAR out a Rope [probably of *river*, *F. q.* of *Gyrare*, *L.*] is letting it go by hand, or letting it run out of itself.

VEERING [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said To go lost *veering*, when the sails at large with the Sheet veered out.

VEES, *V. i. e.* *Chau*.

VEGETABLE [*vegetabilis*, *L.*] capable or living after the manner of Trees, Plants,

Plants, &c. endowed with Moisture, Vigour, Growth, &c. F.

VEGETABLES [*vegetaux*, F. *vegetabiles*, L.] such natural Bodies as grow and increase from Parts organically formed, but have no proper Life nor Sensation.

To VEGETATE [*vegeter*, F. *vegetatum*, L.] to grow, to make lively.

VEGETATION, is the way of Growth or increase of Bulk, Parts and Dimensions, proper to all Trees, Shrubs, Plants Herbs, and Minerals. F. of L.

VEGETATIVE [*vegetatif*, F. *vegetativus*, L.] that quickens, or causes to grow.

VEGETE [*vegetus*, L.] lively, quick, sound, that has a growing Life.

VEHEMENCE } [*vehemence*, F. *vehementia*, L.] Passion, Heat; Eagerness, Fierceness, Boisterousness.

VEHEMENT [*vehemens*, L.] violent, impetuous, fierce, passionate, strong, eager, sharp.

VEHICLE [*vehicule*, F. *vehiculum*, L.] a general Name for that which serves to carry or bear any thing along; as the *Serum* is a Vehicle for the Blood.

VEHICLE [among *Physicians*] is the Liquor in which any Powder or such like Medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed.

VEIN [Wægn, Sax. *veine*, F. *vena*, L.] as follows.

VEIN [among *Anatomists*] a Sanguiferous Vessel, whose larger Branches in the Habit of the Body, especially in the Limbs, run next under the Skin, and both there and also in the Ventrals, serve to convey back again towards the Heart that Blood which was sent from the Arteries into the respective Parts.

VEIN [among *Miners*] is the particular Nature or Quality of any Bed of Earth that is digged in Mines, in which sense, 'tis said, *They meet with a Vein of Gold*, Silver, Lead or Coals, &c.

VEINY [*veineux*, F. *venosus*, L.] belonging to or full of Veins.

VEJOURS [Law Term] such as are sent by the Court to take a view of any Place in Question, for the better Decision, of the Right: Persons sent to view those who *Essoin* or absent themselves *de Malo leſti*, whether they be really Sick or no: Such as are appointed to view an Offence, as a Virgin ravished, a Man murdered, &c. F.

VELAMEN } a Covering, a Carpet or Coverlet. L.

VELAMEN [in *Surgery*] the Bag Skin or Bladder of an Imposthume or Swelling.

VELAMENTUM *Bombycinum* [in *Anatomy*] the velvet Membrane or Skin of the Guts. L.

VELIFEROUS [*velifer*, L.] bearing Sail.

VELIFICATION, a sailing forward. L. VELITATION, a skirmishing; a quarrelling or bickering in Words. L.

VELIVOLANT [*velivolans*, L.] flying as it were with full Sails.

VELLAM [*velin*, F. probably of *Vellamen*, or of *Vitulinus*, of a Calf, L.] the finest sort of Parchment, made of Calves Skins dress'd.

VELLEITY [*vellitè*, F. of *velle*, L.] a wishing or wouling. F.

To VELLICATE [*vellicatum*, L.] to twitch, pluck or nip.

VELLICATION, a twitching or giving a sudden pull. L.

VELLICATIONS [among *Physicians*] are certain Convulsions that happen to the Fibres of the Muscles.

VELLING, the ploughing of Turf to lay on heaps to burn. W. C.

VELOCE } [in *Musick Books*]

VELOCEMENT } signifies a quick Movement, and is much of the same signification with *Presto*. Ital.

VELOCISSIMO } [in *Musick*

VELOCISSIMAMENTE } *Books*] signifies extreme fast or quick, and much the same as *Prestissimo*. Ital.

VELOCITY [*velocité*, F. of *velocitas*, L.] Swiftnes, Nimbleness.

VELOCITY [in *Natural Philosophy* and *Mechanicks*] that Swiftnes by which a Body passes a certain Space in a certain Time.

VELTRARIA [Old Law] the Office of a Dog-leader or Courser.

VELTRARIUS [*veautre*, F. *vestro*, Ital. *Welters*, Germ.] one who leads Gray-hounds or Hunting-dogs.

VELVET [*veluto*, Ital. *veloute*, F.] a sort of fine shagged Silk Manufacture.

VELVET Runner, a Water Fowl, whose Feathers are black and smooth as Velvet.

VELUM [*ἕλιμα*, Gr.] a Vail, a Curtain.

VELUM *Quadragesimale* [in *ancient Records*] a Veil or Piece of Hangings formerly drawn before the Altar in Lent, as a Token of Mourning and Sorrow.

VENA [*vein*, F.] in an Animal Body. L.

VENA *Cava* [in *Anatomy*] the largest Vein, so called from its great Cavity or Hollow-space.

VENA *Portæ* [in *Anatomy*] the Port Vein, which enters the Liver through

two Eminences called *Portæ*, i. e. Gates. L.

VENA Pulmonica [*Anat.*] a small Vein which creeps along upon the *Bronchia* of the *Astera Arteria* in the Lungs. L.

VENÆ Lactæa [*Anat.*] the *Lactæal* or *Milky Veins*, so named from the white Colour of the Chyle which is carried by them. L.

VENÆ Lymphaticæ [*Anatomy*] certain Veins which receive the *Lympha* from the conglobated Glandules. L.

VENÆ Præputii [*Anat.*] certain Veins arising from the Capillary Ends of the Artery of the *Penis* called *Pudenda*. L.

VENÆ Sectio [*in Surgery*] the opening of a Vein, the letting Blood. L.

VENAL [*venalis*, L.] that is to be sold; that does any thing for Gain; mean, base. F.

VENALITY [*venalité*, F. *venalitas*, L.] a being venal, saleableness.

VENATICK [*venaticus*, L.] belonging to Hunting or Chasing. L.

VENATION, the Exercise of Hunting or Chasing. L.

VENATION [*in Old Records*] the Prey taken in Hunting, Venison.

To **VEND** [*vendre*, F. *vendere*, L.] to Sell, set to Sail, to put off Commodities.

VENDABLE [*vendibilis*, L.] saleable, to be sold. *Chaucer*.

VENDEE [*Law Term*] the Person to whom any thing is sold.

VENDIBLE [*vendibilis*, L.] that is to be sold; that may be put off, saleable.

To **VENDICATE** [*vendiquer*, F. *vendicatum*, L.] to challenge or claim.

VENDICATION, a challenging to one's self, a claiming. F. of L.

VENDITION, a selling or putting off Commodities, &c. L.

VENDITIONI Exponas, a Judicial Writ directed to the under Sheriff, enjoining him to sell Goods, which by Order he had formerly taken into his Hands, for the satisfying a Judgment given in the King's Court. L.

VENDOR Regis [*Law Term*] the King's Seller or Salesman.

VENDOR [*Law Term*] a Seller.

VENERE, Hunting. *Chaucer*.

VENERERING [among *Joyners*, *Cabinet-makers*, &c.] a sort of inlaid Work.

VENEVICE, a poisoning. F.

VENEFICK [*veneficus*, L.] belonging to the Art of making Poisons, Poisonous.

VENERABLE [*venerabilis*, L.] worthy of Reverence, Honour, Respect. F.

VENENIFEROUS [*venenifer*, L.] bearing Poison.

VENENOSITY [*venenofitas*, L.] fullness of Poison.

VENENOUS [*veneneux*, F. *venenosus*, L.] full of Poison.

To **VENERATE** [*venerer*, F. *veneratum*, L.] to Reverence, Respect or Honour.

VENEREAL } [*venerien*, F. *venerere*
VENEREOUS } us, L.] of *Venus* the Goddess of Lust; or of *Venery*, Lustful.

VENEREAL Disease [among *Physicians*] a virulent Distemper commonly called the *French Pox*.

VENERIS Oestrum, the Heat of Love, or the utmost Extasy or Enjoyment in Coition. L.

VENERIS Oestrum [*in Anatomy*] the same as *Clitoris*. L.

VENERY [*venerie*, F.] the *As* carnal Copulation, Lustfulness.

VENERY [*venerie*, F. *venatura*, L.] the Art or Exercise of Hunting wild Beasts, which are called Beasts of *Venery*.

VENEW [*Law Term*] a Neighbouring or near Place.

VENGEANCE, Revenge. F.

Where *Uice* goes before, *Vengeance* follows after.

The Notion of *Impunity* often animates ill disposed Persons to the Commission of *flagrant Crimes*, which would never have been perpetrated, had the Verity of this Proverb been impressed in the Minds of those Delinquents; for certain it is, however slowly *Vengeance* may seem to move, it certainly will overtake the Offender at last, and by how much it is the longer in coming, being arrived, it will fall on them the heavier, according to that Maxim, *Though Justice has Leadn Feet, it has Iron Hands; and so, Raro antecedentem Scelerum deseruit pede pæna claudo*, says *Horace*.

VENIAL [*veniel*, F. *venialis*, L.] pardonable, or which may be forgiven, as a *Venial Sin* or *Fault*.

VENIRE Facias, a Writ which lies for the summoning of 12 Men upon the Jury to try the Cause, where the two Parties plead and come to Issue.

VENISON [*venaison*, F. which *Salmafius* derives of *veny, venior*, Gr. that which is caught in Hunting] the Flesh of a Buck, or other wild Beast of Chace.

VENITARIUM [so called of *Venite Exultemus Domino*, L. O come and let us sing unto the Lord, &c. which was written with musical Notes, as it was to be sung in Cathedral Churches at the Beginning of *Matins*] a Hymn-Book or Psalter.

VENOM [*Venim* or *Ven'in*, F. of *Venenus*, L. a certain malignant Quality in some Creatures and Plants, which is dangerous and destructive to others, Poison.

VENOMOUS [*Venimeux*, F. *Venenosus*, L.] full of Venom or Poison, poisonous.

VENOUS [*Venofus*, L.] full of Veins.

VENT [of *Fente* or *Ventoufe*, F. a Rime or Chink, or of *Ventus*, L. Wind] Air, Wind, or Passage out of a Vessel.

VENT [*Vente*, F. *Venta*, Ital. of *Vendere*, L. to Sell] the Sale or uttering of Commodities.

VENT [*Guntery*] the Difference between the Diameter of a Buller, and the Diameter of the Bore of the Cannon.

To VENT [*Eventare*, Ital.] to give Vent or Air to a Cask.

To VENT [*Hunt. T.*] to wind as a Spaniel Dog does; to take Breath like an Otter.

To VENT [of *vendere* L. or *vendre*, F.] to sell Commodities.

To VENT [among *Glass Plate Workers*] is to crack in Working.

VENTAIL, that Part of a Helmet which is made to lift up. *Spencer*.

VENTE [*Avant*, F. before] the Fore-part. *Chaucer*.

VENTER [*Ventre*, F.] the Belly or Paunch. *I*.

VENTER [in *Anatomy*] a considerable Cavity or hollow Space in the Body of a living Creature; and is divided into the *Abdomen*, *Thorax*, and *Caput*.

VENTER [in *Law*] as Mother, as a Brother by the same Venter, is one by the same Mother.

VENTER, is also one of the four Stomachs of Beasts which chew the Cud.

VENTER *Infinus* [in *Anatomy*] the lower Part of the Belly. *L*.

VENTER *Equinus*, Horse-dung. *L*.

VENTESIMO [in *Musick Books*] signifies Twenty. *Ital*.

VENTETH, snuffeth up the Wind. *Sp*.

VENTETH into the Wind, snuffs the Wind. *Spencer*.

VENTIDUCT [of *Ventus* and *Ductus*, L.] a Conveyance of Wind by Pipes, &c.

To VENTILATE [*ventiler*, F. *ventilatum*, L.] to fan or winnow; to gather Wind; to give Vent.

VENTILATED [*ventilatus*, L.] fanned or cooled.

VENTILATION, a Fanning or gathering Wind; a Winnowing of Corn.

VENTORIUM [old *Law*] a Wind-Fan for winnowing of Corn.

VENTOSE [*ventoux*, F. *ventosus*, L.] windy, also empty, bragging, vaunting.

A VENTOSE [*ventoufe*, F.] a Cupping-Glass.

VENTOSITY [*ventofitas*, L.] Windiness, or Wind put up in an human Body.

VENTOUSING, Cupping. *O*.

VENTRE *Inspiciendo*, a Writ for the Search of a Woman who saith she is with Child, and thereby withholdeth Land from him who is next Heir at Law. *L*.

VENTRICLE [*ventricule*, F. *ventriculus*, L.] the Stomach, a Bowel.

VENTRICLE [in *Anatomy*] any round Concavity in the Body.

VENTRICULI *Cerebri* [in *Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Brain, 4 Folds in that Part, which receive the serous Liquor and convey it to the Nostriis.

VENTRICULI *cordis* [*Anatomy*] the Ventricles of the Heart, 2 large Holes, one on the Right Side, which receives the Blood from the *Vena cava*, and sends it to the Lungs, and the other on the Left, which receives the Blood from the Lungs, and distributes it through the whole Body by the *Aorta*. *L*.

VENTRILOQUIST [*Ventriloquus*, L.] a Person who speaks inwardly, or as it were from the Belly; as those who are possessed with an Evil Spirit. *L*.

To VENTURE [*S' Adventurer* or *Aventurer*, F. *Aventurar*, Span.] to hazard, to run a Risque, to expose to Danger.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

This Proverb, tho' it does not Licence an inconsiderate Rashness, in running Hazards, maugre all Probability of Success; yet it is a Spur to Industry and Resolution in any Undertaking, it deports from such a Pusillanimity and Cow-heartedness, as to be struck with Inactivity at the Apprehension or Appearance of any Danger or Disappointments that may possibly occur, so as to make a Person renounce the very Hopes of succeeding in a Preferment, Profit, or Accommodations of Life, for want of Courage to ask a Favour, to demand a Right, to defend or fight for a Liberty or Property. *Cbi non s' arrischia non, guadagna*, say the Italians; *Qui ne s' adventure, ne a cheval ny a mule*, the French; and, *Quid autem tentare nocet?* the Latins.

VENTURESOME [*Adventoureux*, F.] apt to venture too much, bold, hardy.

VENTURINE, Powder made of fine Gold-wire, to be strewed upon the first Layer or Varnish used in Japanning.

VENUE [in *Law*] the Place next to that where the thing in Trial is supposed to have been done.

VENU } [in *Fencing*] a Thrust or

VENY } Push:

VENUS, the Goddesses of Love and Beauty; also the Evening Star. *L*.

VENUS [with *Chymists*] Copper Metal.

VENUS [in *Heraldry*] the green Colour in the Coats of Sovereign Princes.

VENUS, *Comb-Hair*, *Looking-Glass*, *Navel-Wort*, several sorts of Herbs.

VENUST [venustus, L.] beautiful.

VEPRECOSE [veprecofus, L.] full of Brambles.

VERACITY [veracitas, L.] a saying Truth; the Quality or Virtue of speaking Truth.

VERAMENT [Vrayment, F.] in Truth.

A VERB [verbum, L.] one of the eight Parts of Speech in *Grammar*, which signifies *doing*, *suffering*, or *being*, in that thing or Person to which it is joined.

VERBAL [verbalis, L.] of a Verb; delivered in Words, by Word of Mouth.

VERBALITY, a being verbal.

To VERBALIZE [verbaliser, F.] to be tedious in Discourse, to make many Words.

VEREALS [in *Grammar*] Nouns derived from Verbs.

VERBATIM, in the same Words, or Word for Word. L.

VERBENA [isee: *Coram*, Gr.] the Herb *Vervain*, thought by the ancients to have something divine in it, and therefore much used by them in their Sacrifices. L.

VERBERABLE [verberabilis, L.] that may be beaten; worthy to be beaten.

To VERBERATE [verberatum, L.] to beat or strike.

VERBERATION, a beating or striking. L.

To VERBIGERATE [verbigeratum, L.] to noise abroad.

VERBOSE [verbosus, L.] full of Words, talkative.

VERBOSITY [verbofiti, F. verbofitas, L.] a being verbose, the using many Words.

VERDANT [verdoyant, F. q. d. viride *Aris*, L. the Green of Brass: Dr. *Ib. H.*] a Green Substance made of the Rust of Copper, contracted by being stratified with the Husks of pressed Grapes.

VERDEGREASE } [a Paint] a sort of
VERDERET } Magistery made of the common Verdegrease.

VERDELLO, a sort of greenish Marble, used as a Touch-stone for trying Gold and other Metals. *Ital.*

VERDERER } a judicial Officer of the
VERDEROR } King's Forest, whose Business is properly to look to the Vert, and see it well maintained; sworn to keep the Assizes of the King's Forest, to enroll the Attachments of all manner of Trespasses committed there.

VERDICT [q. vere dictum, L. a true Report] the Jury's Answer upon any

Cause committed to their Examination by a Court of Judicature.

VERDITURE [of *Viridis*, L. green or verdeur] one of the three green Colours generally used by Painters.

VERDOUR } [verdeur, F.] the Green-
VERDURE } ness of Trees, Herbs, Leaves, &c.

VERDOY [Heraldry] a Bordure of a Coat of Arms, charged with any Kinds or Parts of Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Plants, &c.

VEREBOT [Old Records] a Packet-Boat or Transport-vessel.

VERECTUM [in *Dooms-day Book*] Fallow Ground.

VERECUND [verecundus, L.] modest, shamed, bashful.

VERECUNDITY [verecundia, L. Modesty, Bashfulness.

VERECUNDIUM [Old Law] Injury, Trespas, Damage.

VEREDICTUM *Assize* [Law Term] the Verdict of an Assize.

VERENDA [in *Anatomy*] the Privy Parts of a Man. L.

VERETRUM, a Man's Yard. L.

VERGE [Virga, L.] a Rod, Switch, or Wand, a Serjeant's Mace; also a Stick or Rod whereby a Person is admitted Tenant to a Lord of the Manour, also the Compass of a Man's Power; also the Spindle of the Balance of a Watch. F.

VERGE [among *Botanists*] the Edge or Outside of a Leaf.

VERGE [of the Court] the Compass, or Extent of the King's Court, formerly of twelve Miles extent, within the Jurisdiction of the Lord High Steward of the King's Household, called so from the Verge or Staff which the Marshal bears.

VERGENCY [or vergere, L.] a bending or declining away, from or to; inclining.

VERGER [Serjent a verge, F. of virga, L.] one who carries a white Wand before the Justices of either Bench.

VERGER [of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church] an Officer who goes before a Bishop, Dean, &c. carries a Verge or Rod tipped with Silver.

VERGERE, an Orchard.

VERIDICAL [veridique, F. veridicus, L.] speaking the Truth.

To VERIFICATE [verificatum, L.] to prove a thing true.

VERIFICATION, a verifying, a proving or making good.

To VERIFY [verifier, F. verificatum, L.] to prove, or make good.

To VERIFY [Fr. Law T.] to record Edicts or Decrees in their Parliaments.

VERILAYES, a Roundelay, a rustick Song or Dance. *Chaucer.*

VERILOQUENT [*veriloquus*, L.] speaking Truth.

VERILOQUY [*veriloquium*, L.] a speaking the Truth.

VERISIMILITY } [*verisimilitudo*,
VERISIMILITUDE } L.] the Probability or Likelihood of a thing.

VERITY [*verité*, F. *veritas*, L.] Truth.

VERJUICE [*verjus*, F.] the Juice of four and unripe Grapes, Crabs, &c.

VERMICELLI [*vermiculi*, L. i. e. little Worms] an Italian Dish of Viſuals, made of very small thin Slips of Paſte like small Worms, put into Pottage or Soup; a Provocative to Venery. *Ital.*

VERMICULARES [*Anatomy*] certain Muscles of the Body, so named from their resembling Worms by their Figure. L.

VERMICULATED [*vermiculatus*, L.] inlaid, embroidered, wrought with Checker-work or Pieces of divers Colours.

VERMICULATION [among *Botanists*] Worm-eating, the breeding of Worms in Herbs, Plants, Trees, &c. L.

VERMICULATION [among *Physicians*] the Gripping of the Guts.

VERMIFORM [*vermiformis*, L.] in the Shape of a Worm.

VERMIFORMIS Processus [among *Anatomists*] a bunching Knob of the *Cerebellum*, so named from its Shape. L.

VERMIFUGE [of *vermis*, a Worm, and *fugo*, to put to Flight, L.] a Medicine that destroys or expels Worms.

VERMILION [*vermiglio*, *Ital.*] a lively deep red Colour; the natural Sort is found under some almost inaccessible Rocks in Spain, the Artificial Made of a certain red Sand near *Ephesus*, or of Brimstone mixt with Quicksilver.

VERMILION Tincture, a natural red Dye for the Face.

VERMIN [*vermine*. F. of *vermes*, L.] any kind of hurtful Creatures or Insects; as Rats, Mice, Lice, Fleas, Bugs, &c.

To VERMINATE [*verminatum*, L.] to breed Worms.

To VERMINATE [among *Physicians*] to have a gripping or wringing in the Belly; to breed or void Worms.

VERMINATION, a breeding Worms or Bots; most properly in Cattle. L.

VERMINATION [among *Physicians*] the wringing of the Guts, as if gnaw'd by Worms; also a voiding of Worms.

VERMINOUS [*verminosus*, L.] full of Worms, Worm-eaten.

VERMIPAROUS [of *vermis* and *pario*. L.] Breeding Worms.

VERMIVOROUS [of *vermis* and *vorax*, L.] devouring or feeding on Worms.

VERNACIA, a sort of Italian Wine.

VERNACULAR [*vernaculus*, L.] proper and peculiar to the House and Country one lives or was born in; Natural.

VERNAGE [from *Verona*] sweet Wine.

0. VERNAL [*vernalis*, L.] of or belonging to the Spring.

VERNAL Equinox [in *Astronomy*] the Time when the Sun enters the Equinox in the Spring of the Year, about the 10th of *March*, making the Days and Nights of an equal Length.

VERNICLE [of *St. Veronica*] whose Handkerchief is reported by the Papists, to have the Impression of Christ's Face upon it, by wiping his Face upon it as he was carrying to the Cross. A Cloth or Napkin wherein is represented the Figure of Christ's Face.

VERNILITY [*vernilitas*, L.] servile Carriage, flattering Behaviour.

VERNIX, the Gum of the Juniper Tree, or Varnish made of it. L.

VERNOUS Leaves [Botany] such Leaves of Plants as come up in the Spring.

VERREL } [*verrouille*, F. a Bolt] a

VERRIL } little Brass or Iron Ring at the End of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool.

VERRICULAR Tunick [in *Anatomy*] a certain Coat of the Eyes, the same with *Amblyastroides*.

VERRUCOSE [*verrucosus*, L.] full of Warts.

VERRY } [in *Heraldry*] is a sort of
VARRY } Checker in the Field of a Coat of Arms.

VERSABILITY [of *versabilis*, L.] an aptness to be turned or wound any way.

VERSABLE [*versabilis*, L.] that may be turned or wound.

VERSATILE [*versatilis*, L.] turning easily, apt to be turned or wound any Way.

VERSE [*vers* or *verset*, F. *versus*, L.] an Order of Words having a certain Cadence, and measured by a determinate Number of Feet; which in modern Languages for the most Part end in Rhime: Also a small Portion of a Chapter in the Bible, a Sentence or Clause of a Sentence.

VERSED Side of an Arch [among *Geometricians*] is a Segment of the Diameter of a Circle, which is comprehended between the Foot of the Right Line and the lower Extremity of the Arch.

VERSESIOUR, a Poet. *Chaucer.*

VERSICLE [*versiculus*, L.] a little Verse.

VERSICOLOURED [*versicolor*, L.] changing Colour; of sundry and changeable Colours.

To **VERSIFICATE** [*versificatum*, L.] to make Verses.

VERSIFICATION, a making Verses, or the Art of making Verses. F. of L.

VERSIFIER [*versificateur*, F. *versificator*, L.] a Maker of verses, a Poet; but the Word is generally taken in an ill Sense, for a palsy Rhimer.

To **VERSIFY** [*versifier*, F. *versificare*, L.] to make verses.

VERSION, a Translation out of one Language into another. F. of L.

VERST [of *Russia*] three Quarters of an *English* Mile.

VERSUTILOQUENT [*versutiloquus*, L.] speaking craftily.

VERTE [in *Musick Books*] signifies turn over Leaf, as *verte subito*, turn over quickly. L.

VERT [in *Heraldry*] a green Colour in the Coat Armour of the Gentry, in the Coats of Nobles it is called *Emerald*, in those of Kings, *Venus*.

VERT [*verd*. F. of *viridis*, L.] every thing that grows or bears a green Leaf in a Forest, and is capable of covering a Deer; called also *Green-Hue*.

Cvert **VERT**, great Woods.

Nether **VERT**, under Woods.

Special **VERT** [*Forest Law Term*] is all Trees growing in the King's Woods within the Forest; and also all Trees growing in other Mens Woods, if they are such as bear Fruit to feed Deer.

VERTEBRALES [in *Anatomy*] a pair of Muscles serving to stretch out all the *Vertebres* of the Back.

VERTEBRES [*vertebrae*, L.] the Joints of the Neck and Back-bone of an Animal; there are 7 generally accounted in the Neck, 12 in the Back, 5 in the Loins, and as many in the *Os Sacrum*. F.

VERTEX, the Top of any thing. L.

VERTEX [in *Mathematicks*] the Top of any Line or Figure.

VERTEX [in *Anatomy*] the Crown of the Head, or that Part of it where the Hairs turn as it were round a Point.

VERTEX [in *Astronomy*] that Point in the Heavens directly over our Heads.

VERTEX [of a *Cone*, *Pyramid*, &c.] is the Point of the upper Extremity or End of the *Axis*, or the Top of the Figure.

VERTEX [of a *Conck Section*] otherwise called *Zenith*, is the Point of the Curve where the *Axis* cuts it.

VERTEX [in *Geometry*] is the Point of any Angle.

VERTEX of a round *Glass* [in *Opticks*] is the same as its Pole.

VERTIBLE [*vertibilis*, L.] that may be turned.

VERTICAL, belonging to the Vertex.

VERTICAL [*Astronomy*] a Star is said to be *Vertical*, when it happens to be in that Point which is just over any Place.

VERTICAL Angles [*Mathemat.*] those Angles which, being opposite to one another, touch only in the angular Point.

VERTICAL Circles [in *Astronomy*] are great Circles of the Heavens, intersecting one another in the *Zenith* and *Nadir*, and consequently are at Right Angles with the Horizon.

VERTICAL Line [in *Conicks*] is a right Line drawn on the vertical Plain, and passing thro' the vertex of the Cone.

VERTICAL Line [*Dialling*] a Line on any Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Plane [in *Dialling*] a Plane perpendicular to the Horizon.

VERTICAL Point [in *Astronomy*] the Meridian Circle, so called because it passes thro' the *Zenith* or vertical Point.

VERTICALITY, a being right over one's Head.

VERTICILLATE [*verticillatus*, L.] knit together as a Joint; apt to turn.

VERTICILLATE Plants [in *Botany*] are such as have their Flowers intermixed with small Leaves, growing in manner of Whirls about the Joints of the Stalk.

VERTICILITY [of *verticula*, L.] the Property of the Loadstone, or a touched Needle to point North and South, or towards the Poles of the World.

VERTIGINOUS [*vertigineux*, *vertiginosus*, L.] Giddy.

VERTIGO, a Giddiness, Dizziness or Swimming in the Head. F. of L.

VERTILLAGE [of *vertere*, L. to turn] a preparing of Ground to receive its Seed, by stirring or turning of it.

VERTUE [*vertu*, F. *virtus*, L.] a Habit of the Soul, by which a Man is inclined to do Good, and do Evil; Moral Honesty, good Principles.

VERTULESSE, without vertue. *cb*.

VERTUOSO, an accomplished, ingenious and enterprising Person.

VERTUOUS [*vertueux*, F. *virtuosus*, L.] inclined or disposed to vertue.

VERVACTUM, Land that has been Fallow, and is plough'd in the Spring, to be sown next Year. L.

VERVAIN [*verveine*, F.] See *Verbena*.

VERVISE, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth, otherwise called *Plombets*.

VERULAM [perhaps of *Emet*, C. Br. Fatness, and *Lionn*, pleasing, from the Pleasantry and Fertility of the Place] a famous City of England in the Time of the

the *Romans*, out of the Ruins whereof was raised *St. Albans* in *Hertfordshire*.

VERR [of *verè*, or *revera*, L.] truly, indeed, in reality.

VERY LORD and *very Tenant* [Law *brasse*] are those who are immediate Lord and Tenant one to the other.

VESICA [in *Anatomy*] a Bladder; a membranous or Skinny Part in which any liquor is contained.

VESICA *Biliaria*, [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder, is a hollow Bag placed in the under or hollow Side of the Liver, and a Figure resembleth a Pear. L.

VESICA *Distillatoria* [among *Chymists*] a large Copper Vessel tinn'd on the inside, used in distilling ardent Spirits, so called because in Figure it is something like a blown Bladder. L.

VESICA *Urinaria*, the Urine Bladder.

A VESICATORY [*vesicatorium*, L.] a Medicine which serves to raise Blisters or Blisters in the Skin.

VESICULA [*vesicule*, F.] a Vessel or little Bladder.

VESICULA *Fellis* [in *Anatomy*] the Gall Bladder. L.

VESICULÆ *Seminales* [in *Anatomy*] the Seed Bladders. L.

VESICULARIS [in *Anatomy*] the lowest Part of the Wind pipe. L.

VESPER, the Evening-star, the Evening. L.

VESPERIES, the last Act or Exercise of taking the Degree of Doctor among the *Sorbonists*.

VESPERS [in the Church of *Rome*] Evening-Songs or Evening-Prayers.

Sicilian VESPERS, a general Massacre of the *French* by the Inhabitants of the Island of *Sicily*. A. C. 1532.

VESPERTILIO, a Bat, a *Reremoufc*, a sort of Bird. L.

VESPERTILIONUM *Ale* [among *Anatomists*] 2 broad membranous Ligaments, with which the Bottom of the Womb is tied to the Bones of the Flank, so called for their resembling the Wings of a Bat. L.

VESPERTINE [*vesperinus*, L.] belonging to the Evening.

VESPERTINE [with *Astronomers*] a Planet is said, To be *Vesperine*, when it rises after the Sun.

A VESSEL [*vaisselle*, F. *vasello*, Ital. *vasulum*, L.] a general Name of many sorts of Urens's to put any thing in.

A VESSEL [*vaisseau*, F.] a Ship, Barque, Toy, Lighter, &c.

A VESSEL [among *Anatomists*] a little Conduit or Pipe for conveying the blood or other Humours of the Body.

A VESSEL of Election } [Scripture
A VESSEL of Reprobation } Term] is
an Elect or a Reprobate Person.

VESSEL of Paper, half a Quarter of a Sheet.

VESSELS [among *Architects*] Ornaments generally set over Cornices, so called because they represent divers Vessels, which were in use among the Ancients.

VESSES, a sort of Cloth made in *Staffa*.
VESSIGNON [in *Horse*] a Disease, a kind of Wind Gall or swelling. Fr.

To VEST [*vestire*, to Clothe] to bestow upon, to admit to the Possession of.

To VEST [in Law] is to put in full Possession of Lands and Tenements.

VESTA, a Heathen Goddess of the Earth or Nature, under whose Name the ancient Heathens worshipped the Earth and Fire; sometimes considered as the Mother, and other Times as the Daughter of *Saturn*, to whom *Numa Pompilius*, the King of *Rome*, dedicated an everlasting Fire, and appointed the Priestesses called *Vestales* or *Vestal Virgins* to keep it, who were very severely punished whenever they let it go out, in which Case it was not to be lighted again by any earthly Fire, but by the Rays of the Sun; and if ever those *Vestal Virgins* transgressed the Rules of Chastity they were buried alive.

VESTA [in *Old Records*] the vesture or Crop of Corn, &c. upon the Ground.

VESTAL *Virgins*, a sort of Nuns appointed for 30 Years to be Priestesses to the Goddess *Vesta*, and to take Care of the *vestal* Fire.

VESTE [of *vestis*, L.] a sort of Waistcoat, a Garment. F.

VESTIARY [*vestiaire*, F. of *vestiarium*, L.] a Place in a Monastery, where the Monks Clothes are laid up; the Friars Wardrobe.

VESTIBLE [*vestibule*, F. *vestibulum*, L.] a Porch or Entry into a House.

VESTIBULUM [*Anatomy*] a Cavity in the Bone of the Ear, called *Os Petrosum*. L.

To VESTIGATE [*vestigatum*, L.] to trace or follow by the Track; to seek out or search diligently.

VESTIGATION, a tracing, a seeking or searching diligently.

VESTIGES [*vestigia*, L.] Foot-steps, Traces. F.

VESTIGIA, Foot-steps, Traces. L.

VESTIGIA of *Tendons* [among *Naturalists*] are the little Hollows in the Shells of Fishes, formed for the fastening of the Tendons of their Muscles.

VESTIMENT [*vestiment*, F. *vestimentum*, L.] Rayment, Clothing-habit.

VESTMENT [among *Roman Catholics*] a Priest's upper Garment, worn when he says Mass.

VESTRY [*vestiaria*, Ital. of *vestiarium*, L. a Room adjoining to a Church where the Priests Vestments and Sacred Uterils are kept; an Assembly of the Heads of the Parish usually held in that Place.

VESTRY *Clerk*, an Officer or Scrivener who keeps the Parish Accounts.

VESTRY *Keyer*, a Sexton whose Office is to look after the Vestry.

VESTRY *Men* [of a Parish] a select Number of the principal Inhabitants, who annually chuse Officers for the Parish, and take Care of its Affairs, so called because they usually meet in the Vestry of the Church.

VESTURA [*Old Law*] a Crop of Corn or Grass. L.

VESTURA [among the *Fendists*] the actual Possession of an Estate, &c.

VESTURE [*veture*, F. of *vestis*, L.] a Garment, any Clothing.

VESTURE [in *Law*] an Admittance to a Possession or the Profit of it.

VESTURE of an Acre of Land [*Old Statute Law*] the Profit arising from it.

VETATION, a forbidding. L.

VETCHES [*vetta*, F. *vetza*, Ital. of *vicia*, L.] Chick-Peas, a kind of Pulse.

VETCHY BED a Bed of Peas-straw. *Sp.*

VETERANE [*veteran*, F. *veteranus*, L.] serving long in a Place or Office.

VETERANE *Soldier*, an old Soldier, who has served long in the Wars; in *France* an Officer of Twenty Years standing.

VETERATORIAN [*veteratorius*, L.] crafty, deceitful.

VETERINARIA *Medicina*, Physick for Cattle. L.

VETERNARIUS, a Farrier or Horse-leech; a Horse-Courser, or one who lets out Horses for Hire. L.

VFTERNUS, a Lethargy or drowsy Disease; a continual Desire of Sleeping; also Drowsiness, Sluggishness, Slothfulness. L.

VETITUM *Nanium* [*Law Term*] an unlawful *Naam*, or forbidden Distress, is when a Bailiff distrains Cattle or Goods, and his Lord forbids him to deliver them to the Sheriff, who comes to replevy them.

VE TURINO [in *Italy*] one who hires Horses, is a Guide to Travellers, and brings back the Horses.

VE TUST [*vetustus*, L.] Old, Ancient.

TO VEX [*vexer*, F. *vexare*, L. *Utrieten*. *Teut.*] to teaze, to trouble, to oppress, to torment.

VE XATION, Disquiet, or trouble of Mind, Disturbance. F. of L.

VE XATIOUS [*vexans*, or *vexatus*, L.] that causes Trouble or Grief, Burdensome, Troublesome.

VE XILLATION, a Company under one Standard. L.

V. G. [a Contradiction of *Verbi Gratia*, L. i. e. to instance in a Word] an usual Character for Namely, or for Instance.

UGLY [*Mishew* derives it of *Hog* - *hen*, *Dr.* the Eyes, and *Lauben*, to Clothe; but *Skinner* of *OG*, Horror, *q. d.* *Ozelic*, *Sax.* Horrible, Dreadful] of an ill or deformed Shape or Countenance.

UGSUMNESS, Terribleness. O.

UGUALE } [in *Musick Books*]

UGUALEMENT } signifies equal or equally. *Ital.*

VI ET ARMIS [i. e. by Force and Arms] a *Law Term* used in an Indictment to denote the forcible and violent Commission of any Crime. L.

VI *laica removenda*, a Writ lying, where Debate being between 2 Parsons or Provisors for a Church, one of them makes a forcible Entry into it, with a great Number of Lay-men, and holds the other out. L.

VI *laica amovenda*, a Writ serve when a Bishop has certified into the Court of *Chancery*, that the Parson of any Church within his Jurisdiction is kept out of his Church, or Glebe by any Lay-Force. L.

VIA, a Way, Passage, Road or Highway.

VIA *Combusta* [among *Astrologers*] is the Space of 45 Degrees comprehended within the second half of *Libra*, and the whole Sign *Scorpio*, by reason of several ill boding fixed Stars placed in it. L.

VIA *combusta* [in *Palmistry*] is the Line of *Saturn* when parted.

VIA *Lactea* [in *Astron.*] is a white Circle which encompasses the whole Firmament (composed of an infinite Number of small Stars, distinguishable by the help of a Telescope, but not by the bare Eye) which may be seen in a clear Night, commonly called the Milky-way. L.

VIA *lactea* [in *Chiromancy*] is a Line running from that which is termed *Risista*, to another that is called *Ferten*.

VIA *Prime* [among *Physicians*] the Stomach and Guts. L.

VIA *Regia* [*Law Term*] the King's Highway or Common-road, called the King's Highway, because it is appointed by him and under his Protection. L.

VIA *Solis* [among *Astronomers*] the *Ecliptick* Line, so called because the Sun never goes out of it. L.

VIA Solis [in *Palmistry*] a straight line which runs downward from the Knob the Root of the Ring-Finger, into the hollow of the Hand. L.

A VIAL [*Phiale*, F. *Phio'a*, L. of *φιάλη*, Gr.] a small thin Glass-bottle.

VIANDS [*vianda*, F. of *vie*, F. Life, *s viāus* of *vivendo*, L.] Meat, Food, Victuals.

VIANDS [among *Divines*] Discourses treating of Divinity.

VIARY [*viarius*, L.] belonging to Vays.

VIATICK [*viaticus*, L.] belonging to Journey.

VIATICUM [*viaticum*, F.] all manner of Provisions for a Journey. L.

VIATICUM [among the *Rom. Cathol.*] the Sacrament given to dying Persons.

VIBEX, a Mark or Print of a Stripe or Blow. L.

VIBEX [with *Physicians*] a black and blue Spot, occasioned by a Flux of Blood.

To **VIBRATE** [*vibratum*, L.] to shake, to brandish; also to swing to and fro.

VIBRATION, a brandishing, a shaking.

VIBRATION [*Mechanicks*] the Swing or regular Motion of a *Pendulum* in a Clock, of which there are 3600 in an Hour, or of a Weight hung by a String on a Pin.

VIBRATING Mot. on [among *Naturalists*] a very quick and short Motion of the solid Parts of Bodies, caused by the Pulse or Stroke of some Body upon them.

VIBISSANT [*vibrissans*, L.] quavering.

VICAR [*vicair*, F. *vicarius*, L.] a Deputy; the Parson of a Parish, where the Tithes are appropriated.

VICAR General, a Title given by King Henry VIII. to *Thomas Cromwell* Earl of *Essex*, with full Power to over-see the Clergy, and to regulate all Matters relating to Church Affairs.

GRAND Vicar to the Pope, a Cardinal who has Jurisdiction over all Secular and Regular Priests, over the *Jews* in the City of *Rome*, &c.

VICARAGE [*vicairie*, or *vicariat*, F.]

VICARIGE [F. *vicaria* or *vicariatus*, L.] the Spiritual Cure or Benefice of a Vicar.

VICARAGE Endowed, is one which has a sufficient Revenue, for the Maintenance of the Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

VICARIO deliberando, *occasione cuiusdam Recogniti nis*, &c. is a Writ that lies for a Spiritual Person in Prison, upon

forfeiture of a *Recognizance*, without the King's Writ. L.

VICARIOUS [*vicarial*, F. *vicarius*, L.] belonging to a Vicar; Subordinate.

VICE [*vitium*, L.] Sin, Lewdness, Debauchery. F.

A VICE [prob. of *vice* or *vicis*, L. instead of another, *q. d.* some Instrument which serves instead of, or does the Office of a Person] an Instrument used by Smiths and other Artificers to hold Iron or any thing fast, while they File or Work it.

A VICE [among *Glaziers*] an Instrument with two Wheels, made use of in drawing their Lead for Glazing-work.

VICE, the Nuel or Spindle of a winding Stair case. *chancer*.

VICE [of *vice* or *vicis*, L. i. e. instead of] in Composition of *English* Words implies a Subordination or the supplying of another's Place; as

VICE-Admiral, one of the 3 principal Officers of the Royal Navy, who commands the 2d Squadron, and has his Flag set up in the Fore-top of his Ship.

VICE-Chamberlain [of the King's Household] a great Officer at Court next to the Lord-Chamberlain, who in his Absence has the Comptroll and Command of all Officers belonging to that Part of the King's Household, which is called the *Chamber*, or above-stairs.

VICE-chancellor [of an *Univ. rsity*] an eminent Professor, chose annually to manage Affairs in the Absence of the Chancellor.

VICE-Dominus, a Viscount or Sheriff. L.

VICE-Dominus Abbatie seu Ecclesie [*Civil Law Term*] the Law Advocate, or Protector of an Abbey or Church. L.

VICE Dominus Episcopi, [*Canon Law*] the Official, Commissary, or Vicar-General of a Bishop. L.

VICE-Gerent, [*vice-gerens*, L.] one who governs or acts for or under another; a Deputy, a Lieutenant.

VICE-ROY, a Deputy King; one who governs a State instead of a King. F.

VICE-Royalty [*Vice-Royant*, F.] the Place and Dignity of a Vice Roy.

VICE, a Jester in a Play: Also the Spindle of a Press.

VICE Vicia, on the contrary. L.

To **VICIATE**. See To *Vitiate*.

VICINAGE [*Voisnage*, F. *Vicinia*, L.]

VICINITY [or *Vicinitas*, L.] Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VICINAL [*vicinalis*, L.] of or belonging to Neighbours.

VICIOUS [*Vitiosus*, F.] given to vice, sinful, wicked, naughty, lewd.

VICIS & *Venellis Mundandis*, a Writ against a Mayor, Bailiff, &c. for not taking Care that the Streets be well cleansed.

VICISSITY [*Vicissitas*, L.] a changing or succeeding by Course; an interchangeable Course.

VICISSITUDE [*Vicissitudo*, L.] Change or Turn; succeeding of one thing after another; as, *The Vicissitude of Seasons*, &c. F.

VICONTIEL } [*Law Term*] belong-
VICONTIÉL } ing to the Sheriff, as
Writs Vicontiel, i. e. such as are triable in the County-Court before the Sheriff, and determinable by him without Assize.

VICONTIÉLS } [*Law Term*]

VI. ONTIEL *Rents* } certain Farms for which the Sheriff pays a Rent to the King, and makes the best Profit he can of them.

VICOUNT } [*Vicomte*, F. *Vice-Co-*
VISCOUNT } *mes*, L.] Originally it signified a Sheriff or the Governour of a Province, but now a Nobleman next in Dignity to an Earl.

VISCOUNTESS [*Vicomtesse*, F. *vice comitissa*, L.] the Wife of a Viscount.

VICTIM [*Vième*, F. *Viàira*, L.] a Sacrifice, properly a Beast killed in Sacrifice after a Victory.

To VICTIMATE [*viàimatum*, L.] to offer a Sacrifice.

VICTOR, a Conqueror, Vanquisher. L.

VICTORIACUS, a Roman Coin worth about 3 *d.* 3 *q.*s. *English*, stamped with the Image of Victory.

VICTORIOUS [*Victorieux*, F. *Victoriosus*, L.] that has got a Victory or Conquest.

VICTORY [*viàoire*, F. *viàoria*, L.] the Overthrow or Delect of an Enemy; getting the upperhand or better of one in any Thing.

To VICTUAL [*Viàum prætere*, L.] to furnish with Viàuals or Provisions.

VICTUALLER [*viàuallieur*, F.] one who furnishes with, or provides victuals; an Ale-house-keeper; a small Ship or Vessel that carries Provisions for a Fleet.

VICTUALS [*Viàuailles*, F. *viàus*, L.] Provisions, Food, Things necessary for Life, as Meat, Drink, &c.

VICTUS, Food, Victuals. L.

VICTUS Ratio, [among *Physicians*] a particular manner of Living for the Preservation of Health, and Prevention of Diseases. L.

VIDAM [in *France*] the Judge of a Bishop's Temporal Jurisdiction.

VIDELICET, *viz.* to wit, that is. L.

VIDUITATIS *Professio*, the making a solemn Profession of living a chaste Widow, a Custom of old observed in *England*, attended with divers Ceremonies.

VIDUITY [*viduite*, F. *viduitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Widow, Widow-hood.

VIENDED [of *viande*, F.] having plenty of Meat, furnished with Provisions. D.

VIEW [*veüe*, F.] the Sight or the Act of Seeing; Prospect, Survey.

VIEW [in *Law*] the Act of Viewers, as when an Action is brought and the Tenant knows not what Land the Demandant asks, the Tenant shall *pray the view*.

VIEW [among *Hunters*] the Print of the Feet of a Fallow Deer on the Ground.

VIEW of *Frank-Pledge* [*Law Term*] the Office of the Sheriff, or looking to the King's Peace, and seeing that every Man be in some Pledge.

To VIEW [*voir*, F.] to take a view of, to look upon, to examine.

To VIEW a Place [*Military Term*] is to ride about it before the laying of a Siege, in order to observe the Strength or Weakness of its Situation and Fortifications.

VIEWERS [in *Law*] are such Persons who are sent by a Court to view any Place or Person in Question; as to the Situation of a Place, where a Fact was committed, or a Person in Case of Sickness, &c.

VIGESIMO, the twentieth. L.

VIGIL, one who watcheth a Nights. L.

VIGIL [*vigile*, F. *vigilia*, L.] the Eve, or Day, next before a Holy-day, so called because in ancient Times Christians used then to watch, fast and pray in Churches.

VIGILANCE } [*vigilance*, F. *vigilan-*
VIGILANCY } *tia*, L.] Watchfulness, good Heed, Application of Mind.

VIGILANT [*vigilans*, L.] watchful, very diligent, careful, circumspect, wary. F.

VIGILS [*vigilis*, F. *vigilia*, L.] are those Fasts which the Church has thought fit to establish before certain Festivals, in order to prepare the Mind for a due Observation of the ensuing Solemnity.

VIGINTI *viri*, 20 Magistrates of equal Authority.

VIGONE [*vigogne*, F.] a sort of *Saxony* Wool, or a Hat made of that Wool.

VIGOROSITY [*vigorositas*, L.] Strength, Liveliness.

VIGOROSO } [in *Music*]
VIGOROSAMENTE } *Books*] signifie to play or sing with Strength and Vigour *Ital.*

VIGOROUS [*vigoreux*, F. *vigorofus* L.] lively, lusty, stout, brisk, full of Vigour or Courage, Mettlefome.

VIGOUR [*vigueur*, F. of *vigor*, L.] Strength, Stoutness, Spightfulness.

VILD, *vñe.* *Spencer.* VILE

VILE [*vilis*, L.] of no account, despicable, mean, paltry, base, wicked. F.

VILENESS [*vilitas*, L.] meanness, baseness, wickedness.

To VILIFY [*vilipender*, F. *vilificare*, L.] to set light by, to set at nought, to despise, to abuse.

VILITY [*vileté*, F. *vilitas*, L.] vileness, meanness, cheapness.

VILL [*vill*, F. *villa*, L.] a Law Word, sometimes taken for a Parish, or a Part of it, and sometimes for a Manour.

VILLA, a Village, Manour House out of a City, &c. a Farm-house or Homestead. L.

VILLA Regis, a Title anciently given to those Villages, where the Kings of England had a Royal Seat, and held the Manour in their own Demesne.

VILLAGE [*villagio*, Ital. of *vill*, L.] a number of Country Houses or Cottages without any Wall or Inclosure. F.

VILLAGER [*villageois*, F. *villanus*, L.] an Inhabitant of a Village.

VILLAIN [*vilain*, F. *villano*, Ital. of *villanus*, L. or of *vilis*, vile, or *villa*, a Village, L.] formerly a Country Farmer, a Man of low and servile Condition, who had a small Portion of Cottages and Land allotted him, for which he was dependent on his Lord, and bound to certain Works and corporeal Service; but now 'tis most commonly used in a bad Sense, and denotes an arrant Rogue, or pitiful, sordid Fellow.

Pure VILLAIN, one whom the Lord might put out of his Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chartres at Pleasure; and also, might take Redemption of to marry his Daughter, and to make him Free. The Law concerning such stands yet unrepealed; but is grown so obsolete, that there are not now in England any such Slaves.

VILLAIN in Griffs [Law Term] one who was immediately bound to the Person of his Lord and his Heirs.

VILLAIN Regardant to a Manour [Law Term] one who was bound to his Lord, as a Member belonging and joined to a Manour, of which the Lord was Owner: These were the same with the Pure Villains above described.

VILLAIN Fleece, a Fleece of Wool shorn from a scabbed Sheep. O S

VILLAINOUS [or *vilain*, F.] base, wicked, shameful, pitiful.

VILLAINOUS Judgment [Law T.] a Judgment or Sentence which casts the reproach of villainy and shame on him against whom 'tis given, as a Conspirator, Perjuror, &c.

VILLANI [in old Records] a sort of servile Tenants, so called because they were

Villa by *gleba adscripti*, i. e. held some Cottages and Lands for which they were charged with certain stated servile Offices, and were convey'd as an Estate of Appurtenance of the Manour to which they belonged. See *Villain*.

VILLANIS Regis *Subtractis reduendis*, a Writ to bring back the King's Bondmen, that have been carried away by others out of his Royal Manours. L.

VILLANY [*vilenie*, F.] Baseness, Wickedness, Lewdness.

VILLENAGE } the meanest Tenure an-
VILLANAGE } ciently belonging to
Lands or Tenements, whereby the Tenant was bound to do all Manner of servile Work for his Lord, which he commanded, fit for a Villain to do, altho' every one who held in Villenage was not a Villain or Bondman.

Tenants in VILLENAGE, Tenants of base Tenure, those we now call Copy-holders.

VILLI, coarse Hair. L.

VILLI [Botany] small Hairs like the Grain of Plush, growing on some Trees.

VIMINAL [*viminalis*, L.] of or belonging to Twigs.

VIMINEOUS [*vimineus*, L.] made of Twigs.

VINALIA [with the ancient Romans] Feasts made at the first broaching or tasting their Wines, St. Martin's Feast.

VINCENT [*Vincentius* of *vincere*, L. q. d. a Conqueror] a proper Name of Men.

VINCIBLE [*vincibilis*, L.] that may be overcome or vanquished.

VINCULUM, a Bond or Tie. L.

VINCULUM, a Term in Fluxions, implying that some compound surd Quantity is multiplied into a Fluxion.

VINDEMIAL [*vindemialis*, L.] belonging to a vintage.

To VINDEMIATE [*vindemiatum*, L.] to gather Grapes or other ripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

VINDEMIATORY [*vindemiatorius*, L.] belonging to a vintage.

VINDEMIATRIX, a she vintager. L.

VINDEMIATRIX [in Astronomy] a fix'd Star of the third Magnitude, in the Constellation *Virgo*, whose Longitude is 135 Degrees, 25 Minutes, Latitude 10 Degrees 15 Minutes.

To VINDICATE [*vindicatum*, L.] to defend, to maintain, to clear or justify, to make an Apology for.

VINDICATION, a defending, clearing or justifying, Defence, Apology. F. of L.

VINDICATOR, a Person who vindicates, a Defender. L.

VINDICTA,

VINDICTA, vengeance, punishment. *L.*
VINDICTIVE [*vindicativus*, *L.*] Re-
 ventul.

A **VINE** [*vigne*, *F.* *vinea*, *L.*] a Plant
 or Tree that bears Grapes.

VINE Fretter } an Insect that gnaws

VINE-Grub } Vines.

VINE-Pear, a Pear ripe in October.

VINEGAR [*vinaigre*, *F.* *q. vinum*
acre, *L.* sharp Wine] Wine or other Li-
 quors made sharp for Sauces.

VINEROUS, hard to please. *N.C.*

VINEW [probably of *Esvanouy*, *F.* of
Eftanouir, to grow flat, *q. d. Ev-nidus*,
L. having lost the Spirits] Mouldiness,
 Hoariness, Mustiness.

VINEYARD [Win-Liesjrd, *Sax.*
 Uingard, *Dan.* Uingard, *Du*] a
 Piece of Ground set with Vines.

VINNET, a Border, Flower or Flou-
 rish, in the beginning of a Book, Chap-
 ter, &c. *F.*

A **VINIPOTE** [*vinipotor*, *L.*] a Wine-
 bibber, a Drunkard.

VINOLENCY [*vinolentia*, *L.*] Drun-
 keness.

VINOLENT [*vinolentus*, *L.*] Drunken,
 or given to drink much Wine.

VINOSITY, vinousness or like Wine.

VINOUS [*vineus*, *F.* *vinosus*, *L.*] oi,
 or that has the Smell or Taste of Wine.

VINTAGE [*vinée* or *vendagne*, *O. F.*
 of *vindemia*, *L.*] vine harvest or Grape-
 gathering; the Season for such gathering.

VINTAGER, a Grape-gatherer.

VINTNER [*vinatiere*, *Ital.* *vinarius*,
L.] a Seller of Wine, a Tavern-keeper.

VINTRY [*vinaria*, *L.*] a Wine-Cellar,
 or a Place noted for the Sale of Wine.

VINUM [*vin*, *F.*] Wine made of the
 Juice of Grapes, &c. *L.*

VINUM Hippocraticum [so called of
Manica Hippocratis, or *Hippocrates's*
 Sleeve, through which it is strained] Hip-
 pocras, a spiced Wine, in which Sugar
 and Spice have been steeped for some
 Time.

VINUM Medicatum [among *Physici-*
ans] Wine in which Medicines have been
 infused for the use of sick People. *L.*

VIOL [*viole*, *F.* *viola*, *Ital.*] a Musi-
 cal Instrument.

VIOL [of *vellendo*, *L.* pulling] a Term
 used among Mariners, when a 3 strand
 Rope is bound fast with Nippers to the
 Cable, and brought to the Jeer-Capstan,
 for the better weighing of the Anchor.

VIOLA, a Viol, a musical Instrument,
 the Neck of which is divided into half
 Notes by 7 Frets fixed thereon, and is
 commonly strung with 6 Strings, and
 sometimes with 7. And they are of sever-
 al Sorts and Sizes. *Ital.* As

VIOLA Tenera, a Tenor Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA Basso, a Bass Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA d'Anoir, a Kind of Treble Vi-
 ol strung with Wire, and so called, be-
 cause of its soft and sweet Tone.

VIOLA Bastardo, a Bastard Viol, *i. e.*
 a Bass Violin, strung and fretted like a
 Bass Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLA Di Gamba, a Bass Viol, which
 is so called from *Gamba* the Leg; because
 the common Way of playing upon it is by
 holding it between the Legs. *Ital.*

VIOLABLE [*violabilis*, *L.*] that may
 be violated.

VIOLACEOUS [*violaceus*, *L.*] of a
 Violet Colour, or like a Violet.

To **VIOLATE** [*violere*, *F.* *violatum*,
L.] to infringe, break or transgress; to
 ravish or force a Woman.

To **VIOLATE Churches**, to commit
 prophane, and wicked Actions there.

VIOLATION, the Act of breaking,
 transgressing, &c. *L.*

VIOLATOR [*violateur*, *F.*] a trans-
 gressor, &c. *L.*

VIOLENCE [*violentia*, *L.*] vehemen-
 cy, boisterousness, eagerness, earnestness,
 force or constraint used unlawfully, Op-
 pression, Outrage. *F.*

VIOLENT [*violentus*, *L.*] forcible,
 vehement, boisterous, furious, toilsome,
 hard, strong, sharp. *F.*

VIOLENT Signs [among *Astrologers*]
 are such in which the ill-boding Planets,
Saturn and *Mars*, have any notable Digni-
 ties; as House or Exaltation; such are
Aries, *Libra*, *Virgo*, *Capricornus*, and
Aquarius; also those in which there are
 any violent fix'd Stars of Note; as *Caput*
Algol, in *Taurus*, &c.

VIOLET [*violette*, *F.* *viola*, *Span.*
 of *viola*, *L.*] a Plant, bearing a sweet
 scented Flower, of which, besides the
 common there are several sorts, as the *Ca-*
labian, the *Corn*, and *Dame's* Violet.

VIOLET Apple, a sort of Apple whose
 Pulp is delicate.

VIOLET Marian, a Flower called
 also *Canterbury* Bells.

VIOLETTA, a small or Treble Violin.
Ital.

VIOLIN [*violino*, *Ital.* *violon*, *F.*] a
 musical Instrument well known.

VIOLINISTA, one who plays on a
 Viol or Violin. *Ital.*

VIOLINO, A Violin or Fiddle.

VIOLINO CONCERTANT, or *Concer-*
tini or *di Concerto*, are Violins, either
 first or second, which play throughout, to
 distinguish them from those called *Ripie-*
no, which play only here and there, and
 in the full Parts or Chorus. *Ital.*

VIOLINO

VIOLINO Ripieno, Violins of the full Parts. *Ital.*

VIOLIST, one well skill'd in playing upon the Violin, or that teaches the Art of playing on it.

VIOLONCELLO, signifies a small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth and Thickness, whose Strings being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass. Used to play a Bass upon with a common Bass Violin or Viol. *Ital.*

VIOLONE, is a very large Bass Violin, or double Bass. being every way as large again as a common Bass Violin, and the Strings twice as thick, and twice as long, which renders the sound just an Octave lower than the common Bass Violin. This Instrument is only used at great Concerts, as *Opera's*, and other publick Musick. *It.*

VIPER [*vipere*, F. of *vipera*, L.] a poisonous Reptile of the Serpent kind, called also an Adder, in some hot Countries its Bite is venomous, tho' its Flesh is made use of in several Medicines.

VIPERINA, an Herb whose Root and Seeds are cordial and good against Melancholy, called *Vipers-tugloss*.

VIPERINE [*viperinus*, L.] belonging to a Viper.

VIPEROUS [*vipereus*, L.] of the Viper kind, or belonging to Adders.

VIRAGO, a stout or manly Woman, a Termagant. F. of L.

VIRELAY, a sort of Comical Song, a Roundelay. F. *Spencer*.

VIRGA [*verge*, F.] a Rod, a Twig. L.

VIRGA [in *Old Records*] a Rod or white Staff, such as Sheriffs, Bailiffs, &c. carry as a Badge of their Office.

VIRGA Unaria [*Old Law*] a Yard measured according to the legal Ell, or true Standard. L.

VIRGA Ferrea, a Yard kept in the Exchequer, according to the King's Standard, which formerly was made of Iron, but now of Brass.

VIRGA Pastoris [*i. e.* Shepherd's Staff] the Herb Teazel or Fuller's Thistle. L.

VIRGÆ [with *Meteorologists*] a Meteor representing a Bundle of Rods, made by the Sun-beams obliquely passing thro' the more loose and open Parts of a watery Cloud, and usually betokens Rain. L.

VIRGILIUS Maro, Prince of the *Latin* Poets, whose Works are written in an elegant, judicious, and for the most part lofty and majestic Style.

A VIRGIN [*virge*, F. of *virgo*, L.] a chaste Maid or Maiden.

VIRGIN Parchment, very fine Parchment, made of the Skin of a young Lamb

VIRGIN'S Flower, a Plant used in covering Arbours, spreading it self into woody Branches.

VIRGIN'S Tbread, a rosy Dew, which lies in the Air like small untwisted Silk.

VIRGIN'S Milk, a sort of Chymical Composition, called *Benjamin Water*.

VIRGIN'S Milk [among *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Sugar and Lead in a great Quantity of Water till it turn white as Milk.

VIRGIN [*virginus*, L.] belonging to a Virgin or Maid.

VIRGINAL [*virginalis*, L.] belonging to a Virgin, Virgin-like.

VIRGINALS [*virginale*, L. probably so call'd, because a fit Instrument for Virgins to play upon] a musical Instrument, rouch'd after the same manner with the *Harpichord* and *Organ*.

VIRGINALITY [*virginalitas*, L.] Maidenliness.

VIRGINEUS Morbus [among *Physicians*] the Green-sickness. L.

VIRGINIA [so called in Honour of our Virgin Queen *Elizabeth*] a Province of Northern *America*, discovered by the Direction and at the Charge of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, A.D. 1584.

VIRGINIAN Climber, a Plant having Claspers like a Vine.

VIRGINIAN Frog, a Frog 8 or 10 Times as big as those in *England*, which makes a Noise like the bellowing of a Bull.

VIRGINIAN Nighthingal, a Bird of a Scarlet Colour, with a Tuit on the Head.

VIRGINIAN Silk, a Plant bearing purplish Flowers and long Cods, in which are contained flat Seeds, with fine soft Silk.

VIRGINITY [*virginité*, F. of *virginitas*, L.] the State or Condition of a Virgin, Maiden-head.

VIRGO, a Maid or Virgin. L.

VIRGO [among *Astrologers*] is reputed to be the House and Exaltation of *Mercury*, of an earthy, cold, and dry Quality.

VIRGO [*Astronomy*] one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, which the Sun enters in *August*, marked thus, (V).

VIRGULA Divinatoria, a Hazel Rod in the Shape of the Letter Y, which being cur according to the Time of the Planetary Aspect, and held by the 2 forked Ends, some pretend will discover Mines. L.

VIRIDARIO Eligendo, a Writ for the choice of a Verderer in a Forest.

VIRIDITY [*viriditas*, L.] Greenness.

VIRILE [*virilis*, L.] manly, stout.

VIRILIA, the Privy Parts of a Man, the cutting off of which was Felony by the Common-Law, whether the Person consented or not. L.

VIRILITY [*virilité*, F. of *virilitas*, L.] Man's Estate, Manhood; also Ability to perform the Part of a Man in the Act of Generation.

VIRIPOTENT [*viripotens*, L.] a Maid that is Marriageable.

VIROSE [*virosus*, L.] lustful after a Man; also full of Manly Force.

VIRTUSINGIANUS *Duſus* [of *Virtusungius*, who first discovered it] a Canal, called also *Duſus Pancreaticus*.

VIRTUAL [*virtuel*, F.] equivalent, effectual.

VIRTUAL Focus [in *Dioptricks*] a particular Point of a Concave Glass, called the *Point of Divergence*.

VIRTUE [*vertu*, F. of *virtus*, L.] Efficacy, Power, Force, Quality, Property. **Virtue** which partleys is near a **Sut-render**.

As in fortified Places besieged by an Enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant Soldier, who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the Enemy; but receive their dishonourable Offers with Contempt and Disdain: So when Virtue, the Fortrefs of the Soul, (which ought to be defended with the utmost Obstinacy) is attack'd by bold Assailants, they, who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no Terms, but repulse dishonourable Offers with indignation. And when once a Woman lends a listening Ear to Offers, tho' never so high, as to the surrender of her Chastity, 'tis odds if she do not surrender it upon very low ones in the Uphor. *Virtus quæ facilem prævo præbet aurem, non agrè cedit.* L.

VIRTUES [in *Scripture*] one of the Orders of Angels.

Cardinal VIRTUES [among *Moralists*] are Prudence, Temperance, Justice and Fortitude.

VIRTUOSITY [*virtuositas*, L.] virtuousness.

VIRTUOSO [*virtuoso*, Ital] a learned ingenious Man; a Student in Philosophy; one that is well skill'd in the Secrets of Nature, and searches after new Discoveries for the Publick Benefit; also a Person who is curious in collecting Rarities, as Medals, Stones, Plants, &c.

VIRTUOUS [*vertueux*, F. of *virtuosus*, L.] endowed with, or inclined to virtue.

VIRTUTE Officii [*Law Term*] a good and justifiable Act, such a one as is done by virtue of an Office, or in Pursuance of it. L.

VIRULENCE } [of *virus*, L. and
VIRULENCY } F.] a poisonous or venomous Quality.

VIRULENT [*virulentus*, L.] venomous infectious, malicious. F.

VIRUS, poison, venom. L.

VIRUS [among *Physicians*] a kind of watery stinking Matter which issues out of Ulcers, being endowed with eating and malignant Qualities.

VIS, Might, Power, Force. L.

VIS Ablativa [in *Law*] is the forcible taking away of moveable Things. L.

VIS Compulsiva [in *Law*] is that Force whereby a Man is compelled to do that, which otherwise he would not do of his own free Will.

VIS Centrifuga [among *Philosophers*] is that Force by which any natural Body, revolving round about another, endeavours to fly off from the Axis of the Motion in a Tangent to that Curve. I.

VIS Centripeta [among *Philoso.*] that Force by which all Bodies (from what cause soever) tend to the Center of the Earth, or to any Point as to their Center; as *Gravity*, towards the Center of the Earth, and the *Magnetical Force* by which Iron tends towards the Center of the Magnet. L.

VIS Expulsiva [in *Law*] when one Man will not suffer another quietly to enjoy his own Right, or to do any thing within his own Bounds. L.

VIS Turbativa [in *Law*] Disturbance given to a Man in his Possession; as when two strive to possess the same thing. L.

VIS Centripetæ Quantitatis Absoluta [among *Philosophers*] is its Measure greater or less according to the Efficacy of the cause which produces it, and that exerts it self on all Bodies in the Regions round about: As the *Magnetical Virtue* in some Magnets is greater than in others, though of the same Dimensions. L.

VIS Centripetæ Quantitas Acceleratrix [in *Philosophy*] is its Measure proportionable to the Motion which it generates in a given time: As the Weight is greater in a greater Body, and less in a lesser; and in the same Body, it is greater near the Earth, and less in remote Regions. L.

VIS Impressa [*Philoso.*] an impulse, Force or Action, communicated to, and exercised upon any Body, in order to change its present state either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a Right Line. L.

VIS Inſta Materie [*Philosophy*] the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body, as much as it may, endeavours to continue in that state in which it is, either of Rest or Motion, uniformly forward in a Right Line; and may be more properly called *Vis inertia*. L.

VIS Motrix [among *Philosophers*] is the Power which produces the Motion of any Body from Place to Place; thus Gravity is a *Vis Motrix* downwards, or towards the Center of the Earth. *L.*

VIS Stimulans, is such a Quality in any Fluid, whereby the Particles of it are disposed to make a real Division, or a violent Inflexion of the Nerves and Membranous Fibres of the Body. *Dr. Cheyne.*

VISAGE [*visaggio, Ital.* or *visus, L.*] Face, Countenance. *F.*

VISARD [*visiere, F.* *visiera, Ital.* or *visus, L.*] a Mask for the Face.

VISCATED [*viscatus, L.*] taken or caught with Birdlime.

VISCERA [*visceres, F.*] the Entrails or Bowels. *L.*

VISCERAL } belonging to the Bow-
VISCEROUS } els or Entrails.

To VISCERATE [*visceratun. L.*] to Bowel or take out the Bowels.

VISCERATION, the Garbage that Hunters give their Dogs. *L.*

VISCEROUS Flesh [among *Anatomists*] such as that of the Stomach and Guts.

VISCOSITY [*viscosité, F.* *viscositas, L.*] Clamminess, a sticking or gluish Quality.

VISCOUNT } [*vicomte, F.* *visconte,*
VICOUNT } *Ital. vice-comes, L.*] a Nobleman, a Person of Honour next in Degree to a Count or Earl.

VISCOUNTESS [*viscomtesse, F.* *vice-comitissa, L.*] a Viscount's Wife.

VISCOUNTY [*viscomté, F.*] the Territory of a Viscount, a sort of Lordship or Jurisdiction in *France.*

VISCOUS [*visqueux, F.* *viscosus, L.* or *viscus, L.* Birdlime] clammy, slimy.

VISE, a voice. *Chaucer.*

VISER [*visieré, F.*] the Sight of an Head-Piece.

VISIBILITY [*visibilitas, L.*] being visible.

VISIBLE [*visibilitas, L.*] that may be seen or discerned. *F.*

VISIBLE Horizon. See *Horizon.*

VISIER [among the *Turks*] a principal Officer and Statesman.

The Grand VISIER } [among the
The Prime VISIER } *Turks*] a principal Officers, next under the Grand Seigneur, and governs the whole *Turkish* Empire.

VISION, is a Sensation in the Brain, proceeding from a due and various Motion of the Optick Nerve, produced in the Bottom of the Eye, by the Rays of Light coming from any Object; by which means the Soul perceives the illuminated Thing, together with its Quantity, Quality and Modification; Seeing, Sight. *F.* of *L.*

VISION, an Apparition, Phantasm or Ghost: A divine Revelation in a Dream.

Clear VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused by a great Quantity of Rays in the same Pencil, enlightening the correspondent Points of the Image strongly and vigorously.

Confused VISION [in *Opticks*] is occasioned, when the Pencils of Rays do intermix one with another.

Direct VISION [in *Opticks*] is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye.

Distinct VISION [in *Opticks*] is caused when the Pencils of Rays, from each Point of an Object, do determine exactly in correspondent Points the Image, on the Coat of the Eye called *Retina.*

Faint VISION [in *Opticks*] is when a few Rays make up one Pencil.

Reflected VISION [*Opticks*]. is when the Rays are reflected from any Body to the Eye.

Refracted VISION [*Opticks*] is when the Rays pass through different *Mediums.*

VISIONAIRS, whimsical, fanciful Persons, Fanaticks. *F.*

A VISIONARY [*visionnaire, F.* or *visio, L.*] a phantastical Pretender to visions and revelations.

VISIONARY [*visionnaire, F.*] belonging to visions.

To VISIT [*visiter, F.* *visitare, L.*] to go to see; also to go about to see whether Things be as they should be.

To VISIT [in a *Theological Sense*] to afflict or try by Afflictions.

A VISIT [*visite, F.*] an Act of Civility and Friendship, performed by Friends going to each others Houses.

VISITATION, a visiting. *F.* of *L.*

VISITATION [among the *Clergy*] the Office or Act performed by the Bishop once in 3 Years, or by the Arch-deacon once a Year, in each Diocese, to inspect relating to several Churches and the Rectors, &c.

The VISITATION, the great Sickness, *Ann. Dom.* 1665 and 1665, with which the People of this Kingdom were sore afflicted; Epidemical and Pestilential Diseases are called a *Visitation* from a supposition of their being sent immediately from Heaven as a Token or Divine Wrath.

The Fast of the VISITATION of our Lady, a Festival observed in the Church of *Rome*, in Commemoration of the visit made *Elizabeth* by the *Virgin Mary.*

VISITATION of Manners, the Regarders Office was so called in Ancient Times.

VISITOR [*visiteur, F.*] one who visits a Monastery or Religious-House. *L.*

VISNE [of *vicina*, L.] neighbouring Place, or Place near at Hand. *L. T.*

VISNE, Tent mix'd with Brandy.

VISORIUM [among *Printers*] an Instrument to which a Leaf of Copy is fix'd for the Compositor's more convenient seeing thereof.

VISTO, a Prospect, a strait walk cut thro' the Trees in a Wood. *Italian.*

VISTAMENT [in *Musick Books*] signifies very fast or quick, much the same as *Presto. Ital.*

VISTO [in *Musick Books*] the same as *Vistamente. Ital.*

VISU Franci Plegii [*Law Term*] a Writ to exempt one from view of *Frankpledge*, not resident in the Hundred. *L. L.*

VISUAL [*visuel*, F. of *visus*, L.] belonging to the Sight.

VISUAL Point [in *Perspective*] is a Point in the Horizontal Line, wherein all the ocular Rays unite, and all others that are parallel to it.

VISUAL Rays [in *Opticks*] are those Rays by which any Object is seen.

VISUS, the Sense of seeing, the Sight. *L.*

VISUS, Inspection or View. *O. R.*

VITA, Lite, is a Circulating Blood. *L.*

VITAL [*vitalis*, L.] of Life, that has Life in it; that gives, preserves and supports Life.

VITAL Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed whether we design it or no; such as the Motions of the Heart, Perspiration, or Breathing, Nutrition, &c. It depends chiefly upon *Cerebellum*. It is the same with the Natural Faculty, though the Ancients distinguished them, placing the *Natural* in the *Liver*, and the *Vital* in the *Heart*.

VITAL Flame, some suppose that there resides in the Heart of Animals a fine kindled, mild Substance which they call *Flamma Vitalis*, or a Vital Flame; and to its Preservation, they judge the Air taken in by Respiration to be necessary, as it is to the Conservation of Life.

VITAL Indication [with *Physic.*] such an one as requires the Restoring and Preserving the natural Strength of the Body.

VITAL Spirits [*Physic.*] such as give Life and Motion to the whole Body.

VITALITY [*vitalitas*, L.] the Property, Act or Capacity of Life.

VITALS } [among *Physicians*] the
VITAL Parts } Parts of the Body which chiefly conduce to the Preservation of Life, *viz.* the Heart, Brain, Lungs and Liver.

VITE [in *Musick Books*] signifies quick and lively, much the same as *Presto. Ital.*

VITIABLE [*vitabilis*, L.] Susceptible of a faculty.

To **VITIATE** [*vitier*, F. *vitiatum*, L.] to corrupt or spoil one's Morals, to deprave; to defile or deflower a Virgin.

VITIATION, a Ravishing, Deflowering, Corrupting or Spoiling. *L.*

VITIFEROUS [*vitifer*, L.] that beareth Vines.

VITIGINEOUS [*vitigineus*, L.] that cometh of a Vine.

To **VITILITIGATE** [*vitilitigatum*, L.] to back-bite, to detract, to contend.

VITILIGO, a kind of Leprosy, Morpew. *L.*

VITIOSITY [*vitiositas*, L.] Vice, Naughtiness, Lewdness.

VITIOUS [*vitieux*, F. *vitiosus*, L.] wicked, naught, lewd.

VITREAL [of *vitreal*, F. or *vitreus*, L.] belonging to Glass, Glassy.

VITREOUS [*itreus*, L.] Glassy, belonging to Glass.

VITREOUS Humour [with *Oculists*] One of the three Humours of the Eyes; so called from its Resemblance to melted Glass.

VITREOUS Tunicle [among *Oculists*] a thin Film or Coat, that is said to separate the *Vitreous* Humour from the *CrySTALLINE*.

To **VITRIFICATE** [*vitrifier*, F.] to turn into Glass.

VITRIFICATION, turning any Body into Glass by Force of Fire, which is looked upon as the last Action of Fire.

To **VITRIFY** [*vitrifie*, F.] to turn into Glass; also to grow as hard and transparent as Glass.

VITRIOL [*vitriolum*, L. *vitriolo*, *Ital.*] a kind of Mineral Salt, somewhat like Rock Allum. *F.*

VITRIOL of Mars [among *Chymists*] a Preparation made by dissolving Iron or Steel in some proper *Acid Menstruum*, then evaporating or drawing off the Moisture, and bringing the Matter to *CrySTALLS* by setting it in a cool Place: It is also called *Salt of Steel*.

VITRIOL of the Moon [among *Chymists*] is the Body of Silver Chymically opened and reduced into the Form of a Salt by the sharp Points of the Spirit of Nitre.

VITRIOL of Venus [*Chymistry*] a Preparation made by a Solution of Copper in Spirit of Nitre, evaporated and crystallized to gain the Salt; called also *Vitriol of copper*.

VITRIOLATED [among *Physicians* or *Chymists*] turned into Vitriol, or having Vitriol infused in it.

VITRIOLICK [*vitriolique*, F.] be-
VITRIOLOUS } longing to, or parta-
king of the Nature of *Vitriol*,

VITTA, a Fillee or Hair-Lace. L.

VITTA [among *Anatomists*] that Part
of the Coat called *Amnion*, which sticks to
the Infant's Head, when it is just born.

VITULINE [*vitulinus*, L.] belonging
to a Calf.

VITUPERABLE [*vituperabilis*, L.]
that may be blamed, blame-worthy.

To **VITUPERATE** [*vituperatum*, L.]
to blame, to find fault with, to dispraise.

VITUPERATION, a blaming or finding
fault with, a dispraising. L.

St. **VITUS'S Dance** [among *Physicians*]
a kind of Madneſs proceeding from a Ma-
lignant Humour, of kin to the *Tarantula*.

VIVA Pecunia [O. L.] live Cattle. L.

VIVA VOCE, by Word of Mouth. L.

VIVACE [in *Musiſk Books*] ſigni-
fies with Life and Spirit, and by it is
commonly underſtood a Degree of Move-
ment between *Largo* and *Allegro*; but
more inclining to the latter than the for-
mer. *Ital.*

VIVACEMENTE } the ſame as *Vi-*
VIVAMENTE } *vace. Ital.*

VIVACIOUS [*vivax* or *vivacior*, L.]
lively, brisk.

VIVACISSIMO [in *Musiſk Books*] de-
notes a Degree or 2 quicker than *Vivace*,
and may be taken as ſignifying a Move-
ment near as quick as *Allegro. Ital.*

VIVACITY [of *vivacit *, F. *vivaci-*
tas, L.] Livelineſs, Briskneſs, Sprightli-
neſs; alſo Quickneſs or Readineſs of Wit.

VIVARY [*vivier*, F. *vivarium*, L.]
a Place either of Land or Water, where li-
ving Creatures are kept; a Park, War-
ren or Fiſh-pond.

VIVER, the Sea-Dragon, a Fiſh.

The **VIVES** [*Avives*, F.] a Diſeaſe in
Horfes.

VIVID [*vividus*, L.] lively, vigorous.

To **VIVIFICATE** [*vivificatum*, L.]
to vivify, to quicken or give Life.

VIVIFICATION, a vivifying, &c.

To **VIVIFY** [*vivifier*, F.] to enliven or
quicken.

VIVIPAROUS [of *vivus* and *pario*,
L.] that brings forth young Ones living
and perfect, by which they are diſtinguiſh-
ed from *Oviparous* Ones, which lay Eggs,
afterwards hatched into living Creatures.

VIVO [*Archite *] the Shaft of a Co-
lumn in any of the Orders of Pillars. *Ital.*

A **VIXEN** } [q. d. *Foxkin*, a little Fox;
A **FIXEN** } but *Skinner* of *Britain*, and
that of *Witching*, an irritated or ſnarling
Bitch] a ranting Woman, a froward Child.

A **VIXEN** } [q. d. *Foxkin Verſtegan*] a

A **FIXEN** } Fox's Cub.

To **FIXEN** [as *Skinner* thinks proba-
ble from *Alexieren*, *Teut.* to vex] to
ſcold, rant or rave frowardly.

VIZ [for *videlicet*, L.] that is, to wit.

VIZARD [*vizera*, Span.] a Mask or
faſe Face put on for Diſguiſe.

ULCER [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcus*, *Ulcus*, L.
of *    *, Gr.] a running Sore in the
ſoft Parts of the Body, accompanied with
Putrefaction; being a preternatural Diſ-
charge of Matter of various Kinds from
any Part, where there is a Solution or
Diſcontinuance of the Texture.

Cancerous ULCER [among *Surgeons*]
a large Ulcer, the Lips of which are
ſwollen, hard and knotty, with thick veins
round about, full of dark blackiſh Blood.

Cavernous ULCER, is an Ulcer whoſe
Entrance is ſtraight, and the Bottom
broad, wherein are many Holes filled with
malignant Matter.

Corroſive ULCER, is an Ulcer which
by the Sharpneſs and ill Quality of its
Matter, eats through, corrupts and mor-
tifies the Fleſh.

Fiſtulous ULCER, an Ulcer, which has
long, ſtraight and deep Holes, and is ve-
ry hard on its Sides.

Putrid ULCER, is an Ulcer wherein
the Fleſh is ſoft and cruiſty, and the
Matter is ſlimy and ſtinking like a dead
Carcaſs.

To **ULCERATE** [*Ulcere*, F. *Ulcera-*
tum, L. of *    *, Gr.] to cauſe or break
out into an Ulcer.

ULCERATION [of *      * or *    -*
  , Gr.] a breaking out into Ulcers or
Sores. F. of L.

ULCEROUS [*Ulceroſus*, L. of *    -*
  , Gr.] belonging to, or full of Ulcers.

ULE [ſome derive it of *Trechul*, *Sax.*
Chriſtmas, others of *Hule*, of the *French*,
Noel, i. e. *Chriſtmas*, which the *Nor-*
mans corrupted to *Nuel*, and we to *Ule*]
Chriſtmas.

ULE-Games, Chriſtmas-Games or Sports;

ULIGINOUS [*Uliginoſus*, L.] moiſt,
mooriſh.

ULLAGE of a Caſk [among *Gaugers*]
is what it wants of being full.

ULNA, an Ell in Measure. L.

ULNA [*Anatomy*] the greater Bone of
the Elbow, lying between the Arm and the
Wriſt, alſo called *Focile Majus*.

ULNA Ferrea [Old Law] the Standard
Iron Ell kept in the Exchequer. I.

ULTAGIUM, Out-rage, Violence.

O. L.

ULTERIOUR [*ulterior*, F. *ulterior*,
L.] on the farther Side.

ULTIMA Baſia [among *Painters*] the
laſt touches with a Pencil.

ULTIMATE [*ultimatus*, L.] final, last or utmost.

ULTIMITY, a being last.

ULTION a revenging. L.

ULTRAMARINE [*ultramarinus*, L.] from beyond Sea; that comes or is brought from beyond Sea.

ULTRAMARINE [among *Painters*] the finest sort of Blue Colour.

ULTRAMONTAINES [of *ultra* and *Montanus*, L.] a Name *Italians* give to all People dwelling on this side the Alps.

ULTRAMUNDANE [*ultramundanus*, L.] beyond the World or that Part of it which is visible to us.

ULTRANEOUS [*ultraneus*, L.] willingly, with a free Will.

ULIFAGI, inferior Horsemen, who serve in the Grand Seignior's Court.

ULVA, Sea-weed, Sea-grass; Weeds growing in Pools or standing Water. L.

ULULA [of *ὄυλοῦσαν*, Gr.] the Whooping Owl or Gill-hoover. L.

ULULABLE [*ululabilis*, L.] howling, yelling.

ULULATION, a howling like a Dog or Wolf. L.

UMBELLA, a little Shadow; an Umbrella, Bon-grace, Skreen-fan, &c. which Women bear in their Hands to shadow them. L.

UMBELLÆ [among *Botanists*] are the round Tufts or Heads of some Plants. L.

UMBELLIFEROUS [q. of *umbellifer*, of *umbella* and *Ferre*, L.] bearing Tufts.

UMBELLIFEROUS Plants [among *Botanists*] Plants which have round Tufts, or small Stalks standing upon greater, or have their Tops branched and spread like a Lady's umbrella.

UMBER [*umbre* or *umbrette*, F.] a Trout-Fish.

UMBER, a Mongrel bred of a Goat and a Sheep. I.

UMBER [among *Painters*] a dark yellowish Colour.

UMBER'D Face, a Face smeared with Umber, or a yellowish Face. *Shakespeare*.

UMBILICAL } [*umbilicalis*, L.] of
UMBILICK } or belonging to the Navel.

UMBILICAL Points [with *Mathematicians*] are the same as *Focus's*, which see.

UMBILICAL Region [among *Anatomists*] is that part of the *Abdomen*, which lies round about the Navel.

UMBILICAL Vein [*Anatomy*] that which nourisheth the Infant in the Womb, and (after Birth) closeth it self.

UMBILICAL Vessels [in *Anatomy*] are the Veins, Arteries, &c. which belong to the Navel, or rather which are enwrapped in the Navel-string.

UMBILICUS [*ὀμφαλός*, Gr.] the Navel. L.

UMBILICUS in an *Ellipsis*, &c. [with *Mathematicians*] is that *Focus* about which the Motion of any revolving Body is made, and which it respects as its Center.

UMBILISECÆ [*ὀμφαλοσέκαι*, Gr.] Cutters of Navel-strings, Midwives.

UMPLES } [*Nomble*, F.] Part of the
HUMBLES } Entrails of a Deer.

UMBONE [*Botany*] any pointed Style or Head in the middle of a Flower. L.

UMBRA, a Shadow or Shade. L.
An UMBRA, a Person whom one invited to a Feast carries along with him. L.

UMBRAGE [*Umbrage*, F.] Shadow, Shade, Shadowing; also Jealousy or Suspicion; Presence or Colour.

UMBRATILE [*umbratilis*, L.] like or of a Shadow, Shady.

UMBRAY'D, unbraided. O.

UMBRILLO [*Ombrello*, F. *Ombrella*, *Ital.* of *umbella* or *umbracula*, L.] a sort of Skreen that is held over the Head for preserving from the Sun or Rain; also a wooden Frame covered with Cloth or Stuff to keep off the Sun from a Window.

UMBRIFEROUS [*umbrifer*, L.] making or casting a Shadow.

UMBROSE [*umbrosus*, L.] shady, casting a great Shade.

UMBROSITY [*umbrositas*, L.] a thick shadow of Trees.

UMPIRAGE, the Power of deciding a Controversy in Case Arbitrators disagree, the Office or Judgment of an UMPIRE.

UMPIRE [*Mishew* derives it of *un Pere*, i. e. a prudent Man, who like a Father composes Differences] a third Person chosen to decide a Controversy, left to Arbitration, in Case the Arbitrators should not agree.

UMPLE, fine Lawn. *Sax.*

UMQUIL, heretofore. O.

UMSTRID, astride, astrildards. *N. C.*

UN [Un, *Sax.* of *In*, L] a Negative Particle which is joined to abundance of *English* Words, and deprives them of their native Sense, making them signify the contrary.

UNNANNEALD, unanointed, i. e. without extreme Unction. *Shakespeare*.

UNANIMITY [*Unanimité*, F. of *unanimitas*, L.] Agreement of Mind and Will, a common or general Consent.

UNANIMOUS [*Unanime*, F. *unanimis*, L.] of one Mind, Heart or Will, consenting or according together.

UNARE } to inn, to get in or up
UNNARE } Hay, fit for Carriage. O. I.

UNARRAYED, naked or defenceless, without Arms.

UNARRACID, not plucked asunder. *Ch.*
UNASERVID

UNASERVID, deserved not. *Chaucer*.
UNAWARES [of *Un* and *Gewahrt*,
Teut.] unexpected, nor looked for.

To UNBEND [of *Un* and *ben*, *Sax.*]
to loosen or slacken; to ease or refresh
one's Mind.

To UNBEND a Cable [*Sea Phrase*]
to rake away the Cable of an Anchor.

UNBETIDE, not to happen. *Chaucer*.

UNBIDE, to abide. *Chaucer*.

To UNERACE a Mallard [among *Car-*
vers at Table] is to cut it up.

UNBRENT, unburnt. *Chaucer*.

UNCANONICAL, without publick
Approbation.

UNCANONICALNESS, the being de-
stitute of publick Approbation.

UNCIA, an Ounce, the 12th Part of
the Roman Pound. *L.*

UNCIA [among *Apothecaries*] the 12th
part of a Pound, containing eight Drams.

UNCIAE [in *Algebra*] those Numbers
which are prefixed, or imagined to be

prefixed, before the Letters of the Mem-
bers of any Power produced from a *Bi-*
nomial, *Multinomial*, or *Residual* Root.

L.

UNCIAL [uncialis, *L.*] belonging to
an Ounce.

To UNCLOY a Piece [with *Gunners*]
is to put Oil about the Nail that is driven

into the Touch-hole of a Gun so as to
make it glib, and then by a Train to give

Fire at the Mouth, and so blow it out.

UNCOME, a Felon or Whitlow, a Sore
on the Finger. *O.*

UNCONNING, Ignorance. *Chaucer*.

UNCORE *Prift* [i. e. still ready] a
Law Term when the Defendant's Plea

(being sued for a Debt due at a Day past)

to save the Forfeiture of his Bond, is say-
ing that he rendered the Debt at the Time
and Place, but there was none to receive
it. *F.*

UNCOUTH [uncus, *Sax.*] foreign,
barbarous, harsh, not to be understood,
also strange, unusual.

UNCTION [unction, *F.*] an anoint-
ing. *L.*

UNCTUOSITY [unctuositas, *F.*] a being
unctuous, oiliness.

UNCTUOUS [unctuosus, *F.* *Unctuosus-*
lus, *L.*] oily, greasy, fatty.

UNCUS, a Hook, a Tenter. *L.*

UNCUS [among *Surgeons*] a Hook to
draw a dead Child out of the Womb.

UNCUSTOM'D Goods, such Goods for
which no Custom has been paid.

UNCUTH, unknown. *O.*

UNDAUNGERED, not endangered,
out of Danger. *Chaucer*.

UNDEE [in *Heraldry*] waved, resem-
bling Waves.

UNDEFENDED, not forbidden. *Ch.*

UNDEPARTABLE, inseparable. *Ch.*

UNDER [under, *Sax.* *Under*, *Dut.*
Under, *Teut.*] beneath.

UNDER the Sea [*S. a Term*] a Ship is
said to be so, when she lies still, or waits

for some other Ships, with her Helm lash-
ed or tyed up a Lee.

UNDER the Sun's Beams [among *A-*
strologers] is when a Planet is not distant

full 17 Degrees from the Body of the Sun,
either before or after it.

UNDERchamberlain [of the *Exche-*
quer] an Officer who cleaves the Tallies

written by the Clerk, and reads the same,
that the Clerks and Comptrollers of the

Pell may see their Entrance be true.

UNDERLEAF, an Apple that has a
Rbenish Wine Taste.

UNDERLING [under, *Sax.* and
ling, diminut.] an Inferior, a mean Per-
son.

To UNDERMINE [of *under* and *Mi-*
ner, *F.*] to make hollow beneath; also to
circumvent.

UNDERFONGEN to undertake. *Ch.*

UNDERN [under, *Sax.*] Afternoon.

O.

UNDERNEME [under, *Sax.* and
neme, *F.*] to undertake, to receive. *Chaucer*.

UNDER-Put, subject. *Chaucer*.

UNDER-Sitter, an Inmate or Lodger.

UNDERSPORE, to heave up, by put-
ting a Pole or Leaver underneath.

To UNDERSTAND [Verstehen,
Teut. of *under* and *stand*, *Sax.* or
Verstehen, *Teut.*] to apprehend, to

take in, to perceive with the Mind.

UNDERSTAND, to bear, support, sus-
tain. *Chaucer*.

To UNDERTAKE [of *under*, *Sax.* and
tager, *Don.* or *tacken*, *Dut.* *Unter-*
fassen, *Teut.*] to take upon one, to

take in Hand, manage, endeavour to do,
Enterprise; to be Bail or Surety, to an-
swer for.

AN UNDERTAKER, a Manager of a
Business, especially some great Work.

UNDERTAKERS, Persons who provide
all Necessaries for the decent Interment of
the Dead.

UNDERTAKERS [for the King] the
Deputies of the Purveyors.

UNDERTIDE [under, *Sax.* and
tid, *Dut.*] the

Evening-tide. *O.*

UNDER-Treasurer [of *England*] an
Officer subordinate to the Lord Treasurer,

whose Business is to chest up the King's
Treasure, and to see it carried into the
Royal Treasury in the Tower.

UNDER-Wood, Coppice, or any other
Wood that is not counted Timber.

UNDISPITOUS, without Spite. *Ch.*
To UNDOE [*un'doen, Sax.*] to take
to Pieces what was put together; to ruin.
UNDOING of a Boar [among Hunt-
ers] is the dressing of it.

UNDOUBTOUS, undoubted. *Chaucer.*
UNDRES, Minors; Persons under Age.

D. R.

UNDUENESS, not being due, Unfit-
ness, Unmeetness.

To UNDULATE [*Ondoyer, F. Undula-
tum, L.*] to roll as Waves do.

UNDULATE } [*undulatus, L.*] made
UNDULATED } in the Fashion of
Waves, as watered Silks and Stuffs, and
the Gr in of Wainscot.

UNDULATION, a Motion like that of
the Waves. *L.*

UNDULATION [*of the Air*] the wa-
ving of the Air to and fro.

UNEATH [*uneaðe, Sax.*] scarce, with
Difficulty. *O.*

UNESCHURABLE, unavoidable. *Ch.*

UNEXTORTED, not forced from one.

UNFORMED [*Informis, L.*] that is
without Form, Fashion or Shape.

UNFORMED Stars [*in Astronomy*]
such as are scarce to be seen by the bare
Eye, or even by a Telescope.

UNGAIN, awkward.

UNGANAND, ungainly, foolishly. *O.*

UNGELD [*un'ge't, Sax.*] when a Per-
son is so far out of the Protection of the
Law, that if he were murdered, no Fine
or Ransom should be paid by any Person that
killed him, he was said, *To be ungeld.*

UNGILTY, guiltless. *Chaucer.*

UNGUENT [*Unguentum, L.*] Ointment
or liquid Salve.

UNGUENTARIA, the Art of compound-
ing and making Ointments; also a Woman
who makes or sells them. *L.*

UNGUENTUM, a sweet Ointment, a
Perfume a Salve. *L.*

UNGUENTUM *Armiarium*, Weapon
Salve. *L.*

UNGUIS, the Nail of a Finger or Toe,
a similar, white and hard Part, which se-
cures the Ends of them from outward In-
juries, and in some Measure adorns them.

UNGUIS *Cs* [*in Anatomy*] a little thin
Bone in the great Corner of the Orbit of
the Eye having a Hole in which the La-
chrymal Gland lies. *L.*

UNGULA, the Hoof of a Beast. *L.*

UNGULA [*with Mathemat.*] the Secti-
on of a Cylinder cut off by a Plane, which
passes obliquely through the Plane of the
Base, and Part of the Cylindric Surface.

UNGULA [*among Surgeons*] a sort of
hooked Instrument to draw a dead *Fœtus*
out of the Womb.

UNGULA *Oculi* [*in Anatomy*] the
round rising of the Eye. *L.*

UNHAP, mishap. *Chaucer.*

UNHARDY, cowardly. *Chaucer.*

UNHEER, impatient. *N. C.*

UNHELE, Misfortune. *Chaucer.*

UNHELP, Sickness. *O.*

UNHOUSED, Free, unconfin'd, &c.
Shakeſp.

UNHOZZLED, without the Sacra-
ment. *Shakeſp.*

UNIABLE, smooth, plain. *Chaucer.*

UNICORN [*licorne, F. unicornis, L.*
μυροκ'ρας, Gr.] a Beast said to be as big as
an Horse, having one white Horn in the
Middle of the Forehead, about 5 Handfuls
long, found in the Province of *Agoas*, in
the Kingdom of *Damotes* in *Ethiopia*,
said to be a timorous Beast, residing in the
Woods, yet sometimes ventures into the
Plain.

SEA-UNICORN } a Fish 18 Foot
UNICORN-WHALE } long having a
Head like an Horse, and Scales as big as a
Crown Piece, six large Fins like the End
of a Gally Oar, and a Horn issuing out of
the Forehead nine Foot long, so sharp as
to pierce the hardest Bodies.

UNICORNOUS [*unicornis, L.*] having
but one Horn.

UNIFORM [*uniforme, F. uniformis,*
L.] of one Form or Fashion, Regular, ha-
ving all Parts alike, Even.

UNIFORM Flowers } [*among Bota-*
UNIFORM Plants } *nists*] such as are
all round of the same Figure, having the
fore and back Parts, as also their right and
left Parts, exactly alike.

UNIFORM Motions [*of Bodies*] the
same with equable or equal Motions.

UNIFORMITY [*uniformité, F. unifor-*
mitas, L.] a being of one and the same
Form, Shape or Fashion; Agreeableness,
Conformableness.

To UNIFY [*unificare, L.*] to make one,
to reconcile.

UNINFLAMMABLE, that cannot be
made to flame, or set on Fire.

UNION [*unio, L.*] the joining several
Things together; Concord, Agreement.
Fr.

UNION [*of Kingdoms or States*] that
which arises from solemn Leagues made
between Sovereign Princes and States.

UNION [*in Law*] the consolidating or
joining two Churches into one.

UNION [*in Painting*] the mutual Sym-
pathy or Agreeableness of Colours.

UNION [*in a Philosophick Sense*] is
taken by *Dr. Grew*, for one of the three
Ways of Mixture, or a joining together of
Atoms or very small Parts, which touch in
a Plane;

a Plane; as in the Crystallization of Salts and other like Bodies.

UNION Pearls, Pearls which grow in Couples, the best sort of Pearls.

UNJOINEN, to disjoin. *Chaucer.*

To UNJOINT a *Bittern* [among *Carvers* & *Table*] is to cut it up.

UNISON [of *unus* and *sonus*, L.] a Term in Musick, signifying one and the same Sound, whether produced by one or divers Voices sounding in the same Tone; an Agreement of 2 Notes, or of 2 Strings of an Instrument in one and the same Tone.

UNIT } [unite, F. *unitas*, L.] a Term

UNITE } in *Aritbmetick*] implying the

UNITY } first significant Figure or Number. 1.

UNITABLE, that may be united, capable of Union.

UNITARIAN [of *unitas*, L.] an Heretick who denies the Union of the Godhead in three Persons, a *Socinian*.

To UNITE [unir, F. *unitum*, sup. of *unire*, L.] to make one, to join together.

PLACE of UNITES [*Aritbmet.*] the first Place of Figures towards the Right-hand.

UNITION [among *Surgeons*] the uniting of disjointed Parts.

UNITIVE [unitivus, L.] relating to or promotive of a Union.

UNITY [unité, F. *unitas*, L.] oneness, Singleness, Union, Agreement.

UNITY [in *Aritbmetick*] the first Principle of Number.

UNITY of Possession [*Com. Law*] is called *Consolidatio Fruus & Proprietatis*.

UNIVERSAL [universal, F. *universalis*, L.] general, belonging or extending to all.

UNIVERSAL *Equinoctial Dial*, an Instrument to find the Hour of the Day, the Latitude, and most Propositions on the Globe.

An UNIVERSAL [*Logick*] that which is common in several Things, a Predicable.

UNIVERSALISTS, so called from their holding universal Redemption. See *Arminians* and *Remonstrants*.

UNIVERSALITY [universalité, F. *universalitas*, L.] a being universal, generality.

UNIVERSE [universe, F. *universus mundus*, L.] the whole World, the whole Frame or Mass of Material Beings.

UNIVERSITY [unive sité, F. *universitas*, L.] the whole in general, Generality.

UNIVERSITY [in the *Civil Law*] a Body Politick, or Corporation.

UNIVERSITY, a Nursery where Youth is instructed in the Languages, Arts and Sciences.

UNIVOCAL [univoque, F. *univocus*, L.] consisting of one Voice, Sound or Name.

UNIVOCAL Terms [in *Logick*] are such whose Name and Nature is the same.

UNIVOCAL Signs [with *Surgeons*] Signs of the Fractures of the Skull, viz. Dimness of Sight, Loss of Understanding, &c.

UNKED

UNKWARD } solitary, lonesome.

UNKEMPT [*Incomptus*, L.] unadorned. *Sp.*

UNKEND, unknown. *Spencer.*

To UNKENNEL [*Hunt. T.*] to drive or force from a Hole. as, To unkenne a Fox.

UNKLE [*Oncle*, F. *avunculus*, L.] a Father's or Mother's Brother.

To UNLACE, to undo a Lace.

To UNLACE a *Cony* [among *Carvers*] is to cut it up.

UNLAGE [unlage, *Sax.*] a wicked or unjust Law.

UNLAWFUL [of *un*, *Laça* and *Yull*; *Sax.*] not lawful, contrary to Law.

UNLAWFUL *Assembly* [in a *Law Sense*] the meeting of 3 or more Persons by Force to commit some unlawful Act.

To UNLEASH [*Hunting Term*] is to undo the Leash or Line in order to let the Dogs go after the Game.

UNLESS [Oneleyan, *Sax.*] to let go.

UNLICK, unlike. *Spencer.*

UNLIMITED [of *un* and *limité* F. or *limitatus*, L.] unbounded.

UNLIMITED *Problem* [*Mathemat.*] one that is capable of infinite Solutions.

UNLOVEN, not to love. *Chaucer.*

UNLUST, unwillingness. *Chaucer.*

To UNLUTE [*Chymical Term*] to take away the Lute, Loam or Clay.

UNMANHODE, an unmanly Action. *Chaucer.*

UNMEEK, uncivil. *Chaucer.*

To UNMOOR [*Sea Phrase*] to weigh Anchor, to put out to Sea.

UNNATURAL [of *un* privative and *naturalis*, L.] against Nature, monstrous; also void of natural Affection.

To UNPARREL a *Tard* [*Sea Phrase*] is to take away the Frames called *Farels*, that go round about the Malts.

UNPEACE, want of Peace. *Chaucer.*

UNPEREGAL, unequal. *Chaucer.*

UNPITIOUS, impious. *Chaucer.*

To UNPLITE, to explain. *C.*

UN POCO. See *Poco*, Ital.

UNPOWER, want of Power. *Ch.*
 UNPRECEDENTED, without Law or Example of the like before.
 UNPROPORTIONATE [of *un* and *Proportionatus*, L.] that does not at all answer in Measure.
 UNPROPORTIONATENESS [of *un* and *Proportionatus*, L.] Disagreement in Degree and Measure.
 UNPURVEIED, unforeseen. *Chaucer.*
 UNQUERT, undeserved. *Chaucer.*
 UNQUES *Prist.* a Plea in a Law Suit, by which a Man professes himself always ready to perform what the Demandant requires.
 UNRECLAIMED [of *un* and *reclama-re*, L.] not reclaimed, not reduced to Reason.
 UNRECLAIMED [in *Falconry*], untaimed, wild.
 UNREMITTED [of *Irremissibilis*, L.] not forgiven.
 UNREST, uneasiness. *Chaucer.*
 To UNVERE a Rope [*Sa Term*] is to pull a Rope out of a Block or Pulley.
 To UNRIG a Ship, is to take away the Rigging or Cordage.
 To UNRIG a Woman, is to take off her Clothes, Attire or Ornaments.
 UNRIGHT, Wrong. *Chaucer.*
 UNSCIENCE, Ignorance. *Chaucer.*
 UNSCRIPTURAL [of *un* privative and *Scripturalis*, L.] not prescribed or appointed in the holy Scriptures.
 UNSEELING [among *Falconers*] the raking away the Thread that runs thro' the Hawk's Eye-lids, and hinders her Sight.
 UNSELINESS, Unhappiness. *O.*
 UNSHETE, opened. *Chaucer.*
 UNSICK, not sick. *Chaucer.*
 UNSLEPT, having had no Sleep. *Ch.*
 UNSOLEMPNE, uncommon. *Ch.*
 UNSPEDEFUL, unsuccessful. *Ch.*
 UNSHOD [Anycod, *Sax.*] without Shoes, or having the Shoes taken off.
 UNSTOOL, unsweet. *Spencer.*
 UNSPARD, unlocked. *O.*
 UNSPRINGY, not endowed with a springy Quality.
 To UNSTOCK a Gun, is to take the Stock or i off.
 To UNSTRIKE the Hood [*Falconry*] is to draw the Strings of a Hawk's Hood, that may be readily pulled off.
 UNSUMMED [in *Falconry*] a Tern used of the Feathers of a Hawk, when they are not at their full Length.
 UNSURIST, most uncertain. *Chaucer.*
 UNSWETE, not sweet. *Chaucer.*
 UNTACH *ibat Curlew* [*Carving Term*] i. e. cut it up.

UNTENABLE [*Law Term*] not Tenable, not capable of being held by a Tenant.
 UNTHANKFUL [un²thankful, *Sax.*] not grateful, ungrateful.
 UNTHANKFULNESS [un²thankfulness, *Sax.*] Ingratitude.
 UNTHRIFT, prodigal. *Chaucer.*
 UNTHRIFT, ill Success. *Chaucer.*
 UNTHEWED, unmannerly. *O.*
 UNTIL, to this or that Time.
 UNTHRIST, to be mistrustful. *Chauc.*
 UNTRUTH, falsehood. *Chaucer.*
 To UNTRUSS [of *un* and *Trousser*, F. or *Trossen*, *Du.*] to undo a Truss or Bundle; to unbind or untie, as, *To untruss a Point*, i. e. to unbutton one's Breeches in order to ease his Body.
 UNTRUST, uncertainty. *Chaucer.*
 UNUSAGE, disuse. *Chaucer.*
 UNWARES, unknown. *Spencer.*
 UNWEATHER [un²weather, *Sax.*] that can't be well managed, too heavy, unactive.
 UNWISE [un²wise, *Sax.*] silly, foolish. *O.*
 UNWISH [un²wish, *Sax.*] unknown. *O.*
 UNWIST, unknown, unthought of. *Spencer.*
 UNWIT [un²wit, *Sax.*] folly. *O.*
 UNWOTE, knoweth not. *Chaucer.*
 UNWARP, to discover. *Chaucer.*
 UNWRIE, to uncover, *Chaucer.*
 To UNYOKE [un²yoke, *Sax.*] to take off the Yoke from a Beast; to free out of Bondage or Slavery.
 UNYOLDEN, not yielded. *O.*
 VOCABULARY [*vocabulaire*, F. *vocabulum*, L. a Word] a little Dictionary or Book containing a Collection of Words.
 VOCAL [*vocalis*, L.] belonging to the Voice. *F.*
 VOCAL Musick, that Musick which is performed by Voices.
 VOCAL Nerves [in *Anatomy*] Nerves which supply the Muscles of the Larynx. See *Recurrent Nerves*.
 VOCALE, i. e. Vocal, Musick for Voices. *It-l.*
 VOCALITY [*vocalitas*, L.] being vocal.
 VOCATIO in *Jus* [*Civil Law*] the same as *Summons* in the *Common Law*. *L.*
 VOCATION, a Calling, Employ, Course of Lite to which one is appointed. *F. of I.*
 VOCATIVE Case [among *Grammarians*] is the Fifth in Declension of *Latin* Nouns, so called because it is used in Calling or Speaking to.
 VOICE in General, signifies a Noise or Sound; but in Musick it more particularly

ly signifies a human Voice; as, *voce solo*, a single Voice. *Ital.*

VOCIFERATIO [in *Old Law Records*] an Outcry raised against a Malefactor, a Hue-and-Cry. *L.*

VOCIFERATION, a bawling or crying out aloud. *L.*

VOGUE, Esteem, Credit, popular Applause, Reputation, Sway. *F.*

VOICE [*voix*, *F.* *vox*, *L.*] Sound that comes out of the Mouth; Cry; a Vote; the right of voting upon any Occasion.

VOID [*vuide*, *Ital.* *vacuus*, *L.*] Empty, deprived of; of no Force or Effect.

A **VOID**, an empty Space.

To **VOID** [*vuider*, *F.*] to go out, depart from; to evacuate by Stool, Vomit, &c.

VOID of Course [among *Astrologers*] a Planet is laid, *To be void of Course*, when it is separated from one Planet, and, during its Stay in that Sign, does not apply to any other Body or Aspect.

VOIDABLE, that may be voided.

VOIDANCE [*Law T.*] a want of an Incumbent or Clerk in Possession of a Benefice.

VOIDED [in *Heraldry*] is when there are Lines drawn within, and parallel to the Out-lines of any Ordinary; this expresses an Exemption of something of the thing voidable, and makes the Field appear Transparent through the Charge.

VOIDER [*Heraldry*] one of the Ordinaries whose Figure is made like that of the *Flanch*, only it does not bend or bow in so much; they are always born by pairs.

A **VOIDER**, a Table basket for Plates, Knives, &c. a wooden painted Vessel to hold Services of Sweet-Meats.

VOIDEN [*vuider*, *F.*] to empty. *Ch.*

VOIRE Dire [*Law Term*] as when 'tis pray'd upon a Tryal, that a Witness may be sworn upon a *Voire-dire*, i. e. that he be obliged upon Oath to declare the Truth. *F.*

VOISINAGE, Neighbourhood, Nearness.

VOLA, the Palm or Hollow of the Hand. *L.*

VOLACIOUS, apt, or fit to fly.

VOLAGE, Fickle. *Cbauer.*

VOLANT [*volans*, *L.*] Flying. *F.*

Camp-VOLANT, a Flying-camp. *F.*

VOLANT [in *Heraldry*] is when a Bird in a Coat of Arms is drawn flying or having its Wings spread out.

VOLATICA, a Witch or Hag that flies in the Air. *L.*

VIOLARY, a great Bird Cage, so large, that the Birds have Room to fly up and down in it.

VOLATICA [*Surgery*] a Tetter or Ring-worm, a kind of Swelling. *L.*

VOLATICK [*volaticus*, *L.*] Flying, Fleeting, unconstant.

VOLATILE [in *Chymistry*] apt to evaporate or resolve it self into Air.

VOLATILE Spirit [among *Chymists*] is a volatile Salt dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Phlegm or Water.

VOLATILE Spirit of Sal Armoniack [*Chymistry*] is a Composition of Quicklime, or Salt of Tartar with *Sal-Armoniack*.

VOLATILE Salt of Animals [*Chymistry*] a Salt drawn from some Parts of Living Creatures much after the same manner.

VOLATILE Salt of Vegetables, [among *Chymists*] is a Salt usually drawn in a Retort from the Fruits and Seeds fermented and purified, and seems to be only the essential Salt driven up higher, and volatilized by the Spirits during the Fermentation and Distillation.

VOLATILES [*volatilia*, *L.*] Living Creatures flying in the Air as Birds.

VOLATILITY [*volatilité*, *F.*] a being volatile.

VOLATILITY [among *Chymists*] the Property of Bodies whose Particles are apt to evaporate with Heat, and mix with Air.

To **VOLATILIZE** [*volatiliser*, *F.* *volatilizo*, *L.*] to make volatile.

VOLATILIZATION, a making volatile.

VOLATILY [*volatilly*, *F.*] wild Fowl. *Ch.*

NOLENS VOLENS, whether one will or no. *L.*

VOLERY [*voliere*, *F.*] a large Bird-Cage where there is room for them to fly up and down.

VOLGIVAGANT [*volgivagus*, *L.*] passing to the common People.

VOLIPERE, a Ketcher. *Cbauer.*

VOLITATION, a flying or fluttering about.

VOLITION [among *Philosophers*] the Act of Willing, an Act of the Mind, when it knowingly exercises that Dominion it takes to it self over any Part of the Man, by employing such a Faculty in, or withholding it from, any Action.

VOLLEY, a great Shout.

VOLLEY [among *Military Men*] a general Discharge of Musquet-shot upon some extraordinary Occasion.

A **VOLLOW**, a Fallow. *N. C.*

VOLSELLA } a pair of Tweezers or
VULSELLA } Nippers to pluck up Hair by the Roots. *L.*

A **VOLT**. See *Volia*.

Y y y y

VOL,

VOLTA [in *Horsemanship*] a Volt, a bounding turn. *Ital.*

VOLTA } [in *Musick Books*] signifies to turn or turn over,

VULTI } and is frequently met with at the bottom of a Leaf, on the right Hand Side, when the Sonata or Piece of Musick is not ended, to signify, that there still remains more on the other Side of the Leaf, and therefore it must be turned over.

VOLTI *Subito*, is turn over quick, and is used when it happens that the Leaf must be turn'd over in the middle of a Strain. *It.*

VOLTI *Presto*, signifies the same, as *volti subito*. *Ital.*

VOLTI *si place*, is turn over if you please. *Ital.*

VOLUBILITY [*volubilitè*, F. *volubilitas*, L.] a being easily rolled, aptness to roll.

VOLUBILITY [of *Speech*] a round Delivery or ready Utterance; an easy Pronunciation.

VOLUBLE [*volubilis*, L.] that speaks with Fluency, quick and easy in Speech.

VOLUBLE *Earth*, the swift moveable Terrestrial Orb.

VOLUME [*volumen*, L.] a part of a large Book; a Book of a reasonable Size, fit to be bound up by it self. *F.*

The VOLUME of a *Body* [among *Philosophers*] is that Space which is inclosed within its Superficies.

VOLUMINOUS, of a large Volume, bulky; also consisting of several Volumes.

VOLUMUS [i. e. *we will*] the first Word of a Clause in the King's Letters Patent, and Writs of Protection. *L.*

VOLUNDE, the Will. *O.*

VOLUNT [*Law Term*] is when the Tenant holds Lands, &c. at the Will of the Lessor or Lord of the Manour.

VOLUNTARY [*voluntaire*, F. *voluntarius*, L.] Free, that is done or suffered without Compulsion or Force.

A VOLUNTARY [in *Musick*] that which a Musician plays *ex tempore*.

A VOLUNTEER [*un volontaire*, F. *voluntarius Miles* L.] one who serves voluntarily in the Wars.

VOLUPTABLE [*voluptabilis*, L.] delightful, pleasurable.

AVOLUPTUARY [*un voluptueux*, F. *voluptuarius*, L.] a voluptuous Person, or one given to sensual Pleasures.

VOLUPTIFICK [*voluptificus*, L.] making Pleasure or Delight.

VOLUPTUOUS [*voluptueux*, F. *voluptuosus*, L.] Sensual, or given to Carnal Pleasure.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS [*volupte*, F. *voluptis* or *voluptas*, L.] Sensuality, a giving one's self up to Carnal Pleasures.

VOLUTA [*volute*, F. of *volvendo*, L.] an Ornament of a Pillar.

VOLUTA [*Architect.*] that Part of the Capital which represents the Barks of Trees twisted, and turned into spiral Lines.

VOLUTA [in the *Corinthian Order*] are those that appear above the Scems, and are 16 in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Ionick Order*] are eight in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTA [in the *Composit Order*] are four in Number in every Capital.

VOLUTATION, a rolling, tumbling or wallowing. *L.*

VOLVULUS [among *Physicians*] the twisting of the Guts, a Disease. *L.*

VOMER, a Plough-share or Coulter. *L.*

VOMER [*Anatomy*] a Bone seated in the middle of the lower Part of the Nose.

VOMICA [among *Surgeons*] an Imposthume or Boil.

VOMICA [among *Physicians*] a Disease in the Lungs, which causes a small Fever attended with Restlessness and Leanness.

A VOMIT } [*un vomitif*, F. *vo-*
A VOMITIVE } *mitus*, or *vomitivum*, L.] a Potion to cause vomiting; also a vomiting or casting.

To VOMIT [*vomir*, F. *vomitare*, L.] to spue, cast or bring up.

VOMITORY [*vomitarius*, L.] that causes or promotes vomiting.

A VOMITORY, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, infused, dissolved or concocted.

VOOR, a Furrow of Land. *S. C.*

VOPISCUS, of 2 Twins in the Womb, that which comes to perfect Birth. *L.*

VORACIOUS [*voracè*, F. *vorax*, L.] ravenous, feeding greedily, gluttonous, immoderate in eating.

VORACITY [*Voracitè* F. *voracitas*, L.] Greediness, Gluttony, aptness to devour.

VORAGINOUS [*voraginosus*, L.] full of Gulphs and swallowing Pits.

VORATION, an eating up greedily. *L.*

VORTEX, a Whirlpool. *L.*

VORTEX [in the *Cartesian Philosophy*] is a System of Particles of Matter moving round like a Whirlpool, having no void Interstices or Vacuities between the Particles; or a System of Liquid Air which moves round as before, and carries Planets about the Sun, either swifter or slower, according as they are nearer or farther from its Center.

VOTARESS, a Female Votary.

A VOTARY [*un Devo.* F. *votarius* or *votum*, L.] one who has bound him self

self to the Performance of a religious Vow.

To VOTE [*voter*, F.] to give one's Voice.

A VOTE [*votum* or *vox*, L.] Voice, Advice or Opinion of a Matter in Debate.

VOTES [*vota*, L.] the Suffrages of an Assembly.

VOTES [of *Parliament*] Suffrages or Resolves of the Members of that Assembly.

To VOUCH [*voucher*, Norm. F.] to maintain or affirm, to warrant.

To VOUCH [in *Law*] to call one into Court to make good his Warrant.

To VOUCH for one, is to certify in one's Behalf, to pass his Word for him.

VOUCHER [in *Law*] a Person vouch ed for.

VOUCHER [in *Law*] the Tenant who calls another Man into Court, who is bound to make good his Warranty.

To VOUCHSAFE [of *vouch* and *safe*] to condescend, to be pleased to do a thing.

To VOUCHSAFE [among *Divines*] is to grant graciously.

VOUND-STONE, Free-stone. O.

To VOW [*vover*, F. *vovere*, L.] to make a Vow, to swear or protest solemnly.

A VOW [*voti*, F. *votum*, L.] a religious Promise, a solemn Protestation.

VOWELS [*voyelles*, F. *vocales*, L.] Letters of the Alphabet which are so named, because they of themselves, without the Help of a Consonant, express a Sound; as, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

VOYAGE, a passing from one Country or Place to another; now generally used for a Passage by Sea only. F.

To VOYAGE [*voyager*, F.] to travel, especially by Sea.

A VOYAGER [*voyageur*, F.] a Traveler.

UP [up, *Sax.* *Op*, *Du.* and *Dan.*] aloft, high, above.

To UPBRAID [up-*gebræiden*, *Sax.*] to twit, or hit in the Teeth, to reproach.

UPBRAYS, Upbraiding, Reproaches. Spencer.

To UPHOLD [Upholder, *Dan.*] to support or maintain, to favour.

UPHOLSTER } [Dr. *Tb. H.* suppo-

UPHOLSTERER } ses it to come of Bolsterer, a Maker of Bolsters] a Tradesman dealing in Chamber Furniture.

UPLAND, high Ground, as distinguished from moorish, marshy, or low Grounds.

UPLANDER, an High-lander, one who lives in the High-grounds.

UPLIGHT, taken up. O.

UPON [Uppan, *Sax.*] on some Thing.

UPPER [uþer, *Sax.* *Opfer*, *Du.* *Obher*, *Teut.*] Superior, higher in Place.

UPPEREST, uppermost. Chaucer.

UPPERMOST [uþermost, *Sax.* *upferste*, *Dan.*] the highest.

UPHAFE, lited up. Chaucer.

UPRIGHT [Oprecht, *Du.* *Oprietig*, *Dan.*] set or standing up straight, contrary to lying or sitting; sincere, honest, just.

An UPRIGHT [Architekt.] a Representation or Draught of the Front of a Building.

UPRIST, up-risen, risen up. O.

UPROAR [Op-roer, *Du.*] great Noise, hurly-burly, great Bustle, Rout or Rior.

UPSHOT [probably by a Metaphor taken from an Ale-house or Tavern, where they us'd to say, *The Sbot is up*, i. e. *all is in and all is paid*] the Issue, End or Success of a Business.

UP-SITTING, when the Child bed Woman gets up. York.

An UPSTART [of up and start] one of mean Birth and Condition that is grown Rich on a sudden.

To UPSTAY, to support or hold up. Spencer.

UPSWALE, swallowed up. O.

UPWARD [uppeariþ *Sax.* *Opwaerts*, *Du.*] towards the higher Parts: Also more spoken of Quantity or T. me.

URACHUS [Oύρηχός, *Gr.*] one of the umbilical Vessels, whose Use is to convey the Urine from the Bladder of the Fetus into the *Allantoides*, which is placed between the *Chorion* and the *Amnion*.

URAIK [in the Islands *Fersey* and *Guernsey*] Wrack, a Sea Weed used for Fuel.

URANIA [Oύρανία, *Gr.*] the Name of one of the Nine Muses, the President of Astronomy.

URANOSCOPY [of Oύρανός Heaven, and σκοπέω, *Gr.* to view] a contemplating or viewing of the Heavens.

URANOSCOPIST [uranoscopus, L. Oύρανσκοπός, *Gr.*] one who observes the Cause of the heavenly Bodies, an Astronomer.

URANOSCOPIUS [Oύρανσκοπός, *Gr.*] a Fish that has but one Eye, so placed, that swimming it seems to look upwards. L.

URBAN [urbanus, L. Courteous or Civil] a proper Name of Men.

URBANISTS [Urbanistics, F.] a sort of Nuns.

URBANITY [urbanité, F. of urbanitas, L. q. d. the City-behaviour] Civility, civil Behaviour, Courtesy, good Manners or Breeding.

URCHIN [Ipcing, Sax. *Ericius*, L.] an Hedge-hog: Also a Dwarf; also a little Unlucky Boy or Girl.

SEA-URCHIN, a Fish, so called because it is round and full of Prickles like a Land-Hedge Hog rolled up.

URCHIN-like Rind [among *Botanists*] the outward Husk of the Chestnut, so called because all set with Prickles.

URDEHEAD [of *Orto*, Sax. an Edge, and *Heab*, *q. d.* a piked Promontory] a Place in *Scotland*.

URE [of *Ufura*, of *Utendi*, L.] Use, Custom, as, *To put one's self in Ure*, i. e. to accustom one's self.

URE [formerly *Urus*, in the *Roman* time it washed *Ipsurium*, a Town of the *Brigantines* now called *Aidborough*: *Urus* was afterwards by the *English Saxons* called *Ouse*, now *Ouse*] a River in *Yorkshire*.

URE, Fate, Destiny, Shame, *Hap. ch.*

URE, an Udder. *N. C.*

URE-OX, a wild Ox or Buffle.

URED, the Blasting of Trees, &c. *L.*

URED, [among *Physicians*] an Itch or burning in the Skin.

URENT [*urens*, L.] burning, parching.

URENTIA [among *Physicians*] Medicines of a burning or hot Quality.

URETERS [*Urteres*, F. and L. of *Ουρητηρις*, Gr.] Fistulous, membranous Vessels, which convey the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

URETHRA [*Ουρητηρ*, Gr.] the Urinary Passage through which the Urine passes from the Bladder to the *Penis* to be discharged.

URETICKS, the same as *Diureticks*.

To URGE [*urgere*, L.] to move or press earnestly; to vex or provoke; also to insist upon in Discourse.

URGENCY, pressing, Importunity, haste of Business.

URGENT [*urgens*, L.] pressing, earnest. *F.*

URIAH [אוריה, *H. i. e.* the Fire of the Lord] a chief Captain in King *David's* Army.

URIEL [אורiel, *H. i. e.* the Fire of God] the Name of an Angel.

URIGO, burning with a Caustick: Also the Itch of Lust. *L.*

URIM AND THUMMIM [אורים ותמים, *H. i. e.* Lights and Perfectious, אורים, *Urim*, signifies Lights or Explanations, which, as some say, were the ancient Seraphims or little Human Figures, which the Priest carried hid in the Fold of his Robe or Gown, and by which he answered the Questions of the

Jews. The Word אורים *Thummim* signifies *Perfections*, and is by the *Septuagint* translated *Truth*; there was, as *Diodorus Siculus* says, a like Ceremony much in use with the *Egyptians*, whose principal Minister of Justice carried an Image of precious Stones about his Neck, which was called *Truth*; we know nothing certain concerning them, but that they were certain Ornaments belonging to the Habit of the High Priest, by which he gave Oracular Answers to the People. The High Priests of the *Jews* consulted God in the most important Affairs of their Common-wealth, and received Answers by the *Urim*. Others take them to be the 12 precious Stones in the Breast plate of the High-Priest, which shone like a Flame of Fire.

URINAL [*urinale*, L. of *αριαις*, Gr.] a Glass Vessel to receive Urine. *F.*

URINARIA Fistula [*Anatomy*] the Urine Pipe, the same as *Uretbra*. *L.*

URINARY [*urinarius*, L.] of or belonging to Urine.

URINATION, a diving or swimming under Water. *L.*

URINE [*urina*, L.] of *ουρον*, Gr.] a ferous Excrement which passes from the Reins to the Bladder, and is thence discharged through the *Penis*. *F.*

URINES [in *Falconry*] Nets to catch Hawks with.

URINOUS [*urinalis* and *urinofus*, L. *ουριαις*, Gr.] belonging to, or partaking of the Nature of Urine; also full of Urine.

URINOUS Salts [among *Chymists*] volatile Salts drawn from Animal or other Substances that are contrary to Acids.

URITHS [of *ωριθησαν* or *τοπιθησαν*, Sax. to wreath or turn about] Etherings or Windings of Hedges. *S. C.*

URLED, stunted, that does not grow. *N. C.*

URLING, an Urchin, a Dwarf, a little Fellow. *N. C.*

URN [*urne*, F. *urna*, L.] a Water-Pitcher.

URN, a *Roman* Measure for liquid Things, containing about 3 Gallons and a half.

URNS [among the *Romans*] Pots made of different Matter, either of Earth or Metal, to preserve the Ashes and Bones of the Dead, after they were burnt.

URN, were also certain Vessels to put Ballots in for giving Votes at Elections in the *Roman* Assemblies.

UROCRITERIUM [of *ουρον* and *μετρησις*, Gr.] a casting Waters, a giving Judgment.

Judgment on Diseases by the Sight of the Urine.

UROCRITICKS [*ὑρῶν* and *κριτικός*, Gr.] Signs observed from Urine.

UROMANCY [of *ὑρῶν* and *μαντεία*, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the Nature of a Disease by the Urine.

UROPYGIUM [*ὑροπύγιον*, Gr.] ORRHOPYGIUM } the narrowest or lowest Part of the Chin, the Rump.

UROSCOPY [of *ὑρῶν* and *σκοπία*, Gr.] an Inspection of Urines, commonly called casting of Waters.

URRY, a sort of blue or black Clay, digg'd out of Coal Mines.

URSA, a She-bear. L.

URSA Major [in *Astronomy*] the great Bear, a Constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, called also *Charles's Wain*. L.

URSA Minor [in *Astronomy*] a lesser Bear, a Northern Constellation, consisting of seven Stars, of which the last and nearest to the Pole is named *Cynosura*. I.

URSULA [*i. e.* a little she Bear] a proper Name of Women. L.

URSULINES, an Order of Nuns.

URTICOSE [*urticosus*, L.] full of Nettles.

URYNES, Nets to catch Hawks. O.

US [uy, Sax. *Uz*, Teut.] we.

USABILITY [*usabilis*, L.] usualness.

USAGE, Custom, common Practice, Fashion, Way, Treatment. F.

USAGE [in *Law*] Prescription.

USANCE [among *Merchants*] the Space of Time between any Day of one Month, and the same Day of the next, which Time is generally allowed for Payment of a Bill of Exchange after Acceptance. F.

Double USANCE [among *Merchants*] is the Space of two such Months, allow'd on the same Account.

USE [*us*, F. of *usus*, L.] the Employing or Enjoyment of a Thing; Practice, Custom, Interest of Money.

USE [in *Law*] the Profit of Lands, &c. To USE [*user*, F. *usum*, sup. of *uti*, L.] to make use of, to employ, &c.

USER de *Añion* [Law Phrase] the pursuing an Action in the proper County.

USURERE, an Usurer. *chaucer*.

An USHER [*Huiffier*, F. *uscere*, Ital.] properly the Door-keeper of a Court; also the under Master of a School.

Gentleman USHER, an Officer who waits upon a Lady, or Person of Quality.

USHER of the *Black Rod*, is the Gentleman Usher to the King, the House of Lords, and the Knights of the Garter; and keeps the Chapter-house Door, when a Chapter of the Order is sitting.

USHERS of the *Exchequer*, are four Persons who attend the Chief Officers and Barons in the Court at *Westminster*.

To USHER in, to introduce or bring in.

USIBLE [*usibilis*, L.] that may be

USABLE } used.

USNEA [among *Physicians*] a kind of green Moss, which grows upon Human Skulls, and used in Physick. L.

USQUEBAUGH [q. d. *Aqua vite*, or the Water of Life] a certain Cordial made in *Ireland*.

USTION, a Burning. L.

USTION [in *Surgery*] a Burning or Scaring with a hot Iron. L.

USTRIDGE, a blasting or bliting of Corn; also a burning in Sores. L.

To USTULATE [*ustulatum*, L.] to burn or sear.

USTULATION, Burning, Itching. L.

USUAL [*usual*, F. *usualis*, L.] one that serves for use, common, ordinary.

USUCAPTION, the Enjoyment of a Thing for Continuance of Time, or receiving the Profits, Prescription or long Possession. L.

USUFRUCTUARY [*usufructuaire* or *usufruitier*, F. *usufructuarius*, L.] one who has the Use and Profit of a Thing, but not the Property and Right.

An USURER [*usurier*, F.] one who lends upon usury or for Gain.

USURIOUS [*usuraire*, F. *usurarius*, L.] belonging to, or that practises Usury.

To USURP [*usurper*, F. *usurpare*, L.] to take or seize upon violently.

USURPATION, a taking wrongfully to one's own use that which belongs to another. F. of L.

USURPATION [in *Law*] the Enjoyment of a thing for Continuance of Time or receiving the Profits.

USURY [*usuré*, F. of *usura*, L.] is the Gain of any thing above the Principal, or that which was lent, exacted only in Consideration of the Loan, whether it be in Money, Corn, Wares, or such like.

UTAS [Law Term] is the eighth Day following any Term or Festival; as, the *utis* of *St. Hilary*, &c.

UTENSIL [*utensile*, F. *utensile*, L.] any thing that serves for use, a necessary Implement or Tool.

UTENSILS [among *Military Persons*] are Necessaries which every Soldier ought to have, wherewith he is to be furnished by his Host where he quarters.

UTERI *Ascensio* [among *Physicians*] the rising of the Mother, a Disease. L.

UTERI *Procidencia* [among *Physicians*] the falling of the Womb, a Disease. L.

UTERINE [*uterinus*, L.] belonging to the Womb. F.

UTERINE

UTERINE *Brother* [uterinus frater, L.] a Brother by the Motner's side only.

UTERINE *Fury* [uterinus furor, L.] a Disease in the Womb, that sends forth Fumes to the Brain, causing extraordinary Passions and lustful Desires, which cannot be satisfied or appeased.

UTERINE *Sister* [uterina soror, L.] a Sister by the Mother's side only.

UTERUS, the Womb or Matrix. L.

UTFANGTHEF [ut fang, ðeox, Sax.] a Privilege empowering a Lord of a Manour to punish a Thief committing Theft out of his Liberty, if taken within his Fee.

UTILITY [utilité, F. of utilitas, L.] usefulness, benefit, advantage.

UTIBLE [utibilis, L.] that may be used.

UTLAGATIO, an Outlawry.

UTLAGATO *Capiendo quando utlagatur in uno comitatu, & postea fugit in alium*, a Writ for the apprehending a Man who is out-lawed in one County and flies into another. See *Out-lawry*.

UTLAGH [u'ðlaða, Sax.] an Outlaw or out-lawed Person.

UTLARY } a Punishment for such
OUT-LAWRY } as being called into Law, do contemptuously refuse to appear, whereby they forfeit their Goods and Lands to the King or State.

UTLEPE [Law Term] a Flight or Escape made by Thieves or Robbers.

UTOPIA [Eυτοπια, Gr. q. d. a fine Place, of 'Eυδία fine, and τoπoς Place, Gr.] a feigned well govern'd Country, described by Sir Thomas Moor.

UTOPIAN, belonging to Utopia.

UTTER [utteren, Sax.] outward, absolute, intire.

To UTTER [of utteren, Sax. q. d. to put out] to pronounce or speak forth; also to vend or sell Wares.

UTTER *Barister*, a young Lawyer, admitted to plead at the Bar; or a Person well skilled in the Common Law, who is called from Contemplation to Practice.

UTTERANCE [of utteren, Sax.] Delivety, Manner of speaking; also the Sale of Commodities.

UTTEREST [ýtterest or ýtemeyt, Sax.] the most outward, the most distant or farthest Part.

UVA, the same as *Uvula*.

UVEA *Membrana* } [in Anatomy] a

UVEA *Tunica* } Coat of the Eye, resembling the Skin of a Grape, whence it has the Name. Its outward Surface, being of divers Colours, is called *Iris*; and this makes the Difference of Persons Eyes as to Colours, as Black, Grey, &c. L.

UVID [uvidus, L.] moist, wet.

UVIFEROUS [uvifer, L.] bearing Grapes.

UVIGENA } [Anatomy] a little piece
UVIGERA } of spungy Flesh, that hangs down from the Roof of the Mouth.

VULCAN [Vulcanus, L.] a Pagan Deity, esteemed to be the God of Subterranean Fire, to preside over Metal, and to be the Son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*.

VULCANIAN [vulcanus, L.] of or belonging to Vulcan.

VULCANO [vulcano, Ital. of vulcanus, L. the fabulous God of Fire] a burning Mountain that throws forth Flame, Smoak, and Ashes, such as Mount *Ætna*, &c.

VULGAR [vulgair, F. of vulgaris, L.] common, ordinary, general, trivial, low, mean, base.

The VULGAR [Le vulgaire, F. vulgus, L.] the common People, the Rabble.

VULGAR *Translation of the Bible*, a Latin Translation of the Bible, which is generally received in the Church of *Rome*.

VULGAR *Fractions* [in Arithmetick] Ordinary or Common Fractions, as distinguished from *Decimal Fractions*, &c.

VULGARITY [vulgaritas, L.] vulgarness, the manner of the common People.

VULNED [in Heraldry] wounded.

VULNERABLE, that may be wounded.

VULNERARY [vulneraire, F. vulnerrarius, L.] of or good to cure Wounds.

A VULNERARY [vulneraire, F. vulnerarium medicamentum, L.] a Medicine proper for healing of Wounds.

VULNERATION, a wounding. L.

VULNEROSE [vulnerosus, L.] full of Wounds.

VULNIFICK [vulnificus, L.] that maketh or causeth wounds.

VULNUS, a wound, hurt or sore. L.

VULPINARY [vulpinarius, L.] cratty, subtle, wily.

VULPINE [vulpinus, L.] belonging to, or like a Fox, cratty, subtle

VULTUOUS [vultuosus, L.] lofty, looking big.

A VULTURE [vulturius, L.] a Bird of Prey, called also a *Gripe*.

VULTURINE [vulturinus, L.] like or of the Nature of a Vulture, rapacious.

VULVA [vulve, F.] the Womb or Matrix; also the Womb-Passage or Neck of the Womb. L.

VULVA *Cerebri* [in Anatomy] an oblong Furrow between the Eminences or bunching out Parts of the Brain. L.

UVULA [uvule, F.] that little Piece of red spungy Flesh that hangs down from the Palate between the Glandules called *Amygdala*. L.

UVULA

UVULA *Spoon*, a Surgeon's Instrument.

UXOR, a wife. *L.*

UXORIOUS [*uxoriosus*, *L.*] overfond of, or doating upon his wife.

UXORIUM, a Fine or Forfeit paid by the *Romans* for not marrying. *L.*

To VYE, to strive, or equal, or outdo another.

UZIFUR [among *Chymists*] *Cinnabar* made of Sulphur and Mercury.

UZZIEL [זיזי, *H. i. e.* the Goat of God] the Son of *Holiab*.

W A.

TO WABBLE [either of *wicelian* or *paʒian*, *Sax.* or *Wadeln*, *Teut.* *Wendelsen*, *Du.*] to totter as a Top sometimes in spinning; to wriggle about as an Arrow sometimes does in the Air.

WACKET, Sky-colour. *O.* See *Watchet*.

WAD [*peot*, *Sax.* Hay] a Bundle of Straw or Peas; also a sort of Flocks of Silk, coarse Flannel or Cotton.

WAD } [among *Gunners*] a Stop-

WADDING } ple of Paper, Hay, Straw, old Clouts, &c. which is forced into a Gun upon the Powder to keep it close in the Chamber, or put up close to the Shot to keep it from rolling out.

WAD-HOOK [in *Gunnery*] is a Rod or Staff with an Iron turned Serpent-wise, or like a Screw, to draw the Wads or Okam out of a Gun when it is to be unloaded.

WADDEMOLLE } coarse Stuff used

WODDEMEL } for the covering the

WODDENEL } Collars of Cart-Horses.

To WADDLE [*Wadeln*, *Teut.* *Wendelsen*, *Du.* *picelian*, *Sax.*] to go sidelong as a Duck does.

WADDLES, the Stones of a Cock.

To WADE [*padan*, *Sax.* *Waden*, *Du.* *q. d. vadare*, *L.* of *Bida*, *Gr.*] to go in or pass through the Water, Brook, &c. Also to dive into a Business.

A WAFER [*Gaufre*, *F.*] a thin sort of Paite for Sealing Letters; the Consecrated Bread given at the Sacrament of the Lord's Body among the *Roman Catholics*.

WAFERERS, way-taring Men, vagabonds. *Chaucer*.

To WAFT [of *Wachten*, *Du.* and *Teut.* to watch] to convey or guard any Ship or Fleet at Sea; to carry by Water.

A WAFT [of *paʒian*, *Sax.* *Waeghen* *D.* to move to and fro] a Sign made by a Cart or Sea Gun hanged out in the Main-throats, to Ships or Boats to come on Board, sometimes signifying that the Ship is in Danger by a Leak, &c. and wants Help.

A WAFTER, a Frigate to convey a Ship after such a manner.

WAFTERS } [in the Time of *K. Edward*
WAFTERS } ward IV.] 3 Officers with Naval Power appointed to guard Fishermen on the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

To WAG [*paʒian*, *Sax.* *Waeghen*, *Du.*] to move or stir, to shake.

A WAG [of *paʒan*, *Sax.* to play, or of *Vago*, *Ital.* witty] a merry Fellow.

A WAG-Tail, a Bird.

WAGA, a weigh, a Quantity of Cheese Wooll, &c. of 256 *l. Avoir-du-pois*.

To WAGE [*Wagen*, *Teut.* to hazard, *gager*, *F.*] to lay a Wage, to enter upon, begin or join in a War.

To WAGE [Law Phrase] to give Security for the Performance of a Thing.

To WAGE Law, is to prosecute or carry on a Suit of Law.

WAGE, Gage or Pledge. *Spencer*.

To WAGE his Law [Law Phrase] when an Action of Debt is brought against one, the Defendant might *Wage his Law*, i. e. take an Oath that he does not owe any thing to the Plaintiff, nor detain his Goods in the Manner and Form as he has declared.

WAGER of Law [Law Term] the Offer of such an Oath.

A WAGER [*Gagure*, *F.*] a mutual Stipulation between 2 Persons to forfeit or pay a Sum of Money, &c. on Condition a Thing in dispute be or be not as asserted.

To lay a WAGER [*Gager*, *F.* of *Wagen*, *Teut.* *Waegen*, *Du.* to hazard, or of *pebbian*, *Sax.* *Wetten*, *Teut.*] to enter into such a Contract.

WAGES [*Gages*, *F.*] Hire, Reward for Service, Salary, Stipend.

WAGGERY } [of *paʒan*, *Sax.*

WAGGISHNESS } to play wantonness, frolicksome or merry Pranks.

WAGGISH [of *paʒan*, *Sax.*] wanton, toyish.

To WAGGLE [*paʒian*, *Sax.* *Wagghelen*, *Du.* *Wackelen*, *Teut.*] to joggle or move up and down, to be in Motion.

A WAGGON [*paʒen*, *Sax.* *Waeghen*, *Du.*] a long Cart with four Wheels.

A WAGGONER [*Waeghener*, *Du.* *Wagner*, *Teut.*] the driver of a Waggon: A Northern Constellation, called *Charles's Wain*.

A WAIF } [*chose guaiue*, *F.* or of *pa-*
WEIF } *ʒian*, *Sax.* to float up and down] goods that a Thief drops or leaves behind him when over charged or close pursued, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, unless the Owner convict the Thief within a Year and a Day; if so, he shall have his Goods again.

WAIFS,

WAIFS, lost Goods or Cattle, claimed by no Body, which belong to the King or Lord of the Manour, if upon Proclamation made several Market-days they are not challenged in a Year and a Day.

WAIFARING Men [or *waeg* and *waegan*, *Sax.* *Waeren*, *Du.* *Faren*, *Teut.* to journey] a Traveller.

To WAIL [*paian*, *Sax.* *Gulare*, *It.*] to lament or bewail.

WAILED Wine, choice Wine. *O.*

WAILED, changed, old. *Chaucer.*

WAIMENTING, lamenting. *Chaucer.*

A WAIN [*waen*, *Sax.*] a Cart or Waggon; a Cart drawn by Oxen, and having a Waincope.

WAINABLE, that may be manured or ploughed. *O. R.*

WAINAGE, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart.

WAINCOPE, that part to which the hinder Oxen are yoked to draw the Wain or a long Piece that comes from the wain Body.

WAINSCOT [of *Wandeschott*, or *Wand*, a Wall, and *Schotten*, to defend or preserve, *Du.*] a lining of Walls made of Boards within-side a Room.

To WAINSCOT [*Wandeschotten*, *Du.*] to line Walls with Wainscot.

WAIR [among *Carpenters*] a Piece of Timber two Yards long, and a Foot broad. *F.*

To WAIT [*Wachten*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to stay for, attend upon.

A WAITER [*Wachter*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a Tender upon a Person or Business.

WAITS [either of *Waiting*, because they attend on Magistrates, Officers, &c. in Poms and Processions; or of *Guelt*, a watch, of *Guetter*, to watch, *F.* because they keep a sort of Watch a Nights] a sort of Wind Musick, or the Musicians.

To WAIVE [*paian*, *Sax.*] to quit or forsake.

A WAIVE, a Woman outlawed for contemptuously refusing to appear when sued in Law, she is so called as being forsaken of the Law, and not an Out-law as a Man is, because Women not being sworn in Leets to the King, nor in Courts as Men are, cannot be outlawed.

WAIVED Goods. See *Waif*.

WAIWARD, troward, cross, peevish, cross-grained, unruly.

To WAKE [*paian* or *paecan*, *Sax.* *Waeken*, *Du.* *Wachen*, *Teut.*] to watch or to bear Sleeping.

To WAKE [*paecan*, *Sax.* *Waeken*, *Teut.*] to exite or rouse from sleep.

WAKE [*Sea Term*] the smooth Water which a Ship leaves a Stern when under Sail.

WAKES of *paian*, *Sax.* to keep awake, because in celebrating them they used to dance all Night; but *Spelman* derives them of *pac*, *Sax.* Drunkenness, because they generally terminated in Drunkenness] Vigils for the Dedication of Churches; Country Feasts that used to be celebrated for some Days after the next Sunday, or Saint's Day to whom the Parish Church was dedicated, still observed in some Parts of England.

WAKE-MEN, a Title given to the Chief Magistrate of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*.

WAKEMAN [*q. d.* Watch Man] a Name.

WAKE ROBIN, an Herb.

WALBURY [*Gracious*] a Name.

WALD [*pilba*, *Sax.*] a Wood, a wild woody Ground. *Old Records.*

WALDWIN [of *pealban*, *Sax.* to Rule, and *winnan*, *Sax.* to conquer] a proper Name of Men.

WALES [*Sea Term*] outward Timbers in a Ship's Sides on which Men set their Feet when they clamber up.

CHAIN WALES [of a *Ship*] those Wales that lye out farther than any of the other, and serve to spread out the Ropes called Shrowds; and are usually trod upon when Persons climb up the Sides.

WALE-KNOT [among *Sailors*] is a round Knot so made with the Lays of a Rope, that it cannot slip.

WALE Reared [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be *Wale-reared*, when it is built straight up after she comes to her bearing.

Gun WALE [of a *Ship*] a Wale which goes about the uttermost Strake or Seam of the uppermost Deck in the Ship's Walle.

WALFLEET [of *Wall*, *Sax.* a Wall, and *Fleot*, *Sax.* a River] a Place in *Essex* famous for Oysters.

WAL-FLEET OISTERS, are so called from a *Wall* on the Coast of *Essex*, which keeps the Sea from overflowing the Places where they lie.

WALISCUS [*Old Law*] a Servant or any Military Officer.

To WALK [*Wancher*, *Dan.* or of weakan, *Sax.* to roll or revolve] to go on Foot.

A WALK, a Path to walk in; also a walking or thort Journey on Foot.

A WALK-MILL [of *Walchen*, *Du.* and *Teut.* to Full Cloth] a Fulling-mill. *N. C.*

A WALKER [*Walcker*, *Du.*] a Fuller.

WALKERS [*Law Term*] Forest Officers

cers appointed to walk about a certain Space of Ground committed to their Care.

A WALL [pall, Sax. Wall, Teut. *Walle*, Du. of *Vallum*, L.] an Inclosure or Bick, Stone or Earth.

To WALL, to inclose with a wall.

WALLA, a wall or bank of Earth cast up for a Mound or Boundary. O. L.

WALL Creeper, a Bird.

WALL-BROOK [q. d. Gall-brook, of *Lucius Gallus*, a Roman Captain that was there slain, and a Brook which is now dried up] a Street in London.

A WALL Flower, a Plant bearing a sweet-scented Flower.

A WALL Eye [probably of *Hiale*, Sax. a whale, q. d. an Eye like a whale, *Skinner*] a Disease in the Eye of a Horse.

A WALLET [*valife*, F. *valigia*, Ital. *Fessellen* of *Wallen*, Teut. to travel, q. d. a Traveling-Bag] a sort of Bag with two Pouches to it.

WALLING, boiling. N. C.

WALLINGFORD [of *Gual = Hen*, c. Br. i. e. the Old-wall, by retaining and adding thereto *Ford*, the English Saxons called it *Gualen-garþ* and *Wallen-garþ*, Sax.] a Town in *Barkshire*.

WALLIS, waves. O.

WALLIS [q. Wallish or Welsh] a Name.

To WALLOW [pallian, Sax. *Welsien*, Du.] to roll or tumb'e up and down.

WALLOWISH [of *Walge*, Du. a nauseating, or *Walghen*, to loath] unsavoury, tasteless.

WALL-Town [q. a Town upon the wall] in *Northumberland*, formerly a Palace Royal, where *Sigbert*, K. of the East Saxons, was baptized by *St. Pauline*.

To WALLY, to cocker or indulge. N. C.

WALLISEND [q. the wall's End, i. e. End of the Trenches] in *Northumberland*.

WALM, a little boil over the Fire.

WALMER [of pall. Sax. and *Mare*, L. the Sea, q. d. a Sea-wall] a Place in *Kent*.

WALNUT [pahl, Nutu, Sax. *Walnot*, Du. q. d. *Walsche-not*, i. e. Foreign or French Nut; *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Βάλανος*, Gr.] a large Nut well known.

WALSH, the same as *Wallowish*. *Lincolnshire*.

WALSINGHAM [of pæl, Sax. a whirl-pool, of pallian, Sax. to wallow, and Ham, Sax. an Habitation, q. d. a dirty, boggy Town; or from pælspe, Sax. Southern-wood, which grows plentifully there] a Town in *Norfolk*: Also a Surname.

To WALT [pæltan, Sax.] to overthrow, to totter or lean one way. N. C.

WALT [*Sæa Term*] a Ship is said, *To Walt*, when she has not her due Ballast, i. e. not enough to enable her to bear her Sails to keep her stiff.

WALTER [*Waldher*, *Camden*, of the Sax. pæb, a wood, and *Herr*, a Master, or of pæltan, Sax. to Rule, and *Heje*, Sax. an Army] a proper Name of Men.

WALTER, a Pilgrim or Wood man. O. To WALTER, to welter. O.

WALTHAM [of pæb, Sax. *Wald*, Teut. a wood, and Ham, Sax. q. a Town by a wood] a Town in *Essex* memorable for the stately Abby, the Abbot whereof was a Member of Parliament.

WALTSOM, wallowish, loathsome. O.

WALVIARIA *Mulieris* [Law Term] the waiving of a Woman. L.

WALWIN [of pæltan, Sax. to govern, and pinnan, Sax. to win] a Name.

To WAMBLE [of pamb, Sax. the Belly] to move or stir as the Guts do with Wind, &c. to rise up as seething Water does: To wriggle like an Arrow in the Air.

WAN [pæn, of pæn, Sax. wanting, *Gwan*, c. Br. weak] pale-faced, faint and feeble in Countenance.

A WAND [*Wand*, Du.] a long slender yellow Twig, a long slender Staff.

WANDERED chair [either of *Wenden*, Teut. to turn, by reason of the Implication of Twigs, or of *Wand*, Teut. a wall, because made to encompass the Body, *Skinner*; or of *Wand*, Dan. a Wand or Twig] a Wicker or Twiggy Chair.

To WANDER [pænbrian, Sax. *Wanderen*, Du. *Wandern*, Teut. *Clauder*, Dan.] to stray or straggle about, to go out of the way, to walk or travel in unknown Places, or without having fixed any certain Stage of the Journey.

WANDSWORTH [anciently called *Wandlesworth*, from the River *Wandle* or *Vandali*, and *Worth*, a Village; or from *Wand*, Dan. Water, and *Worth*, q. d. a Town by the Water-side] a Town in *Surrey*, standing upon the River *Thames*.

To WANE [pænian or *Hepanian*, Sax.] to decrease, to grow less.

WANE [pæn, Sax. wanting, *Wan*, Du. defect, wan:] the decrease or the Moon: The Moon is said *To be in the Wane*, when she is past the second Quarter.

A WANG [pæng, Sax.] a Field.

WANGS [pæng, Y, Sax.] the Cheek or Jaw-Teeth. *Chaucer*.

WANG-Teeth [pæng, Y, Sax.] the same as wangs, or Dog-Teeth.

WANGA [pong, *Sax.* a Jaw-bone with Teeth] an Iron Instrument with Teeth.

WANGER [of pangene, *Sax.*] a Mail or Budget.

WANHOPE [of pana, *Sax.* wanting, and Hope, *Sax.*] despair. *O.*

WANKLE, limber, flaccid; fickle, ticklish. *N. C.*

WANLASS [Hunting T.] as, Driving the *Wanlass*, i. e. driving of Deer to a Stand.

WANNAGIUM [Old Law] wainage, the Furniture of a Wain or Cart; Wain Houses, or Out-Houses for Husbandry Tools.

WANSDIKE [*q. d.* Woden's Dike, or the Ditch of Woden or Odin, the God of the Saxons, supposed to be the same with the Mercury of the Romans] a wonderful long Ditch in Wiltshire, the Limit of the West-Saxons and the Mercii.

A WANT [pant of pentan, *Sax.* to turn up, because it turns up the Earth] a Mole. *N. C.*

WANT-LOUSE [Wandlungs, *Du.* Wandlantz, *Teut.*] an Insect.

WANT [pana, *Sax.* wanting, Wan, *Du.* Want] Deficiency, Lack, Need, Poverty.

WANTAGE [of panca, *Sax.* Less, of the smallness thereof] a Village in Berkshire.

A WANTEY, a Surcingle, or large Girth for a Pack-horse.

WANTON [*Minshew* derives it of *Want one*, *q. d.* Wants one to play with; *Skinner* rather chuses to derive it of *Walnenen*, *Du.* to Imagine, because such Persons are full of Imagination and Fancies, or of *Wendtelen*, *Du.* to turn about, because such Persons run skittishly about] full of Waggery; Light, Lascivious.

WANTONNESS, waggishness, lasciviousness.

WANTRUST, distrust. *O.*

WANWORD [hard] Fortune. *O.*

To WANZE away [of panian or Panian, *Sax.*] to waste away. *C.*

WAPENTAKE [pæpen-TeTace, *Sax.* as *Sommer* thinks of pæpen, *Sax.* Armour, and TeTacan, *Sax.* to render, from giving up their Armour in Token of Subjection to their Lord] the same as Hundred, a Division of a County, so called, because the Inhabitants did give up their Arms in Token of Subjection to their Lord.

WAPID, troubled, sorrowful. *Chauc.*

WAPP [in a sbp] that Rope wherewith the Shrouds are set taught with waeknots.

To WAPSE, to wash. *Suffex.*

WAR [warp, *Sax.* Wæere, *Du.* Wæere, *O. Teut.* Guerre, *F.* Guerra, *It.*

Mer. Caf. derives War of *Aps.* Gr. *Mars*] a Fighting, a State of Hostility between 2 Nations, States, Provinces or Parties.

To WAR [pepian, *Sax.* Wæeren, *Du.* to defend] to go to War, to Fight one Kingdom, State or Party against another.

WAR and War, worse and worse. *N. C.*
WAR-OLD, old in War. *Spem.*

To WARBLE [Wardelen, *Du.* to turn round in a circular manner, to vibrate] to chirp or sing as Birds do; to sing in a quavering or trilling way; to purle or gargle as a Stream or Brook.

WARELING of the Wings [among Falconers] is when a Hawk crosses her Wings over her Back, having mantled her self.

To WARCH [of park, *Sax.* Pain] to To WARK [ache, to work.

A WARD [pearð, *Sax.* a watch, of peapðian, *Sax.* to watch or keep] a District or Portion of the City of London, committed to the special Charge of one of the Aldermen; also a Prison.

A WARD [o a Forest] a Division.

A WARD [of a Prison] an Apartment.

A WARD [of an Hospital] a particular Division or Apartment of it.

A WARD [in Law] the Heir of the King's Tenant, holding by Knights Service during his Nonage.

To WARD [peapðan, *Sax.*] to keep guard or watch.

To WARD [in Fencing] to parry or keep off a Blow.

Court of WARDS, a Court first appointed by King Henry VIII. for determining of Matters relating to Heirs of the King's Tenants holding by Knights Service, but now quite abolished.

WARD-Corn [pærð and Cornu, *L.* a Horn] an ancient Duty of watching and warding at a Castle, and blowing a Horn on a Surprize.

WARDAGE. See Ward-penny.

WARDECORPS, a Liteguard-manchaucer.

WARDEN [either of peapðan, *Sax.* to watch, or Gardien, *F.*] a Guardian or Keeper; is commonly used for one who has the keeping or Charge of Persons or Things by Virtue of his Office.

A WARDEN [in an University] the Head of a College.

A WARDEN [in a Religious House] the Provincial's Deputy, who Acts in his Absence.

WARDEN [of the Fleet] the Chief Keeper of the Fleet Prison in London.

WARDEN, or Lord Warden [of the Cinque Ports] a Governour of these He

vers, who has the Authority of an Admiral, and sends out Writs in his own Name.

WARDEN [of the Mint] an Officer, who receives the Gold and Silver Bullion brought in by the Merchants, pays them for it, and oversees the other Officers; called also *Keeper of the Exchange and Mint*.

A WARDEN *Pear* [Dr. Tb. H. derives it of *pearðan*, *Sax.* to defend, because it keeps a long time without rotting] a large sort of delicious baking *Pear*.

A WARDER [of *pearðan*, *Sax.* or *Gardeur*, *F.*] a Beadle or Staff-man, who keeps guard or watch in the Day-time.

WARDERS or *Tower Warders* [of the Tower of London] Officers, whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, and to take an Account of all Persons who come into the Tower; also to attend Prisoners of State.

WARDMOTE [of *pearð*, and *Moet* or *Gemot*, of *Moetan* or *Tremetan*, *Sax.* to assemble] a Court kept in every Ward of the City of London for choosing Officers, and doing the other Business of the Ward.

WARD-Penny, Money due to the Sheriff and Officers for maintaining watch and ward.

WARDROBE [*Garderobbe*, *F.* *Guardarobba*, *Ital.* the same as *Vestiarium*, *L.* or *μαροδρον*, *Gr.*] a Place where a Prince's or Nobleman's Robes are kept.

clerk of the King's WARDROBE, an Officer who keeps an Inventory of all Things belonging to the King's Wardrobe.

WARD Staff, was formerly the Term for a Constable's watch-staff.

WARD Staff [old Law] a kind of *Petty Serjeanty*, a holding Lands by this Service, *viz.* to carry a Load of Straw in a Cart, with six Horses, two Ropes, and two Men to watch it, when brought to the Place appointed, by which Tenure *Lambourn* Manour in *Essex* is held.

WARDFOH [of *pearð*, a ward, and *feoh*, a Fee, *Sax.*] the Value of a ward or Heir under Age, or the Money paid to the Lord of the Fee for his Redemption.

WARDWIT [of *pearð*, a ward, and *wite*, a Fine, *Sax.*] is to be quit of giving Money for keeping of Watches.

WARE [pape, *Sax.* *Wahrt*, *Teut.*] Commodity, Merchandize: A Dam in a River.

WARE, wary, cautious. *Spencer.*
WARE your Money, *i. e.* bestow it well. *N. C.*

WARE [of *pearð*, *Sax.* a Ditch made to keep off the overflowing of Water] a Town in *Hertfordshire*.

WARECTABILIS *Campus*, a Fallow Field. *C.*

WARECTARE, to fallow Ground. *C.*
WARECTUM, or *Terra Warectata* [old Records] fallow Ground, Land which has been long untilled.

WARELESS, stupid. *Spencer.*
WARFARE [of *war*, *Sax.* War, and *fan*, *Sax.* to go] the State of War, a Military Expedition.

WAR-Hable [of War, and *Habilis*, *L.*] apt for War, nimble. *Spencer.*

WARIANGLES, a sort of noisy ravenous Birds, in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire*, which prey upon other Birds, which, when taken, they hang upon a Thorn or Prickle, and tear them in Pieces and devour them.

To WARREN, to curse. *Chaucer.*
WARIN [of War, all, and *Uin*, *Teut. q. d.* all victorious] a proper Name of Men.

To WARISH, to cure, to heal; to save or deliver. *O.*

WARISON, Reward. *C.*
To WARK [of *waric*, *Sax.* Pain] to Ache, as the Head-warks, *Lincolnshire*.

WARK [pawic, *Sax.*] work. *Spencer.*
WARLIKE [pawic, *Sax.*] belonging to the Art or Affairs of war; stout, valiant.

To WARM [pawman, *Sax.* *Uarmen*, *Teut.*] to make warm or heat.

WARM [pawm, *Sax.* *Uarm*, *Du.* and *Teut.* which *Fr. Junius* derives of *Supis*, *Gr.*] not cold.

WARMED [Lepymed, *Sax.*] made warm.

A WARMING [pawminge, *Sax.*] a making warm.

To WARMSTORE, to fortify with Arms. *O.*

WARMTH, a gentle or moderate Heat.
To WARN [pawnian, *Sax.* *Uarnen*, *Teut.*] to tell or give notice of a thing before-hand, to admonish.

To WARN [in Law] is to summon or appear in a Court of Justice.

To WARNE, to encourage. *Chaucer.*

WARNED, denied. *O.*

WARNEL Worms, worms on the Backs of Cattle within their Skin.

WARNING Wheel [of a clock] is the third or fourth Wheel, according to its distance from the first Wheel.

WARMISH, a Guard. *Chaucer.*

WARNISTURA [old Law] Garniture, Furniture, Provision.

WARNOth [among Tenants holding of *Dover Castle*] a Custom that he, that failed in the Payment of his Rent at a set Day, was obliged to pay double, and for the second failure triple.

WARSTORE, to tortify. *Chauc.*

To WARP [weorpan, *Sax.* *Uerpen*, *Dz.*] to draw out or wind the warp in Lengths, into which the wool is woven.

WARP [*Sea Term*] a Hauser, or any Rope used in the warping a Ship.

To WARP [*Guespeir*, *F.* which *Spelman* derives of weorpan, *Sax.*] to cast or bend as Boards do when they are not dry.

WARP [wearp, *Sax.* *Uery*, *Du.* *Ureffle*, *Teut.*] the Thread at Length into which the wool is woven.

To WARP, to lay Eggs. *N. C.*

To WARP a Ship [*Sea Term*] is to hle her to a Place, when the Wind is wanting, by means of a Hawser and Cable and an Anchor bent to it.

A WARP [of weorpan, *Sax.* to turn, because it turns up the Earth] a Mold.

WARPING, bending, tending the wrong way, crooking.

To WARRANT [of wepian, *Bewnian*, *Sax.* *Uehten*, *Teut.* *Uaeren*, *Du.* to defend; *Garantir*, *F.*] to secure, to maintain, to assure or promise.

A WARRANT [*Guarant*, *C. Br.*] an Order, authentick Permission, Power, &c.

WARRANT of Attorney, a Deed whereby a Man appoints another to do something in his Name, and warrants his Action.

Clerk of the WARRANTS [in the *Common Pleas*] an Officer who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant.

WARRANTABLE, that may be warranted, justified and maintained.

WARRANTIA *Charta*, is a writ that lies properly for him who is infeoffed in Lands or Tenements, with Clause of Warranty, and is impleaded in an *Affize* or *Writ of Entry*, wherein he cannot vouch or call to warranty. *L.*

WARRANTIA *custodie*, is a writ Judicial which lay for him who was challenged to be ward to another, in request of Land, said to be holden in Knight's Service, which when it was bought by the ward's Ancestors, was warranted to be free from such Service. *L.*

WARRANTIA *Dici*, is a Writ lying in Case where a Man having a Day assigned personally to appear in Court, to any Action wherein he is sued, is in the mean time, by Commandment, employ'd in the King's Service, so that he cannot come at the Day assigned. *L.*

WARRANTIZE } [*Law Term*] a Pro-
WARRANTY } wife or Covenant by
Deed, made by the Bargainer for himself

and his Heirs, to warrant and secure the Bargaine against all Men; for the enjoying any thing agreed on between them.

To WARRAY [wepian, *Sax.*] to disturb, to make war upon. *Spencer.*

WARRE, worfe. *Spencer.*

WARRE TUM [*old Law*] Land that has lain long uncultivated.

WARREN [*Uaerant*, *Du.* *Garenne*, *F.*] a Franchise or privileged Place by Prescription or Grant to keep Beasts and Fowl of Warren, as Conies, Hares, Partridges and Pheasants.

WARREN, a Device for preserving and storing Fish in the midst of the River for the Fish to retreat to, tho' you may take them when you please.

WARY BREED. See *Worms*.

WARRENER, a Keeper of a Warren.

WARRIER } [of wepian, *Sax.*] a war-
WARRIOUR } like Man, one skill'd
in Military Affairs.

WARSCOT, a Contribution towards Armour or War in the *Saxons* Time.

WARSTEAD, *q. d.* waterstead. *N. C.*

A WART [weart, *Sax.* *Uarte*, *Du.*] a kind of small hard Swelling.

WART [in *Horses*] a spongy Substance growing near the Eye.

WARTH [of weart, *Sax.* the Shoar] a Water-ford. *N. C.*

WARTH, a Customary Payment for Castle-guard, or keeping Watch or Ward.

WARWICK [*Camd n* derives it from *Guarth*, *C. R.* a Sale-guard, a Garrison, and *wic*, *Sax.* a Port or City. *Sommer* says it was formerly called *Uearing-wic*, and derives it from wearpian, a wear, and *wic*, a Fort, *Sax.* It is called *Car-leon*, *C. Br. i. e.* the Legions Camp, where the Major of the *Dalmatian* Horse acted under the Command of the Duke of *Britain*] the County Town of *Warwickshire*.

WARWITE } [weartwite, *Sax.*]
WARDWITE } a being quit of giving Money for keeping Watches or

Wards

WARY [weap, *Sax.*] cautious, provident, wise.

WARY *Angle*, a sort of Magpy, a Bird.

To WARY [wepian or wepian, *Sax.*] to secure, to ban. *Lancashire.*

WAS [weap, *Sax.*] as, I was, &c.

WA'S ME, woe is me. *N. C.*

WASE, a Wreath of Cloth, &c. to be laid under any Vessel or Burden that is borne on the Head. *N. C.*

To WASH [weacyan, *Sax.* *Uaachen*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to cleanse by washing.

A WASH [weacye, *Sax.* *Uaache*, *Du.* and *Teut.*] a washing or wash, or Lotion to wash with.

WASH

WASH BREW, small Oatmeal steep'd in Water, and cleansed, then boil'd to a stiff and thick Jelly, otherwise called Flummery.

A WASH of Oysters, is Ten Strikes.

WASHES [of a Cart, &c.] the Rings on the Ends of the Axle Tree.

The WASHES, in *Norfolk*, so called because it is washed by the Tides dashing against it, a Shore almost as dangerous as the Quicklands in *Africa*.

WASHING of a Ship [*Sea Term*] when all the Guns are brought to one Side, and the Men getting up on the Yards wash and scrape her other Side.

WASHUM, a shallow or fordable Part of a River or Arm of the Sea. *O. L.*

WASKITE [*g. d.* a *Vast-Kite*] a kind of *Virginian Hawk*.

A WASP [*paſp*, *Sax. Wæſpe*, *Teut. Gueſpe*, *F. vespa*, *L.*] a stinging fly.

WASPISH, irritable, peevish.

WASSAIL [of *pay-hal*, *Sax. i. e.*

WASSEL } Health be to you] a Custom, still used in some Places on Twelfth Day at Night, of going about with a Great Bowl of Ale, drinking of Healths, or,

WEASEL *Wassel Bowl*, a large Cup or Bowl, wherein the *Saxons* at their publick Entertainments, drank Healths to one another; which Custom is still remain'd in some Parts of *England*. See *Rowena*.

WASSELLERS, a Company of People, who make merry and drink together: Also Wenches that go about from House to House, singing at *Christmases*.

To WASTE [*Uer wuffen*, *Teut. Gaffer*, *F. vastare*, *L.*] to spoil, to make Havoock.

WASTE [*Waſte*, *Sax.*] Spoil, Havoock, Destroying.

WASTE [in *Law*] Spoil or Decay of Houses, Woods, Lands, &c. made by the Tenant to the Prejudice of the Heir.

WASTE, *i. e.* *Waste Ground* [of *węſt*, *Sax. Defart*; *Wæſt*, *Du.* spoiled] those Lands which are not in any Man's Possession, but lie Common.

WASTE of the Forest [in *Law*] is when a Man cuts down his own Woods within the Forest without a Licence.

WASTE [probably of *Wam*, *Sax.* the Belly or *Wamē*, *Teut.* the Abdomen; but *Skinner* derives it of *węſt*, *Sax.* which signifies the Increase, Stature or Height of the Body] the middle of a Man's Body.

The WASTE [of a Ship] that Part which lies between the Main and Fore-mast

WASTE Boards [*Sea Term*] Boards

made fit to be set on the Sides of Boats to keep the Sea from breaking in.

WASTE-cloaths [*Sea Term*] Clothes hung about the Cage-work of a Ship's Hull, to shadow the Men from the Enemy in a Fight.

WASTE Trees [*Sea Term*] the Pieces of Timber which lie in a Ship's Wake.

WASTEL-Bread, the finest sort of white Bread or Cakes.

WASTERS [*Vaſtatores*, *L.*] a sort of Thieves and Robbers.

To WATCH [*pacian*, *pacian*, *Sax. Wachen*, *Teut.*] to keep awake, to keep Watch, to sit up a Nights.

WATCH [*pacce*, *Sax. wacht*, *Teut.*] a Guard, Persons appointed to keep watch a Nights; a Pocket-Clock.

A WATCH [among *Sailors*] is the Space of four Hours; during which Time one half of the Ship's Company watch in their Turns, and are relieved by the other Half for four Hours more.

Quarter WATCH is when one Quarter of the Ship's Crew watch together.

WATCH Glasses, is a Glass whose Sand is four Hours running out, us'd by *Sailors*, to shift or change their Watches.

WATCH-Work, the inner Parts of any Movement or Watch which is designed to show the Hour without Striking.

WATCHET Colour [*Skinner* derives it of *pacce*, *Sax. weak*, *g. d.* a weak Colour] a kind of pale blue Colour.

WATER [*paſten*, *Sax. wæter*, *Du. wasser*, *Teut. Mer. cal.* supposes it to be derived of *radap*, *Gr.*] one of the four Elements; Rain, also Urine.

To WATER [*paſten*, *Sax. wæter*, *Du. wasser*, *Teut.*] to moisten, wet or soak in Water.

WATER [among *Jewellers*] a certain Lustre of precious Stones.

WATER [among *Dyers*] a certain Lustre imitating Waves, set on Silks, Mohairs, &c.

WATER [with *Chymists*] the first of the passive, and one of the 5 Principles.

WATER Archer, an Herb.

WATER Bailiff [of the City of *London*] an Officer who has the Oversight and Search of Fish brought thither, and the gathering of the Toll that arises from the River of *Thames*.

WATER Bailiffs [in *Port Towns*] were certain Officers formerly appointed for searching of Ships.

WATER-BEARS [at *Spitberg*] Bears that live by what they catch in the Sea.

WATER-Betony, an Herb.

WATER-Born [*Sea Term*] a Ship is said to be Water-born, when she is where there is no more Water than will just bear

bear her from the Ground; or lying even with the Ground, she first begins to float or swim.

WATER-Cresses, an Herb.

DEAD WATER [*Sea Term*] is the eddy Water that follows the Stern of the Ship, not passing away so fast as that which flies by her Sides.

WATER Farcin [*in Horses*] a Disease.

WATER Gage, a Sea Wall or Bank, to keep off the Current or Over-flowing of the Water.

WATER-GAGE, an Instrument to measure the Depth or Quantity of any Water.

WATER-Gang [*Wate gang, Sax.*] a Trench to convey a Stream of Water.

WATER-Gvel, a Rent anciently paid for Fishing in, or other Benefit received from some River or Water.

WATER Germander, an Herb.

WATER-Lilly, a Flower.

WATER-Line [*among Mariners*] is that which distinguishes that Part of a Ship which is under Water from that which is above, when she is duly laden.

WATER-Lock, a fenced watering-place.

WATER Measure, a Measure which exceeds the *Winchester* Measure by about three Gallons in a Bushel; it is now used for selling of Coal: in the Pool.

WATER Mearain, a Disease in Black Cattle.

WATER Ordeal, an old *Saxon* Way of Purgation, when suspected of a Crime, by putting their Hands in scalding Water.

WATER Pepper, an Herb.

WATER Poise, a certain Instrument to try the Strength of Liquors.

WATERSCAPE [*Wate schap, Sax.*] an Aqueduct.

WATER-Shoot, a young Sprig which springs out of the Root or Stock of a Tree.

WATER-Shot [*Sea Term*] is a sort of riding at Anchor, when a Ship is moored neither cross the Tide, nor right up and down; but quartered betwixt both.

WATER-Swallow, a Bird.

WATER-Table [*in Architecture*] is a sort of Lege left in Walls, about 18 or 20 Inches from the Ground, and where the Thickness of the Wall begins to abate.

WATER-Way [*in a Ship*] is a small Lege of Timber lying on the Deck, close by the Sides, to keep the Water from running down there.

WATER-Wheel, an Engine for raising Water out of a deep well.

WATER-Willow, an Herb.

WATERY } belonging to or full of wa-
WATRY } ter.

WATERY Sores [*in Horses*] a Distemper.

WATERY Triplicity [*among Astrologers*] are the three Signs of the Zodiac, *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*.

WATERING or *diving*, is laying the *Kungs* (which are Bundles of Hemp Stalks) in Water, with a Weight on them to keep them from Swimming.

WATLING Street [so called either of *Vitellianus*, a *Roman*; or as *Somner* supposes, of *pedla*, *Sax.* a Beggar, or *pedlian*, to beg; because Beggars sat therein as their constant Place to ask Alms] one of the four *Roman Streets* or Highways dividing *London* in the midst from South to North, reaching from *Dover* to *London*, *Dunstable*, *Towcester*, *Atterton*, and the *Severn*, near the *Wrekin* in *Shropshire*, extending it self to *Anglesey* in *Wales*. The Names of the 3 other *Roman Streets*, were *Iceneld-street*, *Erminage-street*, and the *Fosse*; which see.

To **WATTLE**, to cover with Hurdles or Grates.

WATTLES [of *Wattlay* or *Wattelay*, *Sax.*] spiceted Grates or Hurdles: Folds for Sheep of split Wood like Grates.

WATTLES of a Cock [either of *magghelen*, *Du.* or *wedeln*, *Teut.* *Skinner*] the Gills of a Cock; also the red Flesh that hangs under a Turkey's Neck.

To **WAVE** [of *Wazian*, *Sax.* *waeghen*, *Du.*] to fashion or make like the Waves of the Sea; also to turn to and fro.

To **WAVE** [*Guefver*, *F.*] to decline, i. e. to put off or omit doing a Business.

To **WAVE** [*among Sailors*] is to make Signs for a Ship or Boat to come near or keep off.

WAVE Loaves } [*among the Jews*]
WAVE Offerings } certain Loaves of Bread anciently offered as the first Fruits of every Years Increase.

WAVED } [*Heraldry*] a Bordure or any
WAVEY } Ordinary of Charge in a Coat of Arms having its out Lines resembling the Rising and Falling of Waves.

To **WAVER** [*Waxian*, *Sax.*] to be floating, or uncertain what to do.

WAVESON [*Admiralty Law*] are such Goods as appear floating or swimming on the Waves of the Sea after Shipwreck.

To **WAWL**, to howl as Cats do in the Night. to *carterwawl*.

WAWMISH [*q. Qualmish*, *Uarmish*, *Loathing*, *Dan.*] sickish at the Stomach.

WAWES, waves or woes. *Spencer*.

WAX [*peaxe*, *Sax.* *Uachs*, *Du.* and *Tent*, *Uax*, *Dan.* a Gley and Bituminous Substance well known, of several Sorts, either *Natural*, as *Bees-wax*, &c. or *Artificial*, as *Sealing-wax*, &c.

To WAX [peaxan, Sax. wachſen, Teut. Uoter, Dan. which Fr. Jun. derives of *Auſer*, Gr.] to grow or become, to encrease; to do over or dress with Wax.

WAXSHOT } a Duty anciently paid to
WAXSCOT } wards defraying the Charge of Wax-Candles in Churches.

A WAY [woye, F. paſſ, Sax. weg, Teut. wegh, Du. Via, L. or of vicus, L. a Street or Road: Also Means, Expedient; also Method, Use, Custom.

WAY of Essay [with *Autors*] a particular Method of handling a Subject, the Writer delivering himself more freely and modestly, than in the *Dogmatick Way*.

WAY of a Ship [Sea Term] is sometimes the same with the Rake or Run of a Ship forward or aftward on; but 'tis commonly used to her sailing, for when she goes a-pace, they say, *she hath a good Way*; also the smooth Water that she makes a-stern when under Sail.

WAY of the Rounds [in Fortification] is a Space left for the Passage Rounds between a Rampart and the Wall of a fortified Town.

To WAY a Horse, is to teach him to travel in the ways.

WAY-Bread [paſſ-braede, Sax.] the Herb Plantain. N. C.

WAY-BIT, a little Picce, a little way. *Yorkshire*.

WAY-Faring [of paſſ, Sax. a way, and *Yan*, Sax. to go] Travelling.

WAY-Faring Man, is one who is accustomed to travel the Roads.

WAY-Faring Tree, a Plant called otherwise the Wild-Viue and Hedge-Plant.

To WAY Lay one, to lye in wait for him in the way; to lay Snares for him.

To WAYMENT [of *Waye* for woe, and Lament] o bewail. *Spencer*.

WAYVIN, to depart. *Chaucer*.

WAY-WISER, a Mathematical Instrument fitted to the great Wheel of a Chariot, to shew how far it goes in a Day. See *Petambulator*.

WAYLED, grown Old. O.

WAYNED, put back. O.

WAYT-Fee [L. T.] a Fee anciently paid for keeping Watch and Ward.

WAYWARD [probably of *waghern*, Teut. to refuse, and *Aer*, Du. Nature, q. d. of a Nature or Temper to refuse whatsoever is offered] toward, peevish.

WE [pe, Sax. wit, Du.] Us.

WEAK [pace, Sax. weak, Du.] feeble, not strong.

To WEAKEN, to enfeeble or make weak.

WEAKLING, a weak Child, that has little or no Strength.

WEAKNESS, Feebleness, Infirmitie, want of Strength.

WEAKY, moist. N. C.
WEAL [of pel, Sax. well, or of welan, Sax. wealth] as the *Common-weal*, i. e. the publick Benefit or Advantage.

WEAL away, alas *Spencer*.
WEALD } [pealt, Sax.] the woody
WELD } Part of a Country.

WEALREAF [peal heaf, Sax.] the robbing a Dead Man in his Grave.

WEALTH [pælc, Sax.] Riches.

WEALTHY [pælic, Sax.] Rich.
To WEAN [or *Hepe*nian, Sax. *wentten*, Du.] to take a Child from the Breast, a Calf from the Cow, &c.

WEANED [Apene'd, Sax.] taken from the Breast.

WEANEL, a young Beast newly taken off from sucking his Dam.

WEALING, a young Creature fit to be weaned. C.

WEAPONS [Wapenay, Sax. of Wapinan, to Arm, Sax.] all Sorts of warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms.

WEAPONED [Wapne'd, Sax.] Armed, furnished with Weapons.

WEAPON Salve, a sort of Ointment which is said to cure a Wound by being apply'd to the Sword, or other Weapon that made the Wound.

WEAR [VVær, Sax. *war*, Teut.] a

WARE } a tank or great Dam in a River, fitted for taking Fish, or conveying the Stream to a Mill.

To WEAR [Sea Term] is to bring a Ship to, on a different Tack.

To WEAR [Wejan, apjan, Sax.] to be clothed with, as to wear Clothes.

To WEAR [wahren, Teut.] to last, endure or hold out; as, *This Cloth wears well*, i. e. lasts long, &c.

To WEAR [Wejanian, Sax.] to decay or wear away.

To WEAR the Pot, to cool it. N. C.

WEARINESS [Wejniness, Sax.] a being tired or fatigued.

WEARY [Wejnig, S.] tired, fatigued.

To WEARY [Wejnigan, Sax.] to tire, to fatigue.

WEASAND } [Wayen'd, Sax.] the
WESEND } Throat-Pipe or Gullet.

Weather HOG, a Male Lamb the first Year.

To WEAT the Head, to look it for Lice. N. C.

A WEATHER [Weſen, Sax. Ueder, Dan. *weder*, Du. *wider*, Teut.] a weather Sheep, a Male Sheeppelt.

WEATHER [Weſen, Sax. *weder*, Du. *wetter*, Teut. which *Cas.* derives of *Atſep*, Gr.] the Disposition of the Air.

WEATHER-Beaten, is properly said of a Ship which has endured Strokes of bad Weather; but it is commonly used of any Person or thing that has been worn by being exposed to the Weather, or hard Labour, Old Age, &c.

WEATHER-Board, is that Side of a Ship which is to the Wind-ward.

A **WEATHER-cock** } [metterhain,
A **WEATHER-Vane** } Teut.] the Form of a Cock or Vane in other Shapes set on the Top of a Building to shew from what Quarter the Wind blows.

WEATHER-Gage, [Sea Term] the Advantage of the Wind; as a Ship is said To have the *Weather-Gage* of another, when she is to the Windward of her.

WEATHER-Glass, a Glass Tube commonly supplied with Quicksilver, that shews the Change of the Weather, with the Degrees of Heat and Cold.

WEASELS, Polecats.

WEATHER Man [in Archery] an Archer who carefully observes the Wind and Weather in Shooting.

WEATHER-Wife [wederwijs, Du.] skilled in foretelling the Change of Weather.

To **WEATHER** [Sea Phrase] to double or go to the Windward of a Place; Also to overcome a Difficulty.

To **WEATHER a Hawk** [with Falconers] to see her abroad to take the Air.

To **WEAVE** [Weavan, Sax. webben, Du. weben, Teut. Webber, Dan. which Mer. Cas. derives of *wepa*, Gr.] to make Cloth, Silk, &c. in a Loom.

A **WEAVER** [Webba, Sax. webet, Du. 2nd Teut.] a Maker of Cloth, &c.

A **WEAVERS Beam** [Vvebbeam, Sax. webberboom, Du.] the Beam of a Weaver's Loom on which the Vvarp is rolled.

WEA-Worth you, woe betide you. *W. C.*

A **WEB** [Vvæbbe, Sax. and Du. weff, Dan.] Cloth that is weaving; the weaving of a Spider: A Sheet of Lead.

A **WEB** [among Oculists] a Spot in the Eye, a Distemper.

WEBBA [Vvebba, Sax. a weaver] a King of the *Mercii*.

A **WEBSTER** [Vvewyrc, S.] a weaver; a Woman who spins the web, &c.

To **WED** [Vvebbed, i. e. Woden, the Mars of the Germans, weenbogh, Du.] to Promise, to make a Bargain] to take to Wife or Husband, to marry.

WEDBEDRIP, the customary Service which inferior Tenants yielded to their Lord in Reaping and Mowing. *Sax.*

A **WEDGE** [Vvedg, Sax. wegge, Du.] a Tool to cleave Wood, &c. An Ingot or Mass of Gold, Silver or other Metal.

WEDLOCK [Vvedloc, Sax. of Wod-dian and Loc, Sax. q. d. the Lock of Marriage] Matrimony, Marriage.

WEDNESDAY [Vvodeney-dæg, Sax. of Vvoden, i. e. Woden, the Mars of the Germans, weenbogh, Du.] the Fourth Day of the Week, heretofore set a part for the Worship of the Idol *Woden*.

A **WEED** [Vveod, Sax.] any rank or wild Herb that grows of itself.

To **WEED** [Vveodian, Sax. wieden, Du.] to pluck up or root out Weeds.

A **WEEDING-Hook** [Vveodhoc, Sax.] a Tool for pulling or curing up Weeds.

WEED [Vvæbe, and Hwebe, Sax. Schwede of weidan, Du. to clothe] a Garment or Suit of Clothes; a Widow's Vail; also a Friar's Habit.

A **WEEK** [Weoc, Sax. weke, Du.] the Space or Comps of 7 Days and Nights.

A **WEEK of a Candle** [Eandelweoc, Sax.] the Cotton-match in a Candle, &c.

WEEL [wiel, Du.] a bow Net to take Fish in.

WEEL [Wzl, S. weel D.] a whirlpool. *Lancast.*

To **WEEN** [Wenan, Sax. hence *Ox p-wanan*, Sax. to think highly of one's self, wænen, Du. wânen, Teut. Mer. Cas. derives it of *wen usdai*, Gr.] to Think, to be of Opinion.

To **WEEP** [Vveopan, S.] to shed Tears.

WEeping Eyes, a Disease in Horses.

WEER } [Vvæp, Sax.] Seawrack.
WAAR } Northunt.

A **WEESSEL** [Vveste, Sax. wiesel, Teut. Uffel, D.n.] a wild Creature which haunts Houses, and kills Mice.

To **WEET**, to know. *Spencer.*

To **WEETEN**, to wit. *Spencer.*

WEETLESS, unknowing. *Spencer.*

A **WEEVIL** [Vvepl, Sax. wevel, Teut. wibel, Dan.] a small black worm that eats Corn in the Loft.

WEFT [weff, Dan.] a Thing woven; as *A Weff of Hair*.

WEFT, waved. *Spencer.*

WEFT, a stray, any thing that wanders or is lost. *Spencer.*

To **WEIGH** [Vvægan, S. weggen, D. wegen, L.] to ponderate or try the Weight of a Thing; to consider in Mind.

A **WEIGH** [of Chafe or Hoo'l, 256 L.

A **WEIGH** [of Corn] 40 Bushels.

WEIGHT [Vvith, Gewiht, Sax. might, Du.] the Ponderosity or Heaviness or Content of a Thing; that which any Thing is weighed by.

WEIGHTY [wichtig, Teut.] Ponderous Heavy; of great Moment or Concern.

WEIVIN, to wave, to put off, to neglect, to forsake. *Chaucer.*

WELAWAY, an Expression of Grief or Surprize. *Chaucer.*

WELCOME [VVilcuma, *Sax.* welkom *Du.*] a Salutation used to a grateful Guest, Vifitant or Customer.

To WELCOME [VVilcumian, *Sax.* welkomen, *Du.* and *Teut.*] to salute one with a welcome, to bid welcome.

WELD, a kind of Herb whose Stalk and Root is in great Use for dying the bright Yellow and Lemon Colour.

To WELD, to move, to wield; also to govern. *Spencer.*

To WELD [Smitbery] to forge Iron.

To WELDIN [VVealdan, *Sax.*] to wield, rule, manage, govern, command. *Chaucer.*

WELDY, nimble, active. *Chaucer.*

WELE, Health, Welfare, Prosperity. *Chaucer.*

WELEFULNESS, Happiness, *lyc.* *Ch.*

WELFARE [VVel and *Japan.* *Sax.* wolfahr, *Teut.*] well-being, Prosperity, Health, *lyc.*

To WELK, to set, to decrease, to wither. *Spencer.*

WELKED, withered. *O.*

The WELKIN [VVelan, of VVelcan, *Sax.* to roll about] the Firmament or Sky.

A WELKIN [VVelcn, *Sax.*] a Cloud, the Sky. *Spencer.*

WELKNITH [of VVealcan, *Sax.*] turneth, changeth. *Chaucer.*

WELL [VVel S. wöhl, *Teut.* Bene, *L.*] as an Adjective, it signifies Healthy, Prosperous, Right, *lyc.* as an Adverb, Rightly, Prosperously, Successfully, *lyc.*

A WELL [VVelle, *Sax.* of VVeallan, *Sax.* wellen, *Du.* to spring forth or bubble out] a Pit of Spring water.

A VVELL [in the *Military Art*] is a Depth which the Miner sinks into the Ground to prepare a Mine, or find out and disappoint the Enemies Mines.

well begun is half ended.

All the *Adions* and *Enterprizes* of Mankind labour under the *Reflection* of this quaint *moral Sentence*, whether they be *Prudent* or *Imprudent* in the *Undertaking*, and *good* or *bad* in the *Accomplishment*. It intimates that Persons should be very deliberate and advised in the beginning of an *Undertaking*; for that to *begin well* is the only way to quicken and dispatch the *End*, let it be what it will. It intimates that there is a great deal of Difficulty in beginning well, and that a false Step at first Start is hardly to be recovered afterwards: That the Work does not cost half so much Trouble as the Design of it: That it is an easy Matter to make way when the Ice is broke. It re-

flects upon false Foundations and foolish Projects. And it holds good from Morality and worldly Affairs to Religion, That a good Beginning is a fair Step to a good Ending. *Dimidium facti qui bene cepit habet*, say the *Latins*; and, *Αρχή ημῶν πάντος*, *Arist.*

All is well that ends well.

It is plain Matter of Fact, that the End crowns all Things, and that every Thing is not to be judg'd amiss that may appear so for the present. A worldly *Misfortune*, if it quickens our *Diligence* and *Industry*; a severe Fit of *sickness*, if it promotes our *Piety*, and makes us amend our Lives, is well, tho' for the Present no *Admission* seems joyous but grievous: For a *happy Death* is the never-failing Portion of a *well spent Life*, which always ends in eternal Bliss and Glory. The best way of *judging* of Things, beyond Mistake, is by the Issue or Event of them. *Finis coronat Opus*, say the *Latins*; and, *Ἀλευοντιδαε ημῶν ες ἀγαθῶν*, the *Greeks*.

VVELLAWAY [VVelapa. *Sax.* of WELLDAY [VVelan, wealth, and pa. Sorrow, q. d. *O the sorrow of Riches!* But Dr. *Tb. H.* thinks it to be, q. d. *Wail the Day*] an Interjection of Grief.

WELLBORN [VVelzebopen, *Sax.*] of a good Family, a Gentleman.

WELLY, almost, nigh. *N. C.*

VVELLIN, to flow, to spring. *Ch.*

VVELLING, heating Liquor scalding hor. *N. C.*

WELLINGBOROUGH [of *Well* and *Borough*, from wells there that have a Medicinal Virtue] in *Northamptonshire*.

VVELLS [the Wells or Springs all over it] a Bishop's See in *Somersetshire*.

WELL SET [wolgefetz, *Teut.*] of a strong Make in Body.

WELL-SPRING [VVellzeppin, *Sax.*] a Fountain or Spring.

VVELLY, almost, nigh, *Chaucer.*

WELMITH, riseth. *Chaucer.*

A VVELT [*Skinner* derives it of *Wæltan*, *Sax.* to roll] a Fold or doubling down of Cloth in making a Garment.

To VVELTER [VVeltan, *Sax.* wæltetan, *Du.* Weiter, *Dan.* veultrer, *F.* of *volutare*, *L.*] to wallow or lie groveling.

WELL-VVILLY, well, wishing. *Ch.*

VVEL-THEVVID, having good Qualities or Morals. *Chaucer.*

VVEM [VVem, *Sax.*] a Blemish in Cloth.

VVEM [VVamb, *Sax.*] the Belly or Guts.

WEMLESS, Unspotted, Innocent. *Ch.*

A WEN [VVen, Sax.] a hard Swelling, consisting of a thick, tough, phlegmatick Matter like Plaster.

WENCE [in Kent] a Fore Wence, a Place where 4 VVays meet, and cross each other.

A WENCH [VVencle, Sax.] a scornful Name for a Girl or Maid; a Crack or whore.

A WENCHER, one who keeps Company with Wenches, goes a whoring.

WEND [VVend, Sax.] a large Tract of Land, containing many Acres.

To WEND, to go. N. C. and *Shakesp.*

WENDING [Sea Term] turning about a Ship especially when at Anchor.

WENE, a Supposition. *Chaucer.*

WENIN [VVenan, Sax.] to suppose, to imagine, to think. *Chaucer.*

WENGERESSES, Revengers. *Ch.*

WENT, a Doubt, a Thought. *Chaucer.*

WENTSBECK [of the River *Went*, and *Beck*, *Dan.*—a River] a little River in *Northumberland*, upon which stood an old Town called *Glanoventa*.

WEOLD [VVeold, Sax.] a Forest.

WEORTH [VVeorþ, Sax.] a Farm.

WEPULIE, weeping. *Chaucer.*

To WERGH, to work.

WERE [of *Wærþ*, Sax, *Vir*, L.] a Man.

WERÆ } [VVeþe, Sax.] so much as

WERTÆ } was paid in old Time for killing a Man, when such Crimes were punished with Mults and Fines in Money.

WERE [of *VVærþ*, Sax.] a Pond or Pool of Water. N. C.

WERE, Doubt, Delay. *Chaucer.*

WERELADA [VVepelada, Sax.] a particular Manner of Purgation or Clearing upon the Oath of other Men.

WEREWOLF [werewolff, *Teut.* q. d. *A Man-Wolf*, or *Wolf-Man*; *λυκάνθρωπος*, *Gr.*] a Sorcerer, who by means of an enchanted Girdle, &c. takes upon him the Shape and Nature of a Wolf.

WEREGELT-*Thief* [of *Weþra*, a Price, *Þrō*, a Mult, and *Þeoþ*, a Thief, Sax.] a Thief that may be redeemed.

WERGILD [VVeorþgild, Sax.] the Price or Fine set on a Head for the Murder of a Man.

WERISH, unfavoury. O.

WERMINSTER [of *Verlycio*, and *Minster*] an old Town in *Wiltshire*.

WERRE Grief. O.

WERVAGIUM [old Law] VVharfage, Money paid at a VVharf for lading or unlading Goods.

WERVANCE, a Name given by the Natives of the *West-Indies*, to a great Lord.

WEST [VVeyt, Sax.] the Quarter of the VVorld where the Sun sets.

VVESTVVARD [VVeytþearþ, Sax.] toward the VVest.

VVESTBURY Apple, an excellent Apple of *Westbury* a Town in *Hampshire*.

VVESTCHESTER [so called to distinguish it from *Chester* in the Street in *Durban*, which lies to the East, as this does to the West; the Saxons call'd it *Leaga Ceayteþ*, i. e. the Legion's Town, because a Roman Legion quartered there] a famous Bishop's Sec.

VVESTMINSTER [VVeytmynþeþ], Sax. so called from its westerly Situation from *London*, and an Abbey or Minster built there by *Sibert* King of the *East Angles*, first founded there in Honour of *St. Peter*] a City distinct from *London*, with separate Magistrates and Privileges; was formerly a Mile distant from it, but by *Deegres* the Suburbs of the one joined with the other, and made them both together one entire City.

VVEST-SAXONLAGE [VVeyt-Seax Lag, Sax.] the Law of the *West-Saxons*, which took in 9 Counties, viz. *Kent*, *Surrey*, *Suffex*, *Barkshire*, *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire*.

VVESTLY, dizzy, giddy. N. C.

VVESTTRIN, to draw towards the West. *Chaucer.*

VVESTRITH, sets as the Sun. *Ch.*

VVET [Wæt, Sax.] moist with Liquor.

VVET [VVæt, Sax.] Moistness with Liquor.

To VVET [VVæt, Sax.] to make wet or moist with some Liquor.

A VVET-Glover, a Driesser of the Skins of Sheep, Lambs, Goats, &c. which are slender, thin and gentle.

VVEXACIOUNE, VVexation. *Ch.*

A VVEY [þiht, Sax. a Weight] a Measure of dry Things, containing 5 Chaldron.

VVEYMOUTH [of the River *Wey* and *Mouth*] a Port Town in *Dorsetshire*.

VVEZON, the Throat or Wind Pipe. *Spencer.*

A VVHALE [þþale, Sax. walſcþ, *Teut.*] the greatest of Fishes.

VVHALEY [VVellian, Sax. to be full of Springs, and *Leag*, a Field, q. d. a Field well watered] in *Lancashire*.

A VVHAPPLE Way, a VVay where a Cart and Horses cannot pass, but Horses only. *Suffex.*

VVHARF [of *werffen*, *Teut.* to cast] a broad plain Place near a Creek or Hithe, to land or lay Ware on that are brought from or to the Water.

VVHARFAGE, the Fee which is due for landing Goods at a VVharf, or for the Shipping them off.

VVHAREINGER, the Keeper or Owner of a Wharf.

To VVHARL [of *Hpeon* *ſ*ian, Sax. to turn] to Stutter in pronouncing. *R.*

VVHARLS of Flowers [among Florists] such as are set at certain Distances about the main Stock or Spike.

VVHARRE, Crabs, crab Apples. *Cheſhire.*

A VVHARROW [*Hpeon* *ſ*ya, Sax.] a Spindle.

VVHAT [*Hpaet*, Sax. *wat*, *Du.* *was*, *Teut.* *Was*, *Dan.*] what thing, an Interrogative Pronoun.

A VVHEADY Mile, a Mile beyond Expectation, a tedious one. *Shropſhire.*

A WHFAL } [*Hpele*, Sax. *Putretaeti-*
A WHELK } on of *Hpelan*, Sax. to putrify] a Puh or Pimple.

WHEAL. See *Perambulator.*

VVHEAL-WORM, an Inſect.

WHEAM } ſo cloſe that no Wind can
VVHEM } enter; alſo convenient. *Cheſhire.*

VVHEAMOW, Nimble. *N. C.*

VVHEAT [*Hpaete*, Sax. *wepre*. *Du.* *weitz*, *Teut.* *Wbaede*, *Dan.*] the Grain of which the fineſt Bread is made.

WHEAT-Ear, a ſort of Bird.

VVHEATEN [*Hpaete*, Sax.] made of Wheat.

VVHEDEN, a ſilly Fellow. *W. C.*

VVHEE } an Heiler or young Cow.
WHEY } *Yorkſhire.*

To WHEEDLE, to draw in craftily, to coaks or looth.

A WHEEL [*Hpeol*, and *Hpeozul*, Sax. *wael*, *Du.* *Wuel*, *Dan.* *Junius* derives it of *ΕΙΛΙε*, *Caſ.* of *Κελα*, *Gr.*] a round Device well known.

A VVHEEL-Barrow [*Hpeolbeſepe*, Sax.] a Barrow or ſmall Cart, with one VVheel, for carrying Dung, Soil, Earth, &c.

To VVHEEL, to turn about.

A Measuring Wheel, a Mathematical Inſtrument to meaſure Lengths upon the Ground, called alſo a *Way-wiſer.*

To VVHEEL [*Milit.* *Miſcip.*] is to make a Motion that brings a Batallion or Squadron to front on that Side where the Flank was

VVHEELAGE, a Duty paid for the Paſſage of Carts and Waggonſ.

WHEEL Fire, *Ignis Rotæ* [among *Cbymiſts*] a Fire for the melting of Metals, &c. which covers the Crucible, Copper or Melting-pot, intirely over, at top as well as round the Sides.

A VVHEEN-Cat, i. e. a Queen-Cat. The VVord *Queen* was uſed by the *Saxons* to ſignify the Female Sax] a She Cat. *N. C.*

To WHEEZ [*Hpeoyan*, Sax.] to rattle in the Throat, to ſqueak as one does that has a Cold.

A VVHEINT Lad. [*q. d.* *quaint*] a fine Lad, ſpoken Ironically; cunning, ſubtle.

VVWHELK, the ſame as *Wweal*, a kind of Shell-fiſh or Sea Snail.

To VVHELM } [*Vveyllan* and *Ah-*
To VVHELVE } *wylhan*, Sax.] to cover, or turn the open Side of a Veſſel downwards.

A VVHELP [*Hpep*, Sax. *welp*, *Du.* probably of *Vulpes* or *Vulpecula*, L.] a Puppy; the young Cub of any wild Beaſt.

To VVHELP, to bring forth Puppies, as a Bitch, Fox, &c.

VVHELPS [in a Ship] Brackets or ſmall Pieces of wood faſtened to the main Body of the Capſtan or Draw-beam.

VVHEN [*Hpanne*, Sax.] at what Time.

VVHENCE, from what Place?

VVHERE [*Hpeu*, Sax.] in what Place?

VVHERKENED, choaked. *N. C.*

VVHERLICOTES, open Chariots, which were made uſe of by Perſons of Quality before the Invention of Coaches.

A VVHERRET [*un Horion*, F.] a Box on the Ear, or Slap on the Chops.

A VVHERRY [probably ſo called of, to hurry, from its Swiftness; or of *wchere*, L. to carry; or of *ſiſſan*, Sax. to paſs] a ſmall Boat, ſuch as is commonly uſed for the carrying of Paſſengers.

To [VVHET *Hpettan*, Sax. *wetten*, *Du.* *wetzen*, *Teut.*] to ſharpen.

A VVHETSTONE [*Hpettan*, Sax. *wetſſen*, *Du.* *wetzſtein*, *Teut.*] a Stone for whetting or ſharpening Knives, &c.

VVHETHER [*Hpeden*, Sax.] to what Place?

VVHETHER [*Hpeden*, Sax. *wedet*, *Teut.* which of the two? &c.

VVHEY [*Hpaſe*, Sax.] the Serum or watery Part of Milk.

VVHICH *Hpile*, Sax. *Wbilick*, *Dan.* *welch*, *Teut.* *q. Qualicus* or *Qualis* or *Quis*, L.] whether of the two? &c. or who?

VVHICH, an Ark or Cheſt. *O.*

VVHICKET for *Wbacket*, *Quitte* for *Quatte*, i. e. *quid pro quo*. *Kent.*

VVHIDS, words. *Can.*

A WHIFF [*Chlypſh*, *C. Br.*] a Breath, or drawing in or blowing out of the Breath.

To WHIFF [Ghwytlu, C. Br.] to breathe, or draw in and blow out the Breath.

To WHIFFLE [Vvæxian, Sax. to babble; wæpfelen, Du. to ramble or fluctuate] to trick one out of a thing, to stand trifling; to play on a Pipe.

A VWHIFFLER [Wæx'len, Sax. a Babbler] a Piper that plays on a Pipe in a Company of Foot Soldiers.

A VWHIFFLER [of the Companies of London] a young Freeman, who goes before, and waits on them on publick Solemnities.

A VWHIFFLER } a meer Tri-
A VWHIFFLING Fellow } fler, a pitiful mean sorry Fellow.

VVHIG [Hwæt and Hwæge, Sax.] VVhey, Butter-milk, or very small Beer.

A VVHIG [of Hwæg, Sax. VVhey, &c. first applied to those in Scotland who kept their Meetings in the Fields, their common Food being four Milk] a Nick-name given to those who were against the Court Interest in the Times of King Charles and Jam. s II. and to such as were for it in the succeeding Reigns.

WHIGGISM, the Tenets and Practices of VVhigs.

VVHILE [Hpile, Sax.] during the Time.

VVHILE [wiife, Du. weil, Teut.] Time, Leisure, Opportunity.

To VVHILK, to Yelp or Bark as a little Dog does.

VVHILOM [Hwilon, Sax.] once, sometime ago, formerly.

A VVHIM, a maggoty Fancy or Conceit, a freakish Humour.

To VVHIMPER [of wimmern, Teut.] to begin to cry as a young Child does.

WHIMSICAL, full of whimsies, Freakish, Fantastic.

A VVHIMSY. See *Whim*.

WHIN a Shrub.

To WHINE [Wanian, Sax. weenen, Du. weuen, Teut. Wyna, C. Br.] to make a mournful Noise, to speak in a crying Tone.

To VVHINE [Hunt. Term] an Otter is said, to *Whine*, when she makes a Noise or Cry.

VVHINIARD [Skinner derives it of Wý tinn, S. to tan, or vibrate; or of VVinnan, Sax. to win, and Ape, S. Honour; but *Minshew* of *Vimen*, a Vine Twig] a sort of Back-sword or Crooked-sword, a Scimitar.

A VVHINNER-*Neb*, a lean, spare-faced Man. N. C.

A VVHINNOCK, a Kir, a Pail to carry Milk in. N. C.

To WHINNY [of *Hinnire*, L. or *whi*, C. Br. the Noise a Horse makes] to Neigh as a Horse does.

VVHINS, the Furz or Furz-bush.

To VVHIP [Hpeopan, Sax. wipnet, Da.] to scourge or lash with a whip; to sew after a particular Manner.

A VVHIP [Hpeop, *Leypipe*, Suiop, Spipa, Sax. *Ghipe*, Du.] a Scourge; also a Lash, Jerk; a sort of Stitch in sewing.

VVHIP, or *Whip-staff* [in a *Skip*] a Piece of Timber like a strong Staff, rattened into the Helm for him that steers in small Ships to hold in his Hand, to move the Helm and steer the Ship.

VVHIPPING [among *Anglers*] is a fastening the Line to the Hook or Rod; also a casting in of the Hook, and drawing it gently on the water.

VVHIPSTER, a Sharper, a shifting Fellow.

VVHIRKENED, choaked, strangled. N. C.

To WHIRL [Hwyrkan or Hwyrkan, Sax. or *werbelen*, Du. *Whiler*, Dan.] to turn swiftly about.

A VVHIRLE } [wirbel, Teut.] a round
A WHERN } Piece of Wood put on the Spindle of a Spinning wheel. C.

The WHIRL-*Bone*, the Knee pan, the round Bone of the Knee.

WHIRL-*Pool* [Hwyrk-pole, Sax.] a Gulph where the water is continually turning round: Also a kind of Sea Fish.

WHIRL-WIND [wirbelwind, Teut. Wirbelwind, [Dan.] a boisterous wind which blows things round; a Hurricane.

A WHIRLY-GIG [Werwel, Teut.] a play Thing to turn round.

To VVHISK [Wischen, Teut. Wisker, Dan.] to brush or cleanse with a whisk.

A VVHISK [Wisch, Teut. Ulfte, Dan. or as *Skinner* thinks probably of *Hwita*, Sax. white] a Brush made of Osier Twigs; the Sound of a Switch; a sort of Neck-dress formerly worn by women.

A VVHISKER, a Tuft of Hair on the Upper Lip of a Man.

WHISKET, a Scuttle or Basket N. C.

VVHISKING, Great, Swinging; as a *Whisking Lye*.

WHIST } a Game at Cards well
WHISK } known.

To WHISPER [wisperan, Du. and Teut. *Whister*, Dan.] to speak softly.

WHISPERING *Place*, a Remarkable Curiosity in the Cathedral of *Gloucester*, and also of *St. Paul's at London*, being a wall built so in an Arch of

of the Church, or just under the Cupulo, that if a Man whisper never so low at one end, a Person, that lays his Ear to the other, shall hear distinctly every Syllable spoken.

WHIST [Zitto, *Ital.* Whiffer, *Dan.*] an Interjection commanding Silence.

To WHISTLE [*Ἠπιρταῖαν, VVιρταῖαν, Sax.*] to make musical Sounds with the Lips and Breath without Vocal Sounds.

A WHISTLE [*Ἠπιρτῆ and VVιρτῆ, Sax.* probably of *Fistula, L.*] a Pipe to whistle with.

A WHIT [*Ἀπῖτ, Sax.*] a small Part.

WHIT, Newgate. *Can.*

WHITAKER, the North-East Part of a Flat or Shore, the middle Ground.

WHITBY [*i. e.* a white Town or Bay, called by the *Saxons* *Steapneayheale, i. e. Stræan's Hill, in Yorkshire.*

WHITCHURCH, *i. e.* White Church.

WHITE [*Ἠπιτα, Sax.* *Uit, Du.* *Uit, Dan.*] a natural Colour, contrary to Black; tho' some deny white to be a Colour.

WHITE-COB [*Ἠπιτα, Cop, Sax.* *q. d.* white Head, as *Albiceps, L.* or *Ἀλευκοκέφαλος, Gr.*] a Sea-Bird, a Mew.

WHITE-Hall, York-Place, built by Cardinal Woolsey, and taken from him by King Henry VIII.

WHITE Hart Silver, a Mul^t paid into the Exchequer out of the Forest of *White-Hart*, certain Lands in *Dorsetshire*, which was first imposed on *Thomas de Linde*, by King Henry III. for killing a beautiful white Hart, contrary to his Order.

WHITE-Line [with *Anatomists*] the fame as *Linea Alba.*

WHITE-Line [among *Printers*] a void Space left between two Lines.

WHITE-Meats, Milk, Butter, Cheese, White-pots, Custards, &c. *O.*

WHITE Oakham, a sort of Tow or Flax to drive into the Seams of Ships.

WHITE-Pot, Milk with Eggs, fine Bread, Sugar and Spice, bak'd in a Pot.

To WHITE, to require; as *God white you*, God require you. *Cheeshire.*

To WHITE, to blame. *M. C.*

WHITE Rent, a Duty of 8 *d.* paid annually to the Duke of *Cornwall* by every Tanner in *Darbyshire.*

WHITE Sauce [in *Cookery*] a Sauce made of blanched Almonds, and the Breasts of a Capon, pounded together with Spice, &c.

WHITE Spurs, Squires, made by the King in ancient Times, so named from the Spurs they received at their Creation.

WHITE Straits, a sort of coarse Cloth made in *Devonshire.*

WHITE Wining, a small white Apple a pleasant and juicy Fruit.

WHITE Wort, an Herb.

To WHITEN [*Ἠπιτῆαν, Sax.* *Uit-ten, Du.*] to make white.

WHITING [*Uittingh, Du.*] a Fish; also a chalky Substance for whitening Walls.

WHITLOW [of *VVite, S.* Pain and *Loup, F.* a Wolf, because of the cruelty of the Pain] a Swelling at the Fingers Ends.

WHITLOW Grass, an Herb of great Efficacy against Felons and Whitlows.

WHITNEY [of *Ἠπῖτ, white, and Ἐ, water, or Ἰσ, an Island, Sax.*] in *Oxfordshire.*

WHITSTER, a Whitener of Linen Cloth.

WHITSUN-Farthings, Offerings anciently made at *Whitsuntide* to the Parish Priest by the Parishioners. See *Pentecostials.*

WHITSUNDAY [*Dominica in Albis, L.* *i. e.* White Sunday] so called from the Admission of the *Catechumens*, clothed in white Robes, to the Sacrament of Baptism, on the Eve of this Festival, which was instituted to commemorate the Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, in the Shape of fiery Tongues: It answers to the Pentecost of the *Jews.*

WHITSUNTIDE, the Season of that Festival.

WHITTAL, a Bird.

WHITTEN Tree, a Shrub.

To WHITTLE [of *Ἠπιτῆαν, Sax.*] to cut Sicks into small Pieces.

A WHITTLE [*Ἠπιτα, S.*] a sort of white Basket.

A WHITTLE [of *Ἠπιτῆ, Sax.* white] a small Blanket worn over the Shoulders by Women; also used to swaddle a young Child. *W. C.*

To WHIZZ [*q. to His*] to make a Noise as Liquor does when poured upon Fire.

WHO [*Ἠπα, Sax.* *Qui, L.*] which.

To WHOAVE, to cover, or overwhelm over. *Cheesh.*

WHOLE [*VVahl, VVhil, Sax.* *Heel, Du.* *ἅλ, Gr.*] all of a Thing; also intire, not broken.

WHOLE Chase Boots, Winter-Riding Boots, Hunting Boots.

WHOLESOM [*Heelsam, Du.* of *Heil* or *Heil, Sax.* *Heel, Teut.* Health] healthful, good, sound; as, *wholesom Food, C.*

WHOODINGS [*q. d.* Hoodings] such Planks as are joined and fastened along the Ship Sides upon the Stern.

WHOOKT, thook (every Joint) quaked. *Cheeshire,*

To WHOOP [*Houper*, F.] see Hoop.
 A WHOOP, a Pewee Bird.
 WHOOP } the Cry which a Shep-
 WHOOPPOO } herd makes to call his
 Sheep together.

A WHORE [*Hure* and *Hury-wena*, of
Hyprian, to hire *Sax.* or *Doere*, *Du.*
Hurt, *Teut.* *Doze*, *Dan.* *Hueren*, *Du.* to
 hire, *q. d.* a hired Woman, or one who
 prostitutes herself for hire] an incontinent
 Woman, a Prostitute.

To WHORE [*Doeten*, *Du.* *Huren*,
Teut. which *Verslegan* derives of *Hyprian*,
Sax. to hire. *q. d.* to hire a Woman, *hyc.*
 to lye with] to be guilty of whoredom,
 either Man or Woman.

WHOREDOM [*Hurebom*, *Sax.* *Oze-*
est, *Gr.* Venereal Sports] the Act of In-
 continency.

WHORLEBAT [of *Batt*, *Sax.* and
Worl] a Kind of Gauntlet with Scraps
 and Leaden Plumets, used by the ancient
Romans at playing at Fifty-cuffs, in their
 solemn Games and Exercises.

WHORTLE [*Hort*, *Sax.* a Heart]
 a sort of Shrub.

WHORTLE-Berries [*Hortbejjan*,
Sax. *Heurtes*, F. *q.* Heart-berries] the
 Berries of a Whortle Shrub.

WHOWHISKIN, a whole drinking
 black Pot. *Cheshire*.

WHUR } [among *Falconers*] the Flut-
 WHUZ } tering of Partridges and Phea-
 sants as they rise.

To WHUR, to snarl as a Dog does.

WHY [*Hpi*, *Hpyg*, and *Fonhpig*,
Sax.] For what Cause or Reason?

WIBERTON [of *Wibutt*, an *English*
Saxon Knight, Builder of it, that about
 the Year 870 fought under *Algar*, in a Bat-
 tle against the *Danes*, and *Tun*, *Sax.* a
 Town] a Town in *Lincolnshire*.

WICHACAN, a Root growing in *Vir-*
ginia and *Mary-land*, of great Virtue in
 healing all manner of Wounds.

WICHENCREFT, witchcraft. *O.*

WICK [pic of *pician*, *Sax.* to dwell]
 a Borough or Village.

WICK, sinking; also Counterfeit. *O.*

WICKED [of *VVice*, a witch, of
pician, to bewitch, *q. d.* bewitched; or
 of *VVacean*, *Hepacean*, to oppress, be-
 cause nothing is more oppressive than a
 wicked Man; or of *VVigend* *VVigend*-
 man, a Soldier, because they are generally
 impious; or of *VVijan*, *VVijgan*, *Sax.*
 to curse, from whence *VVijged*, accursed;
 or as *Camden* of *VViced*, *VViced*,
Sax. deceitful, full of guile] ungodly, de-
 bauched, vile.

WICKER [of *Wigt*, *Dan.* a Vine-twig,
 or of *Wicken*, *Teut.*] a Twig of an Olier
 Shrub.

WICKER, a Casement.

WICKET [*Guicb.t.*, F.] a little Door

within a Gate, or a Hole in a Door. *Du.*

WICKHAM [rather *VVicombe* from
VVic, *Sax.* the winding of a River or
 Port, and *Comb*, *Sax.* a Valley] in *Buck-*
inghamshire.

WICKLIFF [of *Hpit*, *Sax.* White,
 and *Klij*, *Sax.* a Rock or Clift] *John Wick-*
liff, who so mauled the Pope, that he ob-
 tained the Title of Arch-Heretic.

WICKLIFFITES, the Followers of *J. bn*
Wickliff.

WIDDLE-Waddle [*Wickel*, *wackel*
gehen, *Teut.*] to go shuffling toward first
 one side and then the other.

To WIDDLE, to fret. *N. C.*

WIDE [*VVide*, *Sax.* *Wiid*, *Du.*
Wid, *Dan.* *weit*, *Teut.*] large in Breadth.

To WIDEN [*Widen*, *Du.* *Widiten*,
Teut.] to enlarge in Breadth.

WIDGEON } *VViggen*, *Sax.* pug-
 WIDGIN } nacious, *q. d.* a fighting
 Bird, as *Skinner* thinks] a silly sort of
 Bird: Also a simpleton or silly Fellow.

A WIDOW [*VVidwa*, *Sax.* *Widdwa*,
C. Br. *Widuwe*, *Du.* *Vidua*, L.] a Wo-
 man whose Husband is dead.

WIDOW of the King, she who after
 the Death of her Husband, who was the
 King's Tenant, in *Capite*, was forced to
 recover her Dower by the writ *de dot.*
Assignanda, and could not marry again
 without the King's Consent.

WIDOW-Bench [in *Suffex*] is the
 Share which a Widow is allowed of
 her Husband's Estate besides her Jointure.

WIDOW-Wail, a Shrub.

WIDOWER [*Widwer* of *Widwa*
we, a Widow, and *Wer*, a Man, *Du.*
 a Man who survives his deceased Wife.

WIDOWHOOD [*VVidwondhad*,
Sax.] the State and Condition of a Wi-
 dow or Widower.

To WIELD } [*VVealdan* and *VVilbat*

To WIELD } *Sax.* *Walten*, *Teut.*
 to handle, to manage, to sway.

WIERDES [of *VVird*, *Sax.*] Fate
 Destinies. *chauc.*

A WIFE [*VVif* of *VVifian*, *Sax.* to
 marry a Wife, *Wif*, *Du.* *Wif*,
Dan.] a married Woman, whose will
 in the Judgment of the Law, is subject
 to that of her Husband, whence it is said
She has no Will, but, *Fulget Radius Ma-*
riti, i. e. shines with her Husband's Lu-
 stre.

WIGGER, strong, as a clean pitched
 wigger Fellow. *N. C.*

WIGGIN } [*VVibigan*, *Sax.* of *VV*

WIGGON } Sacred; or *VVibed*,
 Also

Altar, and [Bis] in or Bican, *Sax.* to build, *q. d.* sacred Buildings] in *Lancashire*.

A WIGHT [VViht, *Sax.*] a living Creature either Man or Woman.

WIGHT, quick. *Spencer.*

Iste of WIGHT [VViht-land, and VVick-Ea, *Sax.* in *c. Br.* *Witth*, which denotes a Division or Separation, because it was thought that this Island was cut off and separated from the rest of *England* by the Force of the Sea] an Island near *Portsmouth*, over against *Southampton*.

WIGHTY, quickly. *Spencer.*

WIGMORE [VVigim'gameje, perhaps of VVine, praised, *Georg.* young, and *Osje*, famous, or of VVic, a tortress, and *Osje*, a Moor, *Sax.*] in *Herefordshire*.

WIGREVE [of VVig, a way, and *Tejeka*, *Sax.*] the Overseer of the High-ways.

The VVIKES of the Mouth, the Corners of the Mouth. *N. c.*

VVILBERHAM [formerly called *Wilburgham*, perhaps from VVild Wild, *Burgh*, and *Ham*, *Sax.*] a Town in *Kent*.

VVILCOCK [of VVild, a wood, and *Cock*, *q. d.* wood-cock] a Surname.

VVILD [VVild of Apilban, to grow wild, *Sax.* *Uild*, *Dan.*] untamed, hare-brained; fierce, furious; uninhabited. *Du.* and *Teut.*

VVILD [spoken of *Vegetables*] that grows of it self, as some Trees and Herbs do.

VVILDERNESS [VVildonuz, *Teut.*] a large uncultivated, unrequented Place.

A VVILDING [VVildlingh, *Du.*] a wild Apple, a Crab Apple.

VVILD-Fire, a sort of Fire invented by the *Grecians*; Gun-powder rolled up wet and set on Fire: An Evil in Sheep: The Running-worm, a Disease.

VVILD-Fire Arrows, trimmed with VVild fire, and Shot burning to stick in the Sails or Rigging of Ships in a Fight.

VVILD Water Crosses, an Herb.

VVILD Williams, a Flower.

A VVILE [of *Ireal*, *Sax.* Fraud, *Versigan*, or *Tralian*, *Sax.* to Inchant, *Syn.* which *Caf.* derives of *Aluor*, *Gr.*] a cunning Shift, or subtle Trick.

VVILFUL [VVilfull, *Sax.*] obstinate, unruly, headstrong, inflexible.

VVILFRED [of VVilla, the VVill, and *Frede*, Peace, *Sax.*] a proper Name.

St. VVILFRED'S Needle, a narrow Hole, in the Church of *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, in which, in old Times, the Chastity of VVomen us'd to be try'd, in that such, as had violated their Chastity, were miraculously stop'd and held fast, but such as were chaste did easily pass through it.

VVILK [VVealc, *Sax.*] a Cockle or Sea-snail. *Lincolnshire.*

The VVILL [VVilla, *Sax.* *Uille*, *Du.* and *Teut.* *Uille*, *Dan.* *Vuyl*, *F.* *Voluntas*, *L.*] a particular Faculty of the Soul, or the Act of that Faculty; Mind, Pleasure, a good or bad Disposition; Kindness or Unkindness towards one.

To VVILL [VVillan, *Sax.* *Uillen*, *Du.* and *Teut.* *Voloir*, *F.* *Ville*, *L.* or *Βελομι*, *Gr.*] to require, command; to purpose.

To VVILL [VVilian, *Sax.* *Uolien*, *Teut.*] to desire, to have a mind to; to be disposed to; to resolve or purpose.

A VVILL, a solemn Act, by which a Man declares what he would have done after his Death.

VVILL Parole } a VVill only by
Nuncupative VVILL } Word of Mourn
which being proved by VVitnesses, may be of as good Force as one in VVriting, except for Lands, which are not deviseable but by a Testament in VVriting made in the Life time of the Testator.

VVILL with a *Wisp*, a fiery Meteor or Exhalation that appears in the Night, commonly haunting Church-yards, marshy and lenny places, as being evaporated out of a Fat Soil; it also flies about Rivers, Hedges, &c. and often in dark Nights misleads Travellers by their making towards it, not duly regarding their VVay; *Jack in a Lamborn*.

VVILLERS, wilful or wily Men. *Chauc.*

VVILLIAM [of *Guis-Helm*, *Du.* *i. e.* harnessed with a guided Helmet; or as others say, of *Uist-Helm*, *i. e.* the Shield or Defence of many] a Name of Men.

VVILLIAMS, *Sweet-Williams*, a flower.

VVILL-JILL, a sorry, inconsiderable *Hermaphrodite*.

WILLOVV [VVelie or VVelige, *Sax.* *Uillighe*, *Du.*] a Tree well known.

VVILLY, willing, favourable. *Chaucer.*

VVILTON [of the Brook *Uilley*, and *ton*, *Sax.* a Town] in *Wiltshire*.

VVILTSHIRE [VVilgeta, *Sax.* either from the Town *Wilton*, or the River *Willey*, and *seta*, *Sax.* neighbouring Inhabitants] the County of *Wils*.

VVILY [of *Ireal*, *Sax.* fraud] full of wiles, subtle, crafty.

A WIMBLE [VVimple, *Du.* of *Uemelen*, *Sax.* *Germ.* to bore] a Piercer to bore Holes with.

VVIMBLETON [VVibanDunc, or as *Somer* writes VVibbanDunc, and derives it of VVibba, the Builder, and Dunc, *Sax.* a Hill] a Town in *Surrey*.

To VVIMM, to VVinnow. *Suffex.*

A VVIMPLE [Guimple, *F.* *Uimpel*, *Du.*] a muffer or plaited Linnen Cloth which Nuns wear about their Neck: Also a Streamer or Flag.

VVIMUND [*sacred Peace*] a proper Name.

To **VVIN** [*VVinnan, Sax. Winnen, Du. Winder, Dan. of Vincer, L.*] to get or gain, to make one's self master of.

WINANDERMERE [*prob. bly of Wine, Pleasant, VVa'd, a Ford, and Wdere, a Marsh, Sax.*] in *Wesmoreland*.

VVINBUKN [*VVynobujaham, Sax. Wundagledy, G. B. i. e. a Town between two Rivers*] in *Dorsetshire*.

To **VVINCE** } [*of Wancken, Teut.*

To **VVINCH** } to vacillate, or windan, Sax. to turn and wind] to kick or spurn, to throw out the hinder Feet as a Horse.

To **VVINCH** [*Guincker, F.*] to wind round with a winch, an Iron Instrument to turn Screws with, &c.

VVINCHCOMB [*pincl-combe, Sax. of wincel, a Corner, and Comb, a valley, Sax. i. e. a valley encompassed on each side with Hills*] in *Glocestershire*.

VVINCHELSEA [*VVincelysea, of wincel, a Corner, and Sea or Ige, an Isle, Sax.*] a Port in *Scythia*.

VVINCHESTER [*Wintancestret, Sax. the Welsh called it Caer Gueni, i. e. White City, because it is built upon a chalky Soil*] a Bishop's See in *Hampshire*.

VVINCHESTER Goose, a pocky Swelling in the Groin.

To **VVIND** [*pin'dan, Sax. Winden, Du. Winder, Dan.*] to turn, twilt, or roll about: To blow a Horn: To scent as Dogs do.

To **VVIND** [*pin'd, Sax. vind, Du. Veni, F. of Ventus, L.*] the Current or Stream of the Air, which runs or blows from some one of the 32 Points of the Compass; Air pent up in the Body of an Animal, Breath, Breathing, Scent.

A **VVIND Berry**, a Bill-berry or whortle-berry.

It is an ill wind that blows no Body no good.

This Proverb intimates that the Dispensations of Providence are never intirely and universally ill in themselves, tho' they may be very afflicting to some particular Persons, for that at the same time they are to the Advantage of others; as if a Sickness invades a City, it turns to the Profit of Physicians; if a Conflagration lays great part of a City in Ashes; or a Tempest destroys a Navy, it helps Builders to a good stroke of work; if a Fleet of Merchants Ships sink in a Storm, or fall into the Hands of Pirates, it is to the enriching of such who have Store of such Merchandizes by them: So that *Unius dispendium alterius est Compendium*, as say the Latins; and *A Quelque chose malheur est bonne*, the French; *Πλάττει θεοσ κεραι εν μιν*

καριεν εν δε και ισθλον, the Greeks; and *אין רע שאין בו טוב the Hebrews.*

VVIND Bound [*Sea Term*] stop'd or kept back by contrary winds.

VVIND-Broken, a Disease in Horses.

VVIND-Colick, a painful Disease.

VVIND-Egg, an Adde-Egg that has taken wind.

VVIND-Fall, Fruit blown off the Tree by the wind: Also a lucky Chance, some Profit or Estate come to one unexpectedly.

VVIND-Gall [*in Horses*] a sort swelling arising on the Joint of the Leg.

VVIND-Gun, an Instrument to discharge a Bullet only by means of Air thrust into it.

VVINDHAM [*q. d. Wimuma's Home*] in *Norfolk*.

VVINDIR, to trim or adorn. *Chauc.*

VVINDLASS } a Draw-beam or Instrument in small Ships placed upon the Deck just abait the Fore-mast.

VVINDLASS } an Engine wherewith **VVINCH** } any weighty Thing is wound up or drawn out of a well, &c.

VVINDLES, Elades to wind Yarn or C.

VVIND-Row, Hay or Grass raked up into Rows in order to be dry'd by the wind before cocking up: The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up in Order to carry Earth on the Land to mend it. S. C.

VVIND-Taught [*Sea Term*] stiff in the wind, applied to any thing, which holds or catches the wind aloft, or stooping too much in a stiff Gale of wind.

VVIND-Thrush, a Bird so named because it comes into England in Highwinds, in the beginning of winter.

VVIND Tackle Blocks [*in a Ship*] are the main double Blocks or Pulies, which being made fast to the End of a small Cable, serve for the hoising of Goods into, &c.

To **VVIND a Ship** } [*Sea Term*] is to To **VVEND a Ship** } bring her Head about.

The Ship VVINDS up [*Sea Phrase*] a Ship is said so to do, when she comes to ride at an Anchor.

How VVINDS the Ship, or how Wends the Ship, so Mariners ask, concerning a Ship that is under sail, i. e. upon what Point of the Compass does she lie with her Head.

VVINDSOR [*Windle-ghoman, Sax. winding-shore, from the winding of the Shore in that Place*] a Town in *Barkshire*, where is a Royal Palace and Castle.

VVINDVVARD Tide [*Sea Term*] a Tide which runs against the wind.

WINDOW, [q. d. *Wind-door*, *Cin-
due*, *Dau.*] an open Place in the side of an
House to let in Air and Light.

WIN [*Win*, *Sax.* *Uuin*, *Da.* *Uuein*.
Teut. *Uuin*. *C. Br.* *Vinum*, *L.* *Uin*, *Gr.*] a
Liquor made of the Juice of Grapes, or
other Fruits.

Spirit of Wine, [among *Chymists*] is
the oily Part of Wine, rarified by Acid
Salts, distilled from Brandy, &c.

WINEFRED [of *Winnan*, to get, and
Friede, *Peace*, *Sax.*] the Name of the
English Saxon Apoitie of the *Germans*, af-
terwards called *Boniface* by *Pope Gregory*.

WINEFRED, an *English* Virgin Saint,
revived by *Bruno* the Priest, after *Cradocus*
had cut off her Head, in the Place where
sprang up *St. Winefred's Well* in *Flintshire*,
according to the Popish Legend.

WINETS. *Vire Branches*. O.

WING [*Hewing*, *Sax.* *Uinge*, *Dan.*] that
Part of a Bird used in Flying.

WING [of an *Army*,] is the Horse on
the Flanks, or at the End of each Line on
the Right and Left.

WING of a *Batallion*, } the Right and
WING of a *Squadron*, } Left-hand
Files, which make up each Side or Flank.

WINGS, [in *Fortification*] are the large
Sides of Horn-works, Crown-works, *Ten-
nailles*, and the like Out-works; that is to
say, the Ramparts and Parapets, with
which they are bounded on the Right and
Left from their Gorge to the Front.

To **WING** a *Partridge*, &c. [a Term
in *Carving*,] is to cut it up.

WINGED Plants [among *Herbalists*,
such as resemble the Shape of a Wing.

To **WINK** [*Vvincian*, *Sax.* *Uuinken*,
Du. and *Teut.*] to close or shut the Eyes.

WINLY, quietly. N. C.

To **WINNOW** [*Vvincian*, *Sax.*
Uuannen, *Du.* and *Teut.* q. *Vannare*, I.]
to fan or separate Corn from Chaff by the
VVind.

VVINTER [*VVintzen*, *Sax.* *Uinter*,
Dan.] one of the Seasons of the Year.

WINTER, [among *Printers*] a certain
Part of a Printing-Press.

To **WINTER**, [*Uuinteten*, *Du.*] to
abide in a Place during the VVinter Season.

VVINTER-Cresses, an Herb.

VVINTER FINER, a large round yel-
lowish Pear, speckled with red.

VVINTER-Geen, a Plant or Herb so
called from its flourishing in VVinter.

VVINTER-Heyning [Forest of *Dean*,]
a Season which is excepted from the Li-
berty of Commoning in the Forest.

VVINTER Lemon, a sort of Pear in
shape and colour like a Lemon.

VVINTER-Marvel, a Sort of Pear.

VVINTER-Thorn, a Sort of Pear.

To **VVINTER-Rig** [*Husbandry*,] is to
fallow or till the Land in VVinter.

VVINTERTON, in *Norfolk*, so called
from its cold Situation.

VVINTRID, wrinkled, *Chaucer*.

VVINVVIDFIELD [of *VVinnan*, *Sax.*
to Conquer, and *Field*, of a Victory
which *Oswin*, K. of *Northumberland*, ob-
tained there over *Penda* the *Mercian*] in
Northshire.

To **VVipe**, [*VVipan*, *Sax.*] to stroke
or rub gently off any Filth, Dust, Soil, &c.

A **VVPIPE** [*Spip*, *Trey pipe*, *Sax.*] a
Bird: Also a cleansing by wiping: Also
a close Rub or Reflection upon a Person.

VVIRE, [probably of *Virer*, *F.* or *Gy-
rare*, *L.* to wind round] Gold, Silver,
Copper, Iron, or other Metal, drawn out
into long Threads for many Uses.

To **VVIRE Draw**, to draw out Gold
or Silver: To spin out Business; to decoy
a Man, or get somewhat out of him.

A **WISEAKER**, [*Uueit-legger*, *Du.*
a Diviner,] an Ironical or Nick-name for
a silly half-witted Fellow, a Fool.

VVISARDS, learned Heads, Conjurers,
Spencer.

VVISDOM, [*VViydom*, *Sax.* *Uueis-
dom*, *Dan.*] the Knowledge of high Things,
good Conduct, Discretion.

VVISE, [*VViyse*, *Sax.* *Uuig*, *Dutch*;
Uueise, *Teut.*] discreet, well-skilled,
witty: Also *VVav*, Manner or Means.

The **VVISE MEN** of *Greece*, are count-
ed 7 in Number, viz. *Bias*, *Chilo*, *Cleo-
bulus*, *Periander*, *Pittacus*, *Solon* and
Thales.

To **VVISH** [*VViycian* *Sax.* *Uuents-
schen*, *Du.* *Uuunschen*, *Teut.* all which
Mer. Caf. derives of *Euwxai*, *Gr.*] to
desire.

To **VVISH**, to wash. O.

VVISHIPPERS, Astrologers. O.

A **VVISKET**. See *Whisket*. N. C.

VVISNED, [of *VVeoynian*, *Sax.*] wi-
thered or wasted. C.

A **VVISP**, [probably of *Uuilschen*
Du. *Uuilschen*, *Teut.* to wipe] a hand-
ful of Straw or Hay; also a wreath to
carry a Pail or other Vessel on the Head.

To **VVISSE** [of *VViyrian*, *Sax.*] to
direct, teach or instruct. *Chaucer*.

To **VVIST**, [*VViytan*, *Sax.*] to know,
to think, to understand.

VVISTA, [*Old Law*] a *VVist* or half
a Hide of Land.

To **VVIT**, [*VVite*, *Sax.* *Uueten*, *Du.*
Uuissen, *Teut.* which *Mer. Caf.* derives
of *Eida*, *Gr.*] to know.

VVIT [*VVite*, *Sax.* *Uueit*, *Du.*] one
of the Faculties of the rational Soul, *Ge-
nius*, *Fancy*, aptness for any Thing, *Cun-
ningness*.

A VVITCH [Vvicce, of Wicnian to divine, or VVizilian, Sax. to enchant] an old Hag or VVoman who deals with familiar Spirits.

VVITCHCRAFT, [of VVicce and *cræft*, Sax.] the Black Art, a dealing with the Devil or Evil Spirits.

VVITCH-ELM, a Tree.

VVITCHER, Silver.

VVITCHER-Bubber, a Silver Bowl. *Cant.*

VVITCHER-Tilter, a Silver-hilted Sword. *Cant.*

VVITCHER-cully, a Silver-smith, *Cant.*

VVITE, [VVi^{te}, Sax.] a Punishment, Penalty, a Fine: Blame, Reproach. *Sp.*

VVITES, [VVi^{ta}, Sax. i. e. VVife or Noble Men] a Title given by our Saxon Ancestors to their Chief Lords or Thanes.

VVITH, [VVi^ð, Sax.] a Particle denoting Company or Union, &c.

To VVITH-DRAW, [of Wi^ð and *þragan*, Sax.] to draw away or back, to retire or go away.

To WITHER [Dr. Th. H. derives it of *weatber*, q. d. weathered, but probably of *pyðepian*, Sax.] to fade, to grow dry.

WITHERED [*þepýðepoð*, Sax.] dried, faded, as Leaves, Flowers, &c.

WITHEREDNESS [*pyðepju*, Sax.] Driness, Fadedness, &c.

WITHERINGTON [of *pyðepian*, Sax. to wither, and Dune Sax. an Hill, q. d. a dry Hill] in Northumberland.

WITERNAM [*Old Law*] is the taking or driving away a Distress or any thing distrained into a Hold or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot upon Replevin deliver it to the Party distrained.

WITHERS [in a Horse] are the Shoulder-blades at the setting on of the Neck.

WITHERSAKE or *Wythersake*, an Apostate, a perfidious Renegado. *O. R.*

To WITHOLD [of *pið* and *healdan*, Sax.] to keep that which is another's, to keep back, to stop or stay.

WITHIN-Board [*Sea-Term*] that which is within the Ship.

WITHWIND, the Herb Bind-weed.

To WITHSAY, to deny. *O.*

To WITHSIT, to withstand. *O.*

To WITHSTAND [Wi^ð and *γtanðan*, Sax.] to stand or be bent against, to resist.

WITHY [Wi^{ðig}, Sax.] a Tree, otherwise called an Oser.

WITNESFULLY, better attested. *Chauc.*

A WITNESS, [*Witnesse*, *Heptenneyye*, Sax. one who testifies a Thing.

To VVITNESS [*Witan*, Sax. *Weten*, *Weissen*, Teut.] to bear Witness, to subscribe a Writing as a Witness.

A VVITOL, } [*Wittol*, Sax. con-
A VVITTAL } scious to himself] a contented Cuckold.

VVITTENA-Gemotes, [*Wittena-Gemotes*, Sax.] the Council or Assembly of the Saxon Noblemen, &c. to assist the King.

To WITTEN-Witterly, to know certainly. *O.*

VVITTERLY, certainly. *Chauce.*

VVITTING, [of *Witan*, Sax.] knowing, confious.

VVITTY [*Wittig*, Sax.] full of wit.

WITWAL, a Bird.

VVIVELSCOME [of *Wæchel* a weazel, and *Comh* a Valley] in *Somersetshire*.

VVIVERN, [among *Heralds*,] an Animal with Wings and Feet like a Bird, but the Tail, &c. like a Serpent, a Griffin.

VVIZARD, [probably of *Wiese*, Du. Wise, and *Aerd*, Nature] a cunning Man, a Sorcerer, an Enchanter.

To VVIZZLE, to get any thing away slyly. *N. C.*

WO, [*Wo*, Sax. *Woe*, Du. *Weh*, Teut. *Wee*, Dan. *Va*, L. of *sai*, Gr.] Grief, Trouble, Sorrow.

VVOAD, [*Wad*, Sax. *Wedde*, Du.] an Herb much used in the dying of Cloth, &c. of a blue Colour.

VVOADMEL, a hairy coarse Stuff made of Island Wool. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

VVODDETH, grows mad. *O.*

WODEN, [of *Wodan*, Sax. *Woedden*, Du. *Wuten*, Teut. to be wood or max.] the furious God. q. d. he that inspired a warlike Fury into the Minds of Men; a God of the *Gotbs*, *Germans*, and *Saxons*, the same with *Mars* of the *Romans*; his Statue was set up with a *Panoply* or complete Armour, and a drawn Sword. From him *Wednesday* took its Name. See *Wednesday*.

VVOE BEGON, overwhelm'd with Sorrow. *Spencer.*

WOFUL [*Wofull*, Sax.] full of woe.

A VVOGH, [of *Wag*, Sax.] a Wall, *Lancashire*. Also Wool, *N. C.*

VVOLD, [*Wold*, Sax.] a down or champion Ground, hilly and void of wood.

VVOLD or VVEID, an Herb.

VVOLDSBURY [of *Wold* and *Bury*, i. e. a Town among Hills] in *Wiltshire*.

VVOLF, [*Wulf*, Sax. *Wolf*, Du. *Wolff*, Teut.] a fierce wild Beast.

A VVOLF, [among *Surgeons*] a sort of eating Ulcer.

A VVOLF, [among *Fishermen*] a fishing Net, a great destroyer of Fish.

WOLF-BANE, a Plant.

VVOLF'S-MILK, a sort of Herb.

VVOLFRED [of *Ulph*, Sax. Aid, and *Redan*, Sax. to give Counsel, q. d. he that assisteth others with his Advice] an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Year 616.

VVOLVER-

WOLVER-HAMPTON, [formerly call'd *Wulfranes-hampton* from *Wulfrana*, a pious Woman, who built an Abbey there] in *Staffordshire*.

WOLVES-Heads, Out-laws so called, because as there was anciently a Price set on the Heads of Wolves, Foxes, and other noxious Beasts, &c. So Out-laws, being out of the Protection of the Laws, were liable to be killed by any that would take them, if they made Resistance or fled.

WOLVES-Teeth, [in a Horse] two Teeth in the upper Jaw, which grow sharp pointed so as to prick the Tongue and Gums.

WOLVISH, of the Nature of a Wolf, ravenous.

A WOMAN [Wiman, Sax. Dr. *Tb. H.* derives it of *Wif*, Sax. a Wife, and *Man*: But others of *Womb*, and *Man*, Sax.] the Female of Human Race.

WOMANHEDE, Womanhood. *Chauc.* The WOMB, [Wamb, Sax.] the Matrix of a Woman, &c.

WON, Store, Plenty; also Usage, Custom, Manner. *O.*

WONDE [of *Wentian*, Sax.] turn back, *Chaucer.*

WONDE, dwelt, inhabited. *Chaucer.* TO WONDER [Wunþian, Sax. *wunþen*, *Du. Wundern*, *Teut.*] to admire at, to be in Admiration at the Extraordinariness of a Thing.

A WONDER [Wunþon, Sax. and *Du. Wunder* *Teut.*] a thing to be wondered at or admired; the Act of wondering,

WONDERFUL [Wunþerfull, Sax.] very strange and surprizing.

The Seven WONDERS of the World, 1. The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The Mausoleum or Tomb built for *Mausolus* King of *Caria*, by *Artemisia* his Queen. 3. The Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*. 4. The Walls and hanging Gardens of the City of *Babylon*. 5. The vast Brazen Image of the Sun at *Rhodes*, which stood with one Foot on one Island, and the other on another; so high that a Ship with its Masts and Sails up, might pass between the Legs; call'd the *Colossus*. 6. The rich Statue of *Jupiter Olympius*. 7. The *Pbarus* or Watch-Tower, built by *Ptolomy Philadelphus*, King of *Egypt*.

WONDERMENT, a wondering.

WOND'ROUS, wonderful, surprizing, marvellous.

WONE, a Habitation. *Chaucer.*

WONG, a Field. Sax.

To WONNE, } [of *Wunian*, Sax. *won*]

To WUN, } *nen*, *Du. wohnen*, *Teut.*] to dwell, to inhabit. *O.*

WONNE or WONNING, a dwelling. *Spencer.* Also a Remedy. *Chaucer.*

To WONT [Wunian, *Teopunian*, Sax. *Getwöhnen*, *Teut.*] to be used or accustomed.

A WONT [Teopuna, Sax. *Woonste*, *Du. Gewohnst*, *Teut.*] an Use, Custom, Habit.

To WOO [Woꝝan, Sax.] to Court or make Love to.

WOOD [Awoꝝob, Sax.] courted.

WOER [Weꝝene, Sax.] a Sweet-heart.

WOOD [Wude, Sax. *woud*, *Du. Wafu*, *Teut. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Ἔλν*, *Gr.*] a Space of Ground set with Trees and Shrubs; Timber or Substance of Trees.

WOOD [Wob of *Weban*, Sax. to be mad] furious, mad, distracted. *Spencer.*

WOOD-BIND [Wub-bind, Sax.] a Shrub.

WOOD-CASE [Gunnery] a Case made of 2 Pieces of hollow wood, so that the wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-COCK [Wubu-coc, Sax.] a wild Fowl well known.

WOOD-COCK Soil, Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Wood-cock Colour, and is not good. *S. C.*

WOOD and Wood [Sea Term] is when two Pieces of Timber are so set into each other, that the wood of the one joins close to the other.

WOOD-Corn, a certain Quantity of Grain anciently given by customary Tenants to their Lord for Liberty to pick up dead or broken wood.

WOOD-culver, } a Bird well known.

WOOD-Pidgeon, }

WOOD-Fretter, an Insect, a Worm.

WOOD-GELD, [Old Law] the cutting or gathering of Wood within the Forest; or Money paid for it to the Foresters; also an Immunity or Freedom from such Payments by Grants from the King.

WOOD-Lands, Places where there are many Woods in close Countries.

WOOD-Lark, a Singing Bird.

WOOD-Louse, an Insect, a Chinch, or Bug.

WOOD-Men, [of a Forest] Officers who have the Charge especially of looking to the Kings's Woods.

WOOD-Monger, a Timber Merchant.

WOOD-Mote, the Ancient Name of the Forest Court, that is now call'd *The Court of Attachments*.

WOOD-Pecker, a wild Fowl that pecks and hollows Trees with its Bill.

WOOD Plea Court, [in the Forest of *Clun* in *Shropshire*] a Court held for determining all Matters of Wood and Feeding of Cattle there.

WOODSHAW, a wood's side or shade. O.
 WOODROOF } [pu'te, Ujneya, Sax.
 WOODRUF } a wood Governour, a
 Forester] a Surname.

WOOD Sage, a Herb.

WOOD S.re, an Insect.

WOOD Snipe [pu'du-yu'te, Sax.] a
 sort of Fowl.

WOODSTOCK [of pu'te, Sax. a
 wood, and Sto'cke, the Stock of a Tree,
 or Sto'p, Sax. a Place] in Oxfordshire.

WOOD Wants, Ho'es in a Piece of Tim-
 ber. N. C.

WOOD Ward, a Forest Officer that
 walks with a Forest Bill, and takes Cog-
 nizance of all Offences committed, at
 the next *Srain-Mote* or *Court of Attach-
 ments*.

WOOD Wax, an Herb.

WOOF [Vve'x'ta, Sax.] Thread woven
 cross a warp in a Weaver's Loom.

WOOLL [VVulle, Sax. wolle, Teut.]
 a Matter for clothing; produc'd by
 Sheep.

WOOLLEN [VVullen, Sax. wollen,
 Du. mullen, Teut.] of wooll.

A WOOL Comb [VVull-camb, Sax.] a
 Comb for wooll.

WOOLL Blade, an Herb.

WOOLFESHEFOD [of VVul'fe, Sax.
 a Wolf, and He'ofod, the Head, q. d.
 wolf-head] the Condition of an outlaw'd
 Person, who, if he could not be taken alive,
 might be killed, and his Head brought to
 the King.

WOOL-Drivers, such as buy wooll in
 the Country and carry it to the Clo-
 thiers, or Market Towns, to sell it
 again.

WOOL-Staple, a City, Town or Place,
 where wooll is used to be sold.

WOOLL Winders, such as wind up
 the Fleeces of wooll to be packed, and
 fold by weight, into a Bundle, being
 cleaned according to the Statute.

WORCESTER [VVe'geop'naceay'te'n,
 or VVipe-reay'te'n, Sax. of pipe, a Fo-
 rest, and Ce.y'te'n, a Town, in Latin,
Wigornia, of the *Wiccii*, a People who
 once dwelt there] a City and Bishop's
 Sec.

WOPEN. wept. O.

To WORCH, to work. Chaucer.

WORCH *Bracco*, work-brittle, very
 diligent, earnest or intent upon one's work.
Cbejhire.

A WORD [VVop'n, Sax. woort, Du.]
 that one speaks or writes; an Offer in a-
 rry Bargain; a Promise.

WORD of Command, the Terms us'd
 by Military Officers; upon Exercises or in
 Service.

Watch WORD [among Military Men]
 a word given every Night in an Army or
 Garrison, as a Token, to prevent Sur-
 prize, and to hinder an Enemy or any
 treacherous Person from passing backwards
 and forwards.

Many words will not fill a Bushel.

This Proverb is a severe Taunt upon
Verbosity and *ja'stantious Talking*: Against
 great Promises of doing what they never
 intend to perform; a Reflection upon those
 Persons who, so they can but be *Misers* of
 their own Pockets and Services, will be
 down-right *Pr digals* of Fair Words; but
 they, according to another Proverb, *butter*
 no Parsnips; and so, *Re opitulandum non*
verbis, say the *Latins*; and, און דארן
 נוקם מתוך קופה של תבן
 אלא מתוך קופה של בשר
 the *Hebrews*.

To WORK [we'or'an, Sax. *Werc-*
ken Du. *Wircken*, Teut.] to labour.

WORK [we'ic, Sax. *Werc*, Du.
 and Teut.] Labour, Pains in doing any
 thing, Business; the Production of the Brain.

WORKS [Military Term] all the For-
 tifications about the Body of any Place, as
 by *Cut-works* is understood those without
 the first Inclosure.

THE WORLD [wop'n, Sax.] the U-
 niverse, the Heaven and Earth; a Society
 or Body of Men; People; the Publick.

A WORLDLING, a worldly-minded
 Man or Woman.

WORLDLY, hunting after, or fond of
 the Profits or Pleasures of the World.

A WORM [w'orm, Sax. *Worm*, Du.
Vermisseau, F. *Vermis*, L.] a creeping
 Insect.

A WORM [among Distillers] a long
 winding Pewter Pipe, placed in a Tub of
 water to cool and thicken the Vapours in
 the Distillation of Spirits.

Tread on a Worm and it will turn.

This Proverb is generally used by Per-
 sons who have received *gross Insults* and
Injuries for others (which they have for
 some time born with *Patience*) to excuse
 their being at last transported to some
 warmth of *Resentment* and *Passion*. *Habet*
ly musca splenem, say the *Romans*; and,
 'Επισσι και μύμηκι και σίφοω χολη, the
Greeks.

To WORM one, to work one out of
 a Place, Benefit, &c.

WORM-Grass, an Herb that kills
 worms.

WORM-Seed, the Seed of a Plant called
Holy Worm-Wood.

WORMWOOD [w'orm-w'ort and
 we'pemo'b, Sax. *Worm-waed*, Du.
Wermod, C. Br.] an Herb well known.

To **WORM** a Cable [*Sea Phrase*] to strengthen it by winding a small Rope all along between the Strands.

To **WORM** a Dog, is to take out a Worm from under his Tongue; which, if let alone, would make him mad.

To be **WORRIED**, to be choaked. N. C.

To **WORRY** [of *Worrian*, *Sax.* to run to and fro; or *Wepiſean*, to provoke; or *warren*, *Du.* to molest; or *wurgen*, to vex cruelly] to rowze or tug; to pull or tear in Pieces, as wild Beasts do; to teaze or vex.

WORSE [*Wienye*, *Sax.*] more bad.

WORSHIP [*Wweonp-ycype*, *Sax.*] Dignity; also Adoration.

To **WORSHIP**, to adore, to do Reverence, to pay Submission to.

WORST, the most bad.

To **WORST** One, is to get the better of one, or to overcome him.

WORSTED [of *Wvojn's*, a Hall or Village, and *stedda*, a Place, *Sax.*] a Town in *Norfolk*, noted for fine spinning, whence the wool there spun, &c. took its name *Worsted*.

WORT [*Wvyr*, *Sax.* *Worte*, *Du.*] New Drink, either Ale or Beer.

WORT [*Wvyr*, *Sax.*] an Herb, and at the End of compound words to it signifies as *Colewort*, *Liverwort*, &c.

WORTH [*Weon's*, *Sax.* *Gwerte*, *C.* *Br.*] Price or Value, Desert or Merit.

WORTH [of *Wojn's*; *Sax.* a Court or Farm; *Wojn'sige*, a Way, a Street, a Field] a Termination joined to Names of Places; as *Thiſtlexorb.* &c.

To **WORTH** up, to ascend. O.

WORTHIES, Men of great worth, illustrious Personages.

The Nine WORTHIES [of the *World*] Three of them were Jews; viz. *Joshua*, *David*, and *Judas Macchabeus*: Three Heathens; viz. *Heſtor* of *Troy*, *Alexander* the Great, and *Julius Caesar*: And three Christians; viz. *Arthur* of *Britain*, *Charles* the Great of *France*, and *Godfrey* of *Bouillon*.

A **WORTHINE** of Land, a particular Quantity or Measure of Ground in the Manour of King's Land in *Hertfordshire*.

WORTHY [*Wyn'se*, *Sax.*] deserving, that deserves anything, honourable, commendable.

To **WOT** } [of *witan*, *Sax.* *weten*,
To **WOTE** } *Du.*] to know.

WOTHER, Merit, Beauty, &c. Shakeſ.

WOULD [*woud*, *Du.* *wolte*, *Teut.* of pillen or pillan, *Sax.*] as I would.

WOULDING [*Sea Term*] the winding of Ropes hard round about a Yard or

Mast of a Ship after it has been strengthened by some Piece of Timber nailed thereto.

To **WVOUND** [*pundan*, *Sax.* *wonden*, *Du.*] to make or cause a wound.

A **WVOUND** [*pund*, *Sax.* *Wunde*, *Du.* *wunde*, *Teut.*] a cutting or breaking the continuity of the Parts of a Body.

WVOUND [*inſu gery*] is a Bloody Rupture or Solution of the natural Union of the soft Parts, by a pricking, cutting or bruising Instrument.

A simple **WVOUND** [among *Surg ons*] is that which only opens the Fleſh, and has no other Circumstances attending it.

A complicated **WVOUND**, is a wound which is accompanied with grievous Symptoms, as Fluxes of Blood, Breaking of Bones, &c.

A dangerous **WVOUND**, a wound which is complicated, whereof the Accidents are dreadful; as when an Artery is pricked, when a Tendon or Nerve is cut, &c.

A mortal **WVOUND**, such a wound which muſt unavoidably be followed by Death, when it is ſituated deep in a principal Part, neceſſary for the Preſervation of Life.

WVOUND [*punden*, *Sax.* *Gewunden*, *Teut.*] winder. See *to Wind*.

WVOUND-wort, an Herb, efficacious for the curing of wounds.

WVOVVITH, waveth, roſſeth up and down. *Chaucer*.

WVOXEN, waxed. *Spencer*.

WVRACK [*pprac*, *Sax.* *wracke*, *Du.* *Mer. Caf.* derivs it of *πρωται*, *Gr.* to dash againſt: But *Skinner* of *πρωται*, *Gr.* to be broken] is when a Ship perishes at Sea, and no Man eſcapes alive out of it; in which Caſe, if any of the Goods, that were in it, were brought to Land by the waves, they belong to the King or to ſuch Perſon to whom the King has granted *Wreck*; but if a Man, Dog or Cat eſcape alive, ſo that the Owner come within a Year and a Day, and prove the Goods to be his, he ſhall have them again. A Ship-wrack; alſo the Ship ſo perished.

WVRACK, or *Sea-Wrack*, a weed.

WVRAKE, Revenge. *Chaucer*.

WVRANGLINGS, miſgrown Trees that will never prove Timber. O. L.

To **WVRANGLE** [*q. d.* to *Wrangle*, of *Wrong*, *Mer. Caf.* derives it of *ἔρις*, *Gr.*] to brawl, ſcold, quarrel or bicker.

To **WVRAP**, [*Skinner* derives it of *ἄνωπιαν*, *Sax.*] to inſold or cloſe in, to wind about.

WRATH [*Wra's*, *Sax.*] extreme Anger, Indignation.

WRATHED

VVRATHED, moved to Anger. O.

WRRAWNESS, frowardness. O.

To WREAK [Wracan, Sax. wtecken, Du.] to discharge, to vent; as, *To Wreak one's Anger or Malice upon.*

WREAKFUL, Revengetul. *Spencer.*

A WREASEL, a weasel.

To WREATH [Wreoðian, Sax.] to twist or twine about.

A WREATH [Wreoðe, Sax.] a Garland: a Roll such as Women wear on their Heads in carrying a Pail, &c.

A WREATH [in *Architecture*] the Torce or Twisted-work.

WREATH [Hunt. T.] a Boar's Tail.

A WREATH [in *Heraldry*] the Representation of a Roll of fine Linnen, or Silk, like that of a *Turkish* Turbant.

WRECERY [VVracþreah, Sax.] wrack-free, free from the Forfeiture of Shipwrack'd Goods and Vessels to the King. &c.

To WRECK, to think of, to reflect, to care for or value. *Shakspeare.*

VVREKERIE, Vengeance. *Chaucer.*

A VVREN [VVvrenna, Sax.] one of the least Sort of Birds.

To VVRENCH [VVvringan, Sax. Vvraengen, Dan.] to distort, or put out of its Place by a violent Force or Motion, to sprain a Foot, &c. to force open a Door, &c.

A VVRENCH, a Sprain.

To WREST [Appreþan, Sax.] to wreath, twist or turn about; to wring, pull or snatch; to force the Sense of an Author or Passage.

A WREST, a sort of Bow to tune Musical Instruments with.

To WRESTLE [Wracþelian, Sax. wrotsefen, Du.] to use the Exercise of wrestling; to contend or struggle earnestly, to strive for the Mastery.

A VVRESTLER [Wracþelic, Sax.] one who wrestles.

WRESTLING [Wracþelung, Sax.] the Exercise of a wrestler.

A WRETCH [of watak, Du. a cast-away, or Wrecca, Sax. an Exile, or of Wreccan, Sax. to take vengeance] an unfortunate, forlorn Creature.

WRETCHED [Mer. Cas. derives it of *παχίτης*, Gr.] miserable, pitiful, sorry, scurvy, wicked, lewd.

WRETCHEDNESS, Miserableness, &c.

WREXHAM Writtleham, Sax. of Wredly, Sax. wreaths, and Wam, Sax. a village] in *Denbyshire*.

WRIEN [of Wriþian, or Wreon, Sax. to conceal, to hide. *Chaucer.*

To WRIGGLE [of Wicehan, Sax. Righelen, Du.] to turn here and there as a Snake does; to insinuate or screw into ones Favour.

A WRIGHT [Wryht, Sax. of Wryþean, Sax. to labour] an Artificer; as wheel-wright, Ship-wright, &c.

WRIGHT'S, or *Mercator's Sailing*, is the Method of finding on a Plane the Place of a Ship upon any assigned Course, true in Longitude, Latitude and Distance, the Meridians being supposed parallel, and the Parallels of Longitude strait Lines.

To WRING [Wringan, Sax. wringhen, Du.] to press or squeeze hard, to pinch or gripe, to put to Pain.

To WRINKLE [Wrinclian, Sax. to cause Creases or wrinkles.

A WRINKLE [Wrincl, Sax. wrinckel, Du.] a Crease or Fold, as in Garments, the Skin, &c.

The WRIST [Wryrt, Sax.] the Part of the Arm adjoining to the Hand.

A WRIT [of Writan, Sax.] a written Order or Precept from the King or Court of Judicature, by which any thing is commanded to be done, relating to a Suit or Action; as a Defendant to be summoned, a Distress to be taken.

WRIT of *Assistance*, a writ for the authorizing of any Person to take with him a Constable in order to seize prohibited or unaccustomed Goods.

WRIT of *Privilege*, that which a privileged Person brings to the Court for Exemption by Reason of some Privilege.

WRIT of *Rebellion*, a Writ when a Man (after Proclamation issued out of the Court of Chancery or Exchequer, and made by the Sheriff, to present himself to the Court, under Pain of his Allegiance, by a certain Day) appears not.

Original WRITS, are those which are sent out of the High Court of Chancery for summoning the Defendant in a real Action before the Suit begins, or to begin the Suit thereby.

WRITS *Judicial*, are those which are sent out by Order of the Court, where the Cause depends upon emergent Occasions after the Suit began.

To WRITE [Writan and Appritan Sax.] to enter down in writing.

A WRITER [Witepe Sax.] One who writes, a Pen-man, an Author.

WRITER of the *Tallies*, [in the *Exchequer*] a Clerk whose Business it is to write upon the Tallies the whole Letters of the Teller's Bills.

To WRITHE [VVvriþan, Sax.] to wring, to twist, to wick.

WRITHED, twisted together. *Mil.*

WRIZLED, wrinkled. *Spencer.*

WROKEN, wreaked, revenged, *Spencer.*

WRONG Wringe, Sax.] Injury, Injustice.

To WRONG [*ppingzan, Sax. Wringhen, Du.* to wrest or pretis hard] to do injury or injustice.

WRONGED [*Uppingzen, Sax. Gewronghen, Du.*] injured, unjustly dealt with.

WROTH [*VVjað, Sax.*] very angry.

WROTHLY, wrathfully. *Cbauc.*

WROUGHT [*Gewoicht of Wtercken, Du.* or of *VVeopcin, Sax.*] worked, did work.

WROXETER [*VVjæcen - ceartje, Sax.*] in *Sbropshire.*

WRY } [of *VVjýðan, Sax.* to twist,

AWRY } or twine, *Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Ψακός, Gr.* on one side, not straight.

WRYETH, getteth, worketh. *O.*

To WRYEN, to change. *O.*

WRY-Neck, a little Bird.

WRYTHETH, casteth out. *O.*

WULPET [*q. Wolves Pit*] in *Suffolk.*

WULPHER [of *Ulphej, Sax.* an Helper] a King of the *Mercii*, Founder of the Minster of *Peterborough*, now a Cathedral.

WULVESHED [*VVulþe, Sax.* a Wolf, and *Þeoþeð, Sax.* the Head, *q. d.* Wolf's-Head] the Condition of such among the *Saxons* as were outlaw'd for not submitting themselves to Justice.

To WUN [of *VVunian, Sax. Wonen, Teut.* to dwell or inhabit] as *where wun you?* where dwell you? *N. C.*

WUST, frighted, driven. *Cbauc.*

WYCH-*Huse*, a House in which the Salt is boiled.

WYDRAUGHT, a Water-course, a Sink or Common-shore.

WYKE [*VVic, Sax.*] a Farm or Village

WYKETTUS [*Old Law*] a Wicket or little Door.

WYTA } [*Wita, Sax.*] a Fine, anciently paid to make Satisfaction for several Sorts of Offences.

WYTIES, the Senses. *O.*

WYVER [in *Heraldry*] a sort of Ferrer, or kind of Flying-Serpent.

X.

X Numerically signifies Ten.

X. in prescribing, sometimes signifies an Ounce.

XANGTI [among the *Chinese*] is the Supreme Governour of Heaven and Earth; they having no other Name for God.

XENIA [*Ξενία, Gr.*] Presents bestowed upon Friends, Guests or Strangers, for the renewing of Friendship.

XENIA [in *Old Records*] such Pre-

sents or Gifts as used to be made to Princes or Governours of Provinces.

XENODOCHY [*Ξενοδοχία of Ξενῶν*] a Stranger, and *δέχομαι* to receive, *Gr.*] Hospitality, kindness to Strangers.

A XENODOCHY [*Ξενοδοχεῖον, Gr.*] an Hospital, or Place of Entertainment for Strangers, an Inn.

XERANTICA [*Ξηρατικά, Gr.*] Drugs, or other Things of a drying Quality.

XERAPHIUM [*Ξηραφίον, Gr.*] a Medicine proper against the Breakings-out of the Head or Chin.

XERASIA [*Ξηρασία, Gr.*] a fault in the Hairs, when they appear like Down, and as it were sprinkled with Dust.

XERIFF, the Title of a Prince or Chief Ruler of *Barbary.*

XEROCOLLYRIUM [*Ξηροκόλλυριον, of Ξηρός* dry, and *κόλλυριον* an Ointment for the Eyes, *Gr.*] a dry Plaister for sore Eyes. *L.*

XERODES [*Ξηρόδης, Gr.*] any Tumour attended with the Property of dryness.

XEROMYRUM [*Ξηρομύρον of Ξηρός*, and *μύρον* a Liquid Ointment, *Gr.*] a drying Ointment.

XEROPHAGY [*Xerophagia, L.* of *Ξηροφαγία of Ξηρός*, and *φαγία* eating, *Gr.*] the eating of dry Meats, a sort of Fast among the Primitive Christians.

XEROPHTHALMY [*Xerophthalmia, L.* of *Ξηροφθαλμία of Ξηρός*, and *φθαλμία* a Disease in the Eyes, *Gr.*] a dry red soreness or itching of the Eyes without any dropping or swelling.

XEROTES [*Ξηρότης, Gr.*] a dry Habit or Disposition of Body.

XERXES, a King of *Persia*, the Son of *Darius*, the Grandson of *Cyrus*, who entered the *Hellestont* with so vast a Fleet that it filled it, and joined the Continents together, having with him an Army of 1000000 Men, who were entirely defeated by 40000 *Greeks.*

XESTA [*Ξέστης, Gr.*] an Attick Measure of Capacity; for Things Liquid, it contains one Pint five solid Inches, and 636 decimal Parts of an Inch of our Wine Measure; for things Dry, it contains one Pint 43 decimal Parts of a solid Inch, of our Corn Measure.

XIPHIAS [*Ξιφίας, Gr.*] the Sword-fish: Also a Comet sharp'd like a Sword.

XIPHÓIDES [*Ξιφοειδής, Gr.*] the pointed Sword-like Cartilage or Gristle of the Breast-bone.

XOCHITOTLE, the Hang-nest of *America*; a Bird like a Sparrow.

XYLOALOE [*Ξυλοαλίη of Ξύλον*, and *άλός, Gr.*] the Aloes-tree Wood.

XYLOBALSAMUM [*Ξυλοβάλσαμύον,*

and

of *Ξύλον*, and *Βάλσαμον* Balsam, Gr.] the Wood of the Balsam-tree.

XYLOCASSIA [*Ξυλοκασσία* of *Ξύλον* and *κασσία* Cassia, Gr.] a sort of Cassia or Shrub.

XYLOCINNAMON [*Ξυλοκιννάμωμον*, of *Ξύλον*, and *κιννάμωμον* Cinnamon, Gr.] the Wood of the Cinnamon-Tree.

XYLOCOLLA [*Ξυλοκόλλα* of *Ξύλον*, and *κόλλα* Glue, Gr.] Glue that serves for the joining of Wood.

XYSTER [*Ξυστήρ*, Gr.] a Surgeon's Instrument to scrape and shave Bones with.

XYSTOS [*Ξυστός*, Gr.] a large Portico or Gallery where the Greek Wrestlers used to practise in Winter-time.

XYSTUS } [*Ξυστός*, Gr.] an open
XYSTUM } walking Place where the Romans entertained one another; a Knot-Garden.

Y A.

YACHT, a small Ship or Pleasure-Boat.

To YALL [of *Aller*, F.] to go. N. C.

YANLEN, the great Ostridge in the Island of *Maragnana* in *America*, a Fowl that exceeds the Stature of a Man.

YANCE, once. N. C.

YANE, one. N. C.

YANESBURY [q. d. *Vespasian's* Burry] a Town in *Wiltshire*, remarkable for a Trench and Wall of *Roman* Workmanship, said to be cast up or built by *Vespasian*.

YAP, a little Dog.

To YAPE, to jest. O.

YARD [*Γαρδ*, *Sax.* *Garth*, *Dan.*] a Court belonging to a House.

YARD [*Γαρδ*, *Γύντ*, *Sax.* *Garde*, *Du.* *Gette*, *It.*] a Measure of 3 Foot in Length; a Man's privy Member.

Brace the YARD [*Sea Phrase*] is to traverse aft the Yard-arm, whose Brace is haled; so that *Traverse the Yard* is the same as to say Brace it aft.

Square the YARD [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. see that they hang right a-cross the Ship, and one Yard-arm not traversed more than the other.

YARD Falling [in *Horses*] a Disease.

YARD-Land [Old Law] a certain Quantity of Land, containing from 20 to 40 Acres, except at *Wimbleton* in *Surrey*, where it contains no more than fifteen Acres.

YARD-Mattering [in *Horses*] a Disease.

YARDS [of a Ship] or *Sail Yards*, are long Pieces of Timber made a little taper-

ing at each End, and fitted each a-thwart its proper Masts with the Sails fastened to them.

Top the YARDS [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. make them hang even.

YARDS-Arm [*Sea Term*] is that half of the Yard that is on either side the Mast, when they lie a-thwart the Ship.

YARD [*Γεαρδ*, *Sax.*] ready, eager or sharp upon a Tuing. N. C.

YARE [among *Sailors*] nimble, ready, quick, expeditious.

YARE, covetous, stingy. N. C.

Be YARE at the Helm [*Sea Phrase*] i. e. set a fresh Man at the Helm.

To YARK [*Γεαρικ*, *Sax.* *Garwen*, *Du.*] to prepare. N. C.

YARMOUTH [of the River *Yare*, in *Saxon*, *Jep* or *Πεπ*, and Mouth] a famous Harbour in *Norfolk*.

YARN [*Γεαρν*, *Sax.*] spun Wool.

YARRINGLES } an Instrument
YARRINGLE B'ades } with which

Hanks of Yarn are wound into Clews or Balls.

YARRISH [*Γαρν*, *C. Br.* *Rough*] of a dry Taste.

YARROW [*Γεαρρεπε*, *Sax.*] the Herb Milfoil.

YARROW [of *Γύντ*, *Sax.* *Fens*] a Place in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, memorable for the Birth of venerable *Bede*.

YARROW, faint-hearted. O.

A YASPEN. See *Teepfen*. N. C.

YASPING, gasping. C.

YASPISN, an handful. O.

YATCHES, are one deck'd Vessels, carrying 4, 8, or 12 Guns, with 30 or 40 Men, and from 30 to 160 Tuns.

YATE, *Yatt*, [*Γατε*, *Sax.*] a Gate. C.

YAW [probably of *Gheven*, *Du.* to yawn] a Ship is said to yaw or make jaws when through the fault of the Steers-man, she is not kept steady in her Course, but makes Angles in and out.

YBEL [*Γηβελ*, *C. Br.* of *Ευβελος*, Gr. i. e. good Counsel] a Name of Men.

YBENT, bent, inclined, addixed. *Spencer*.

YBLENT, blinded. *Spencer*.

YBORN, born. *Spencer*.

YBOURDED, jested. *Chaucer*.

YBRENT, burned, burnt. *Spencer*.

YCHAPED with Silver [*Old Phrase*] having a Silver Handle.

YCLAD, clad, clothed. *Spencer*.

YCLAPED [of *Clýpian*, *Sax.*] called, named. O.

YCLENCHEd, covered, cross-barr'd. O.

YCONNE, to learn. *Spencer*.

YCONOMUS, a Patron of a Church, Advocate, Defender, Protector. C. L.

YCORVED [of *Ceorpan*, *Sax.*] cut. O.

YCREASED [of *Escraser*, F.] broken. O.

YDAMNED,

YDAMNED, condemned. *Chaucer.*

YDIGHT, dressed. *Chaucer.*

YDRAD, teared, dreaded. *Spencer.*

YEA, [*Tea, Sax. and Ia, Sax.*] Yes.

To YEAD, to go. *Spencer.*

To YEAN [*Eanian, Sax.*] to bring forth

To EAN, [*Lams as an Ewe does.*

YEANDER. *N. C.*

YEAR [*Heap, Sax. Jaer, Du.*] the Time the Sun takes up in going through the 12 Signs of the *Zodiack*, which is either *Astronomical* or *Civil*, the former is also divided into *Tropical* and *Sydereal*: And the Year is also *Solar* or *Lunar*.

The *Natural Solar Year*, } is that
The *Tropical Solar Year*, } Time
which the Sun takes to go from one Point of the *Ecliptick* to the same again, and contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 12 Minutes.

The *Sydereal Year*, is the time the Sun takes in departing from any fixed Star, till it returns to the same again; and it contains 13 Months or 52 Weeks, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, and almost 10 Minutes; which odd Hours in 4 Years time amounting to 24, or one whole Day, make that which is commonly called *Leap-Year*. See *Bisextile* and *Intercalary*.

The *Civil Year*, is that which is in common Use among Nations, being very various both as to its Beginning, and its Length, accordingly as they follow the Course either of the Sun, or Moon, or both.

The *Lunar Year*, contains 12 Lunations or *Synodical Months*, and is less than the *Solar* by 11 Days; the exact Duration of it being 354 Days, 8 Hours, and 43 Minutes; so that its Head in about 33 Years, will run through all the Months and Seasons of the Year; and this kind of Year is now in use among the *Turks*.

YEAR and a Day [in *Com. Law*] is a Space of Time that determines Right in many Cases; in some implying a *Ufucaption*, and in others a *Prescription*; as in Case of an *Astray*, if the Owner (after *Proclamation* made) does not challenge it within that Time, it is forfeited: So the Year and Day is given in case of an *Appeal*, and also for the Recovery of a Person, who has been bruised or wounded by another, &c.

YEAR and Day and Waste, is a Part of the King's Prerogative, by which he challenges the Profits of the Lands and Tenements of such as are attainted of *Petty-Treason*, or *Felony* for a Year and a Day; and may at last lay waste the Tenements, root up the Woods, Gardens and Pastures, plough up the Meadows, &c. except the Lord of the Manour compound or agree with him for the Redemption of such Waste.

YEARLY, very, as, yearly much, very much. *yc.*

YEARLING, a Beast, a Year old.

YEARLY, [*Caplic, Sax.*] every Year, by the Year, annually.

To YEARN [*Eapnian, Sax.*] to be moved with Compassion; as *My Bowels yearn.*

To YEARN [*Hunt.*] to bark as *Beagles* or *Hunting-Dogs* do at their Prey.

YEARNING, [*Eapnunze, Sax.*] *Com-miseration*.

YEAST [*Zeyp, Sax. Ghest, Du.*] the Froth in the Working of *New Beer*, *Ale*, &c.

YEE, [*Chmi, C. Br.*] You.

The YEENDER, the Forenoon. *Derbyshire.*

A YEEPSEN, as much as can be taken up in both Hands together. *Essex.*

YELK of an Egg. See *Yolk*.

To YELL, [*Chillen, Du.*] to make a Noise; [*Schellen, to sound*] to make a dreadful howling Noise.

To YELL [*Lilpan, Sax.*] to boast] to prate, talk. *O.*

YELLOW, [*Zealepe, Sax. Gheluwe, Du. Giallo, Ital. Palae, Span. Faulnc, F.*] a Colour like that of *Gall*.

YELLOW Golds, *Marigolds*. *O.*

YELLOWS [in a Horse] a Disease, the same as the *Jaundice* in Men, &c.

To YELP, [*Glappir, F. Galpen, Du.*] to cry like a Fox] to cry like a Dog, &c.

YELT, a young Sow. *C.*

YEME, [for *Hyems, L.*] Winter. *O. R.*

YENE, night, or as if. *O.*

AFORE YEAN, over-against. *O.*

YEOMAN [of *Eoman*, a Shepherd; or *Lemane, Sax. Gemein, Teut.* Common, *q.* a Common-Man, one of the *Commonalty*: *Spelman* derives it of *Lemana, Sax.* Company or Fellowship, or *Ironz-man, Young-man*] the first Degree of the *Commons*, *Free-holders*, who have Land of their own, and live on good Husbandry. *Sir Thomas Smith* defines a Yeoman to be a *Free born Englishman*, who may lay out of his own free Land in yearly Revenue, to the Sum of 40 *Shillings*. An interior Member of a Company or Corporation.

YEOMEN [in the *King's Court*] a sort of Officers in a middle Place between a *Serjeant* and a *Groom*; as the *Yeoman of the Chandry, of the Scullery, of the Stirrop*, &c.

YEOMAN, a Servant. *Spencer.*

YEOMAN of the Guard, a sort of *Foot-Guards*, of whom one half bear *Harquebuses*, and the other *Partizans*, whose Office is to wait upon the King in his Houses, also abroad, by Water or by Land.

Y E

YEOMAN, *Treader*, an Usher in a Prince's Court.

YEOMEN Warders. See *Warders of the Tower*.

YEOMANRY, the Body of Yeomen.

YEOVEN dated, as *Yeoventhe Day and Year above-written*. O.

YEPELY [of *Heaplice, Sax.*] cunningly, wisely. O.

YERD [Lipb, *Sax.*] a Rod, a Plague.

To YERK [of *Gertraen, Gotbick, as Minivus thinks*] to jerk or whip; to wince or throw out the Legs as an Horse does.

YERVA, the Root *Contra-yerva*, much in Esteem for its Alexipharmick Quality.

YES [Liye, *Sax.* Yea, *Du.* Ja, *C. Br.*] an Adverb of answering Affirmatively.

YESTERDAY [Geoyteplie, *Sax.* *Hieranus dies, L.*] the Day immediately preceding the present.

YET [Let, *Sax. Mer. Cas.* derives it of *Eri, Gr.*] still, to this Time; also notwithstanding; nevertheless.

To YETTEN, to get, or lay up. O.

YEVEN, given. *Spencer*.

YEW [Ip, *Sax.* Yf. F. Yw, *C. Br.*] a Tree which generally grows in the most barren Grounds and coldest Mountains.

YEW, a Female Sheep. See *Ewe*.

YEWD [of *Eode, Sax.*] went. *N. C.*

YEWING, [of *Eode, Sax.*] going. O.

To YEX, to hick up, to sob.

YFERE, together. *Spencer*.

YFRAUGHT, Laden, full. *Spencer*.

YFROUNCED [of *Fronser, F.* to knit the Brows] Frowning. O.

YGLEAPED [Icleaped, *Sax.*] called out.

YGOE, since I go. *Spencer*.

To YIELD [Lilban, *Sax.* to pay, perform or exhibit] to give or grant, to produce or bring forth, to surrender, to give over or up, to part with, to make over, to submit, to give Way or Place.

YIELDING, which yields, brings forth, gives up, &c. submissive, compliant, pliant.

YIFTER [of *Eyter, Sax.*] as *yister this*, even as this. O.

YLIKE, alike. *Spencer*.

YLOGGIT, lodged. *Chaucer*.

YMMAGYTYF, imaginative. *Cb.*

YNCA, a Title of the ancient Kings of *Peru* in *America*, and of the Princes of their Family, signifying Lord, King or Emperor, or one of the Royal Blood.

YNEMPNID, named *Chaucer*.

YODE [Eode, *Sax.*] went. *Spencer*.

YOKE [Iloc or Heoc, *Sax.* *Yock, Du.*

YOAK [Yoch, *Teut.* *Joug, F.* or *Ju-*

Y O

gum, L.] a Frame of Wood to couple Oxen for Drawing; or to put over the Neck of Swine, or other unruly Beasts, to keep them from running through Hedges, &c. whence it is figuratively taken for Subjection, Bondage or Slavery.

YOKE-ELM, a sort of Tree.

YOKE-Fellow, one who bears the same Yoke or Burden with another, especially a Wife or Husband, each being joined to 'other by the same Band of Matrimony.

YOLD, yield. *Spencer*.

YOLK of an Egg [oi *Healepe, Sax.* yellow] the yellow part of an Egg.

YON, yonder.

YON Thing, the thing yonder. *C.*

YOND, beyond. *Spencer*.

YONGHEDE, Youth. *Chaucer*.

YOON, an Oven. *N. C.*

YOPE [Heapa, *Sax.*] heretofore, anciently. *Spenc. As, In the Days of Iorc.*

YOPELY, anciently. O.

YORK [Eupen-ric or Eouen-ric, *Sax.* of *Euepa* a wild boar, and *yc*, a Refuge, *q. d.* a retreat from the wild Boars which were in the Forest of *Gautrics, Verffegan*. Called in Latin *Eboracum*] the next City in Esteem to London in England, memorable for the Death of two Emperours, *Severus* and *Constantius Chlorus*; as also for the Nativity of *Constantine* the Great.

YOU [Iuh, and *Eop, Sax.*] thou or ye.

YOUR [Eopen, *Sax.* *Ewer, Teut.*] of or belonging to you.

To YOUK [among *Falconers*] to sleep, as, *the Hawk youks*, i. e. sleeps.

YOUNG [Zeong, *Sax.* *Jong, Du.* *Jung, Teut.* *Juvenis, L.*] youthful, not old, having been but a small Time.

YOUNGER [Zeonzer, *Sax.* *Jonger, Du.* *Junger, I.* *Junior, L.*] more young.

The younger Brother the better Gentleman.

Though this Proverb contradicts their Notions, who think such Persons only the best Gentlemen who have the largest Estates, and it being the Custom of England for the eldest Son to go away with the whole Patrimony, it may to them seem a Paradox; but as it is grounded on a different Notion, so there have been and are plentiful Instances to confirm the Truth of it; for while the Elder Brother of a House, depending on his Estate is either indulged by Parents, or gives up himself to an indolent Humour, that his Soul in his Body, like a Sword in the Scabbard, rust for want of Use, thinking it is Estate sufficient to gentlize him, it be he ve but on the A compliment of a Fox-hunter, or a Country Justice; the Younger Brother being put to his Shirts, having no Inher

rance to depend upon, by plying his Studies hard at home, and accomplishing himself by Travels abroad, oftentimes, either by Arts or Arms, raises himself to a conspicuous Pitch of Honour, and so becomes much the better Gentleman: For 'tis *Manners makes a Man*, which was the usual Motto *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Founder of the College there, and New College at *Oxford*, inscribed on the Places of his Founding.

YOUNGER Regiment or Officer [in *Military Affairs*] is that which was last raised, and that Officer whose Commission is of latest Date, though he be ever so old a Man, and hath served ever so long in either Capacities.

YOUNGEST [*Jungst, Du. Jungst, Teut.*] the most young of all.

A YOUNGLING [*Jeonling, Sax.*] a Child very young, a young Creature.

YOUNG MEN [Statute 33 *Henry VIII.* Chap. 9.] Yeomen.

YOUNGSTER [*Jonker, Junger, Teut.*] an airy brisk young Man; a raw or unexperienced Youth, a Novice.

YONGTH, youth. *Spencer.*

YOUNKER, a lusty Lad. *Du.*

YOUNKERS [among *Sailors*] are the young Men, Fore-mast Men, whose Business is to take in the Top-Sails, or Top and Yard, for furling the Sails, flinging the Yards, &c. and to take their Turns at the Helm.

YOUTH [*Jeoguth, or Jeoguth, Sax.*] tender Age, the State and Condition of young People, or their Persons.

A YOUTH [*Jeogude, or Ju'guth, Sax.*] a young Man, a Lad.

YOUTH-Wort, a kind of Herb.

YOUTHFUL [of *Ju'guth* and *yull, Sax.*] belonging to youth, young, vigorous, brisk, gay, full of Play, Frolicsome.

YONGHEDE, youth. *Chaucer.*

To YOWSTER, to fester. *N. C.*

YPENT, pent up, or folded like Sheep. *Spencer.*

YPIGHT, placed. *Spencer.*

YQUENT [of *Jeopenceb, Sax.*] quenched, extinguished. *O.*

YRAPT, rapt in an Extasy. *Spencer.*

YROKE, YWRAKEN [of *Wpæcan, or Appæcan, Sax.*] wreaked, revenged. *Spencer.*

YRONNE [of *Jeununnian, Sax.*] coagulated, turned as Milk with Rennet. *O.*

YROVNED, whispered. *Chaucer.*

YSAME, together. *Spencer.*

YSHEND, hurt, blamed. *Spencer.*

YSHRIVEN, Confessed. *Chaucer.*

YSOTID, Befotted. *Chaucer.*

YSPREINT, Sprinkled. *Chaucer.*

YSTOPPE, stopped. *O.*

YTHEL [*Ευθαλιον, Gr. i. e. very Flourishing*] a *Welsh* proper Name of Men.

YTWIGHT, twitched. *O.*

YU [of *Tule*] Christmas. *N. C.*

YUBA, an *Indian* Herb, of which Bread is made by the *Native Indians*.

YUBATCH [q. d. *Tule Batch*] a Christmas-Batch. *N. C.*

YUBLOCK, a Christmas-Block. *N. C.*

YUCCA, an *American* Tree, of the Root of which Bread is made by the *Indians*.

To **YUCK** [of *Jeucken, Du. and Teut.*] to prick, to rub, to scratch. *N. C.*

YVELNESSE, Wickedness. *Chaucer.*

YVERNAGIUM [of *Hybernus, L.*] the Winter-seed-time, or Season for sowing of Corn. *Old Records.*

YUGAMES, Christmas Games. *N. C.*

YULE [*Jeul, Sax.*] a Word, which, among the County People in the North of *England*, signifies *Christmas*, or the Festival of the Nativity of *Christ*.

YULE-Block, a *Christmas* Block, or Wood for *Fewel*, such as are commonly burnt in that Season.

YULE Games, *Christmas* Gamboles, such Sports as are used on that Festival.

YULE [of *August*] the first Day of *August*, called *Laminas-day*. *N. C.*

YWEXETH, groweth. *Chaucer.*

YWIS, I suppose. *Spencer.*

YWOXE [of *Weixan, Sax.*] waxen, grown. *O.*

YWRIEN [*Jepe'igebes, of Wpitan, Sax.*] covered. *O.*

To **YUX** [of *Jeoxa* or *Jeoxuth, Sax.*] a Sigh or Sob] to sob or sigh.

Z A.

Z [in *Physicians Bills*] a *Drachm.*

ZABULON [*צבולון, H. i. e. a*

ZEBULON [*Dwelling Place*] a

proper Name of one of the Patriarchs.

ZABULUS, the Devil. *O. L.*

ZACCHO [*Architekture*] the lower Part of the Pedestal of a Column.

ZACHARIAH [of *צריה*] a Memorial, and *צריה* the Lord, *צריה*, *Heb. i. e.* the Memory of the Lord, or mindful of the Lord] the Name of a Prophet.

ZACOVIN, Satten or fine Silk. *O.*

ZAFREN } any thing of a yellow Co-
ZAFFREN } lour, anciently for that Reason applied chiefly to *Cobre*; now used only for the *Crocus*, which we write in *English*. *Saffron.*

ZAGAYE, a sort of *Javain* used among the *Moors*.

ZALIAH [*צליה, Hebr. Gold*] an *Hebr.*
C o c c e c c z brah

Z E

brew Coin, in Value about 1 l. 10 s. Sterling.

ZAMORIN [in *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*] the Title of Sovereign Princes.

ZAMPOGNI, a common Flute or Whistle. *Ital.*

ZANI [*Mer. Cas.* derives it of *σάνθ*, *Gr.* a Fool, *Skinner* of *Sanna*, *L.* a Stoff: But it rather is of *Zane*, *Ital.* a Contraction of *Giovanni*, i. e. *John*, as we u'e *Jack* often by way of Contempt] one who makes Profession of moving Laughter by his Gestures, Actions and Speeches; a Buffoon, a Merry *Andrew*, a *Jack-pudding*. *Ital.*

ZAPHARA } a Mineral used by Pot-
SAPHARA } ters to make a Sky Colour.

ZARSAPARILLA. See *Sarsaparilla*.

ZEAL [*ζία*, *Gr.*] Spelt; also Beer-Barley or Beer-Corn. *L.*

ZEAL [*zelé*, *F.* *zelus*, *L.* of *ζήλος*, *Gr.*] an earnest Passion for any thing; especially for Religion and Welfare of one's Country.

A ZEALOT [*zelateur*, *F.* *zelotes*, *L.* of *ζηλωτής*, *Gr.*] a zealous Person, a great Stickler or Party-man, and principally in Matters of Religion; in an ill Sense, a Separatist, a Fanatick or Schismatick.

ZEALOUS [*zèle*, *F.* *zelotypus*, *L.* of *ζηλότυπος*, *Gr.*] full of Zeal.

ZEBRA, an *Indian* Beast like a Mule.

ZECHIN } [so called from *la Zeecha*,
ZACHIN } a Place in the City of *Venice*, where the Mint is settled] a Gold Coin worth about 7 s. 6 d. Sterling.

TURKISH ZECHIN, a Gold Coin, in Value about 9 s. Sterling.

ZEDEKIAH [*זְדַכְיָהוּ*, of *זְדַכָּהוּ* Righteous etc, and *יהוה* the Lord, *Heb.* i. e. the Justice of the Lord, the Son of *Josiah* King of *Israel*.

ZELOTYPY [*zelotypia*, *L.* *ζηλοτυπία*, *Gr.*] Jealousy.

ZENITH [of *رأس*, *Arabic*, whence *رأس*, the Top of the Head] is that *Vertex* or Point in the Heavens, which is directly over one's Head, being necessarily ninety Degrees distant from the Horizon, otherwise called the *Vertex* or *Vertical Point*.

ZENITH Distance [in *Astronomy*] is the Complement of the Sun's or Star's Meridian Altitude, or what the Meridian Altitude wants of ninety Degreeer.

ZEOPYRUM [of *ζία* and *πυρῶ*, *Gr.* i. e. Spelt and Wheat] a Kind of Grain betwixt Spelt and Wheat.

ZEPHYRUS, [*ζήφυρος*, *Gr.* q. d. *ζηνερός* *Gr.* bringing Life] the West Wind, so called by the *Greeks*, and *Favonius* by

Z E

the *Latins*, which begins to blow as *Varo* affirms about the Beginning of *February*.

ZERETH, [*זֵרֶת*, *Heb.*] an *Hebrew* Measure containing nine Inches.

ZERNA, [among *Physicians*] a Tetter or Ring Worm. *L.*

ZERO, a Word us'd for a Cypher or Nought (0) especially by the *French*.

ZEROS, [*ζείρον*, *Gr.*] a Sort of *Chrystal*.

ZERUBBABEL } [*זְרַבְבָּדֶל* *Heb.*
ZIROBABEL, } i. e. Repugnant to Confusion] eminent for his Zeal in Re-building the Temple of *Jerusalem*.

ZEST, the woody, thick Skin, quartering the Kernel of a Walnut; also a Chip of Orange or Lemon Peel, such as is usually squeeze'd into Ale, Wine, &c. to give it a Flavour. *F.*

ZEST, an Afternoon's Nap or Sleep, as to go to one's Zest. *F.*

To ZEST an Orange or Lemon, [among *Confessioners*] is to cut the Peel from Top to Bottom into small Slips, as thin as possible.

ZETA, [Z, or ζ, *Gr.*] the Name of the 6th Letter in the *Greek* Alphabet.

ZETA, [in *Old Records*] a Dining-Room, Hall, or Parlour.

ZETA, } [either of *ζῆν*, *Gr.*
ZETICULA' } *Pliny*, to be warm,

because it receives and multiplies the Sun, or of *ζῆν*, to live, because there is commodious living in it] a little withdrawing Chamber with Pipes convey'd along in the Walls, to receive from below either the cool Air, or the Heat of warm Water; also a Stove Room.

ZETETICK-Method, [in *Mathematicks*] is the Analytick or Algebraick Way of resolving Problems or Questions, whereof the Nature and Reason of the Thing is primarily investigatèd and discovered, so called of *ζητητικός* of *ζήτησις*, *Gr.* to seek or investigate.

ZEUGITES [*ζευγίτης*, *Gr.*] Canes or Reeds which Falconers used to catch Birds with. *L.*

ZEUGMA; [*ζεύγμα*, *Gr.* i. e. joining together] a Figure in *Grammar*, when a *Verb* agreeing with divers *Nouns*, or an *Adjective* with divers *Substantives*, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by Supplement, as, *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*. *Virgil*.

ZEUS, [*Ζεύς*, *Gr.*] a black Fish very delicate, taken about *Cadix*; a *Daice*.

ZEUXIS, an ancient *Grecian* Painter, who liv'd about 400 Years before our Saviour, who brought Painting, but then in its Infancy, to a great Perfection, who, grow

growing very rich, would at last sell none of his Works, but gave them away, saying, *He did not know how to set a Price upon them equal to their Value*: He painted a Bunch of Grapes so to the Life, that the Birds came and peck'd them; and afterwards having painted a Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes, which the Birds also flew to and peck'd; he was angry, and ingeniously confessed that his Work was not compleat, in that if he had drawn the Boy as well as he had done the Grapes, the Birds would have been afraid of him. And having disputed with *Parrhasius*, which was the best Painter, *Parrhasius* painted a Curtain so ingeniously, that *Zeuxis* taking it for a real one, which hid the Antagonist's Work, desired it might be drawn, that he might see what he had done, but coming to know his Mistake, he acknowledged he was out-done, since himself had deceiv'd none but Birds, but *Parrhasius* had deceiv'd even the Master of the Art it self.

ZIBELLINA *Muscula*, a Sable, a little wild Beast somewhat less than a *Martern*, that yields a very rich Furr; which breeds in the Woods of *Muscovy*.

ZIBETHUM, [*Ζιβήτιον*, Gr. of *זיב*, Heb. to flow] Civer, a Perfume like Musk, contain'd in Kernelly Bladders in the Groin of a Civet Cat.

ZIMRI, [*זמרי*, H. i. e. a Song or singing] an Usurper of the Kingdom of *Israel*, who killed his Master *Ela*.

ZINCK, is a Metallick Marcasite, which some also call *Spelter*.

ZINZIBER, [*Ζινζιβερι*, Gr.] *Ginger*, a Spice that grows in most of the Provinces of *India*.

ZIZANIUM, [*Ζιζάνιον*, Gr.] *Darnel* or *Cockle* growing among Corn.

ZIZIPHUM, [among *Apotecaries*] a kind of Fruit called *Fujubes*. L.

ZOBOLA, the *Ermin* or *Weesel*, whose Furr is called *Sable*.

ZOCK, a Mineral, also called *Spelter*.

ZOCLE [*Architecture*,] a square Member, lower than its Breadth, serving to support a Pillar, or any other Part of a Building, instead of a Pedestal, Base, or Plinth. *Ital.*

Continued **ZOCLE**, [in *Architecture*,] a continued Pedestal on which a Structure is raised, but has no Base or Cornice. *Ital.*

ZODIACK, [*Ζωδιακός*, so called of *ζῷον*, Gr. i. e. of the Living Creatures that are imagined to be in it, or of the Figures of them; or of *ζῷον* Gr. because it is believed to afford Life and Heat to Animals] is one of the greatest imaginary Circles of the Heavens, which passes

obliquely between the two Poles of the World, 'tis cut into two equal Parts, by the Equator, one of which comprehends the 6 Northern Signs towards the *Artick* Pole, and the other the 6 Southern Signs towards the *Antarick* Pole, it is furnished with 12 Constellations represented upon Globes, by the Figures of 12 living Creatures. The Sun goes about this Circle once every Year, and the Moon once a Month, and in the Middle of it is the *Ecliptick* Line, from which the Sun never departs; but the Moon and Planets wander up and down for the Space of 8 Degrees, and sometimes more on both.

ZODIACK of the *Comets*, Mr. *Cassini* hath observed a certain Tract in the Heavens, within whose Bounds (by many Observations) he hath found most Comets but not all to keep; this he makes as broad as the other *Zodiack*, and marks it with Signs or Constellations like that, which are *Antinous*, *Pegasus*, *Andromeda*, *Taurus*, *Orion*, the lesser *Dog*, *Hydra*, the *Centaur*, *Scorpion* and *Sagittary*.

ZOILUS [*Ζαίλος*, Gr.] an envious Person.

ZONE [*Zona*, L. *ζώνη*, Gr.] a Belt, a Girdle, such as Maids anciently wore about their Middle when they were espoused, which the Bridegroom unryed the first Night.

ZONE [among *Physicians*] a Disease, a kind of *Shingles* call'd *Holy Fire*.

ZONE [of a *Human Body*] the *Waite*.

ZONES [in *Astronomy* and *Geography*] Spaces contained between two Parallels, or Divisions of the Heavens or Earth bounded by the 2 Polar-Circles, and the 2 Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*: Of these Zones there are commonly reckon'd 5; 2 *Frigid* or *Frozen*, 2 *Temperate*, and 1 *Torrid* or *Burning*.

THE *Frigid* or *Frozen* ZONES, [so called of *Frigidus*, L. i. e. exceeding Cold, because, being extremely remote from the Sun's Course in the *Ecliptick*, they partake of but little of its Heat] are those comprehended between the Pole and the Polar Circle; therefore one must be towards the *North*, and the other towards the *South*: The *Frozen* or *Frigid* Zone towards the *North*, lying between the *North* Polar Circle, and the *North* Pole, contains Part of *Iceland*, and *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Finmark*, *Samoseda*, *Nova-Zembla*, *Greenland*, and some other Parts of *North America*; the *Frigid* Zone towards the *South*, lying between the *South* Polar Circle, and the *South* Pole, is not yet known, whether it be *Land* or *Water*.

The *Temperate ZONES*, owe their Name and Advantages, to their Situation between the *Torrid*, and the 2 *Frigid Zones*, the 1 on the North Side of the Equator, between the Arctick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Cancer*, in which we live, is call'd the Northern; and the other between the Antartick Polar Circle, and the Tropick of *Capricorn*, is called the Southern; each of them taking up 42 Degrees, or about 2580 Miles in Breadth.

The *Torrid ZONE* [so called of *Torridus*, L. i. e. parching or burning, because under the Sun's Road, the Beams fall directly on it, and continually cause so excessive an Heat, that the Ancients thought it uninhabitable] it is bounded by the Tropicks of *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, lies in the middle of the 2 temperate *Zones*, and is divided by the Equator into 2 equal Parts, the 1 Northern, and the other Southern, its Breadth being 47 Degrees, or about 2820 Miles.

ZOOGONIA [*Ζωογονία* of *Ζωὸς* alive, and *γονή* Offspring, *Gr.*] a breeding or bringing forth of perfect Animals or living Creatures. *L.*

ZOOGRAPHY [*Ζωογραφία* of *Ζωὸν* life, and *γραφία* Description, *Gr.*] a Description of the Nature and Properties of any Kind of Animals, as Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, Insects, &c. *L.*

ZOOGRAPHER [*Ζωογράφος*, *Gr.*] a Describer or Painter of living Creatures. *L.*

ZOOLOGY [of *ζῷον*, an Animal, and *λογία*, *Gr.* Discourse] a Treatise concerning living Creatures.

ZOOPHYTES [*Ζωοφυτῶν* of *ζῷον*, an Animal, and *φυτῶν*, a Plant, *Gr.*] certain Substances which partake of the Nature of Plants and living Creatures, as Sponges, &c. *L.*

ZOOPHORUS } [*Ζωοφορέας*, *Gr.*] a *ZOPHORUS* } Part between the *Architrave* and *Cornice*, so called by the Greek Architects, by Reason of the Ornaments carved on it, among which were Figures of Animals. *L.*

ZOOTOMY [*Ζωοτομία*, of *ζῷον*, and *τομή*, to cut, *Gr.*] an Artificial Dissection of the Bodies of Brute Beasts, or any other Creatures except Men. See *Androtomy*.

ZOPISSA [*Ζόπισσα*, *Gr.*] the best sort of Pitch; or Pitch scraped off from the Sides of Ships, and tempered with Wax and Salt.

ZOPYRUM [*Ζόπυρον*, *Gr.*] the Herb *Puleal* of the Mountain.

ZOROASTER, the first Inventor of

Magick, whom *Pliny* makes to be much antienter than *Moses*, and is believed by *Clemens* to be *Cham* the Son of *Noah*, and to have been worshipped for a Deity. *Justin* says positively, that *Zoroaster* was King of the *Baſſians* and the Inventor of *Magick*, it was the same *Zoroaster* against whom *Ninus* made War.

ZORONYSIUS [*Ζωρονύσιος*, *Gr.*] a precious Stone found in the River *Indus*, made use of by Magicians.

ZOSTOR [*Ζωστήρ*, of *ζώνω*, *Gr.* to encompass] the Shingles, a Disease.

ZOROBABEL. See *Zerubbabel*.

ZOTICA [*Ζωτικά*, *Gr.*] the Vital Faculty.

ZOUCH [of *de la Zouch*, *F.* the Trunk of a Tree] a Surname.

ZUCHE [*Old Records*] a withered or dry Stock of Wood.

ZUTOLO, a Bird-pipe or small Flagelet. *Ital.*

ZUMA [*Ζύμμα*, *Gr.*] Leaven.

ZUPALIUM [among *Physicians*] a Jewel, a sort of Physical Potion.

ZUZ [זוז, *Heb.*] an Hebrew Coin, of which four make a Shekel, in Value seven Pence half-Penny English.

ZYGIATI [among *Astrologers*] such Persons as are born under the Sign *Litra*, call'd *Ζυγίς* in Greek.

ZYGOMA [*Ζύγωμα*, *Gr.*] one of the Bones of the upper Jaw, which on the upper part joins to the *Os Sphenoides*, and on the lower to the *Os Maxillare*, its outward Parts having a long Process or Knob, called *Processus Zygomaticus*.

ZYGOMATICUM [in *Anatomy*] one of a Pair of Muscles, otherwise called *Jugale*, which draw both Lips obliquely to either Side.

ZYGOMATICUS [of *Ζύγωμα*, *Gr.*] a Muscle of the Face, so named by *Riolanus*, because it rises from the *Zygoma*, but it is inserted near the Corner of the Lips: When this Muscle and its Partner act, they draw both Lips upward, and make a pleasant Countenance.

ZYGOSTATES [*Ζυγοστάτης*, *Gr.*] a Clerk of the Market, an Officer who has the Oversight of the Weights. *L.*

ZYGOSTATICK [*Zygoſtaticus*, *L.* *ζυγοστατικός*, *Gr.*] belonging to a Clerk of the Market or Weights.

ZYMITES [*Ζυμίτης*, *Gr.*] Leavened Bread. *L.*

ZYMOMA [*Ζύμμαμα*, *Gr.*] Leaven or Leavening.

ZYMOMA [among *Physicians*] any Kind of Ferment, as that of the nitrous Air, the Watery Juice in the Mough

Mouth, the Acid or Sharp Liquors in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

ZYMOSIMETER [of ζύμωσις, Fermentation, and μέτρον, Gr. a Measure] an Instrument by which the Degree of Fermentation, which arises from the Mixture of divers Liquors is measured, or the Temperament or Degree of Heat in the Blood of Animals, &c.

ZYMOSIS [ζύμωσις, Gr.] Fermentation.

ZYTHOGALA [ζυθόγαλα, Gr. of ζύθος Ale, and γάλα, Milk] Posset-Drink.

ZYTHUM [ζύθος, Gr.] a Drink made of Corn or Malt, Ale or Beer.

Z. Z. The Ancients used these two Letters to signify Myrrh, from Ζμύρην: But late Writers use them only for Zinziber, Ginger.

*S*icubi, inter legendum, voces quadam Græcæ parum justo accentu notata, aut alia, quæ Typographi, nostramque eludere curam, sese oculis objecerint, ut properanti prelo imputes, nobis humaniter condones, & amice corrigas, doctæ Lector, velim.



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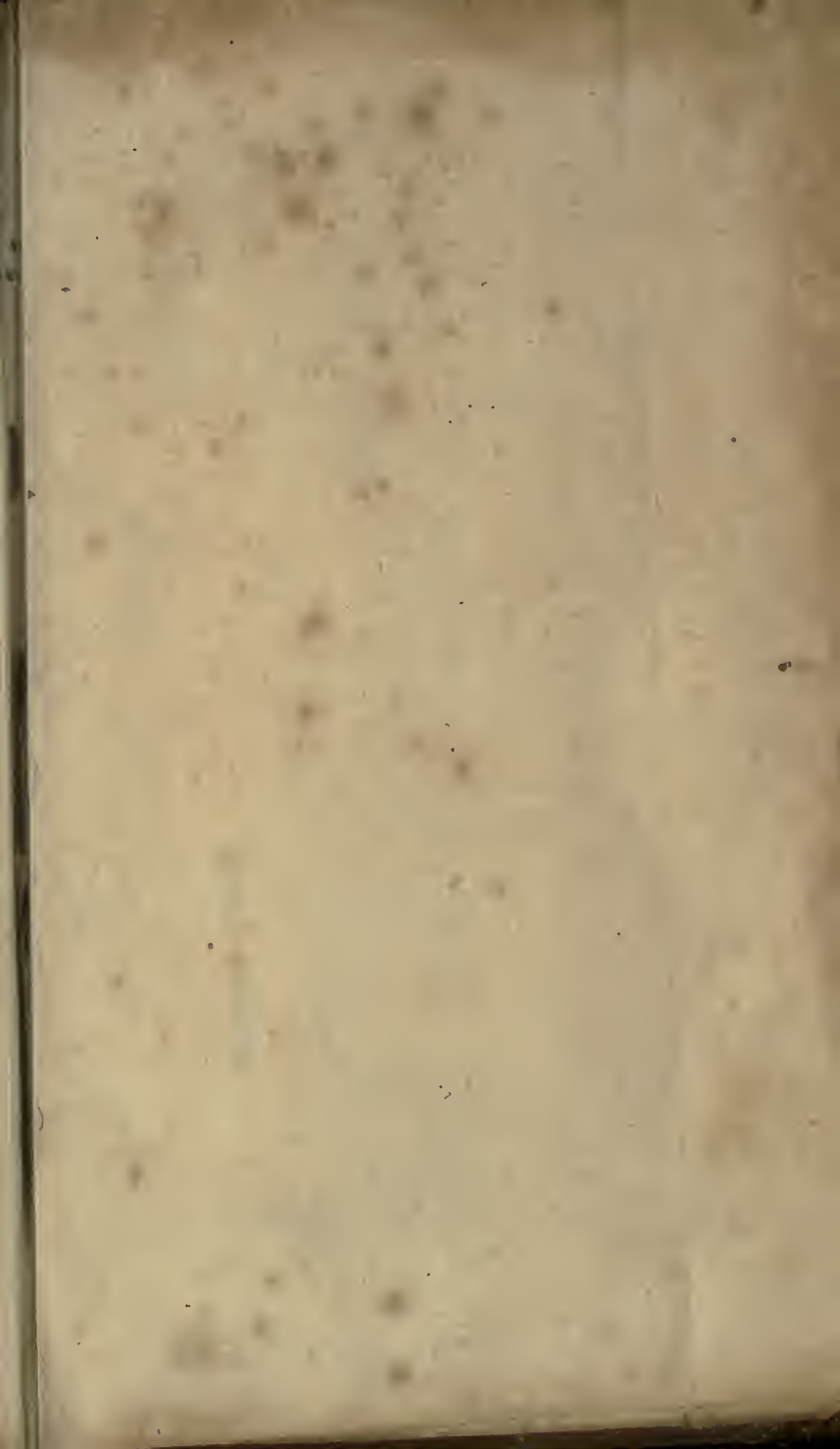
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